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NORTH RIDING RECORDS



VOLUME II., NEW SERIES

THE
NORTH RIDING RECORD SOCIETY

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VOLUME II., NEW SERIES

THE HONOR AND FOREST OF PICKERING

(EDITED BY ROBERT BELL TURTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW)

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ERRATA.

Page 3, line 8 from bottom, for *these* read *there*.

„ 7, „ 26, for *oster* read *foster*.

„ 15, „ 28, for *serjeantry* read *serjeanty*.

„ 15, „ 29, for *Lewisham* read *Levisham*.

„ 22, „ 2, for *cubendis* read *cubandis*.

„ 30, note, for *Barnsby* read *Barneby*.

„ 35, line 8, for *pand* read *apud*.

„ 49, „ 9, for *pur* read *par*.

„ 55, last line but one, for *Walter* read *William*.

„ 91, line 9, for *ejusi* read *ejus*.

„ 91, „ 11, for *av;* read *avi*.

„ 118 „ 5, for *bosce* read *bosci*.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE, in the introduction to the first volume, already expressed my regret that the editing of the Pickering Records has not fallen into hands more fitted for the task. I have no wish to repeat here what I have said there, but my readers must put up with the inevitable result of intrusting the work to me—namely, that the introduction to one volume must constantly amplify and even amend suggestions made in the introduction to a preceding volume. To a certain extent this would probably have been the case in the hands of any editor. Since the days of Chief Justice Hale, the Forest Records have been almost entirely neglected; a few sparse forest rolls relating to the Forests of Rossendale and Exmoor, and a few others relating to Staffordshire, in the publications of the Salt Society, are in print. There may also be others which have not come to my notice; and there is Mr. Fisher's excellent "History of the Forest of Essex." But the student of forest customs requires a work as important as has already been produced for the early history of agriculture, and such a work has been left to the care of a future age. I must thank those of the members of the Society who have been kind enough to call my attention to oversights and omissions in the last volume, and I trust that I shall receive as many friendly criticisms with regard to the present volume. Some members consider that I should have called more attention to the existence of Guild-houses in small villages like Cloughton and Scalby (*see* Vol. I., N.S. pp. 47, 48). My reason for not doing so was because such notices were too slight to enable me to conjecture what their nature might be, and I hoped, and still hope, that I may come across other notices throwing further light on the subject.

At p. 34 I suggested for *unstaunhte* the meaning of *unsatisfied*, a meaning which, I believe, that it bears in Chaucer's Translation of Boethius, Bk. iii. pt. 3, l. 949. Canon Atkinson, however, suggests that it means here *unconfined*, the word being connected with the Latin *stancia*—a dam to hem in water. This seems to suit the context better than my suggestion.

Again, at p. 188, we have the expression that Sir Roger Hastings

"malyngs against" an order of Sir Richard Cholmley. I have not found this meaning of *malign* in any dictionary, but in Mrs. Green's "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," Vol. II., p. 346, I have found the following extract from the Nottingham Records, iii, 340: "but he repugnes and maligns against the burgesses and commons that they be not content with his demeanour." Next, with regard to NORDEN'S SURVEY. It is strange that although this work has been for some time in the Public Record Office, its existence appears to have escaped notice hitherto. In the 30th Report of the Keeper of the Public Records it is not mentioned in print, although in the copy supplied for use in the Round Room its name has been added in ink. Nor is it included in the list of works attributed to John Norden in the notice of his Life contained in the Dictionary of National Biography. The *Camden Miscellany*, in its Vol. for the year 1840, has published the Description of Essex, by John Norden, and the editor there goes so far as to state, at p. xlv, that "Norden, in his address to King James on his accession, mentions his having been engaged in Queen Elizabeth's time in surveying some of the lands of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Holland, the present Chancellor, kindly gave the editor permission to search the archives of the Duchy, but upon the most accurate inquiry by Mr. Danvers no remains of Norden's labours could be found." The date of the Survey no doubt is James I, but it may have been commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, and it is at least strange that after such search the Survey was not brought to light.

A word, the meaning of which gave me considerable trouble, and with respect to which Canon Atkinson was good enough to give me one of his learned philological notes, was *harz* (p. 3), the context being that the tenants of Pickering were permitted to have *harz ad carucas*. As my kind friend admitted that he felt no certainty as to the correctness of his suggestions, I shall not be accused of disloyalty to him if I propound another solution. I have recently found the word in another place, not very distant in time from the date of the Inquisition in question. In Walter de Henley (edited by Miss Lamont, and published by the Royal Historical Society), at p. 62 we find the word in connection with carts and ploughs. Miss Lamont translates it as "harrows," but I think that a reconsideration of the passage* will show this meaning to be impossible. The interest for us is, however, that it occurs in Norman French, and in Du Cange we find *Hardes*-twisted ropes made out of twigs, a word that afterwards came to mean any kind of rope; and in a passage quoted by Du Cange with the latter meaning, we find a form almost identical with that in our text: "Qui les hars au col se rendirent." The boundaries of Pickering, printed at p. 214 of this

* "verges et harz et autres choses necessaires . . . ausibien a charettes cum a charues."

volume, are so obviously corrupt, that not much reliance can be placed upon them, nor can I suggest what word *Bteflia* (p. 215) represented. Still, it is worthy of notice that we have *virgis* and *carucarum* in close connection, and at the end of the list of the common rights enjoyed by the tenants in the woods. I would suggest that the passage describes the rights of the tenants to take bands for their plough harness made of osiers or other supple twigs.

It will also be seen that I have discovered and printed at pp. 201 to 213 some more records relating to the quarrel between Sir Roger Hastings and Sir Richard Cholmley. They are evidently a detached portion of the pleadings already published at Vol. I., N.S., pp. 172 *et seq.*, and it is not easy to see why they have not long ago been added to them instead of being preserved in a separate class amongst the Duchy Records. As they are in a somewhat dilapidated condition, the pleadings already printed will be of assistance in making them intelligible, but they do not add much to our knowledge of the circumstances under which the quarrel arose. One point is worthy of note—the excuse that Sir Richard Cholmley makes for having given presents of game to certain of his neighbours—namely, that he made the presents in order that the neighbours “should be lovyng and favorable to the Kynge’s game there.”

I may, perhaps, add that although the pedigrees of the Hastings family at present published are not very satisfactory, and do not thoroughly identify the characters that appear from time to time in the history of Pickering, yet Mr. Alfred J. Cholmley informs me that in the Church of Wintringham, in the East Riding (about seven miles from Malton) there are twenty-six coats-of-arms, of which no less than four contain the maunch of the Hastings family amongst their quarterings.

The boundaries of Rumbold, Pickering, and Allantofts (p. 214) will be of assistance in our task of determining localities mentioned in the Records. They also should be compared with the boundaries already printed in Vol. I.

THE CUSTOMS OF PICKERING.

I now turn to the contents of the present volume. The Rev. J. Richard Hill was kind enough to permit me to publish an old volume relating to the Customs of Pickering Forest, and it occupies the first twelve pages. It cannot, however, I have since learnt, claim to be an original. Canon Raine called my attention to the fact that a volume of a similar nature was included in the Hailstone Collection in the Chapter Library at York, and when I had an opportunity of inspecting it I perceived at once that it was not only the earlier of the two (the date being September 1, 1616), but it was that from which the later

was copied. Its title is "The Customs of Pickering, by Gawine Pollarde, laite head constable of the libertie of Pickeringlith," and what proves the copying is that where in the York volume the author says "I did so and so," Mr. Babington alters the "I" into "Mr. Gawine Pollard" (*see* pp. 6, 7, and 11).

The differences are not great. "Comy," which I reproduced at p. 2 as a dialectic variation, appears to have been merely a slip of the pen; in the original it is written "connye." In addition to the Courts mentioned at p. 3 we find in Pollard's book the Fence Month Court, and in the latter there are also several other customs mentioned which are not found in Babington. The scriptural allusions are, however, Babington's own work, possibly in imitation of Manwood, and it is to Babington that the note on forest drifts (at p. 4) is to be attributed.

Hungeld (at p. 6) is said to have been granted by Henry VII, not Henry VI, and Pollard states that "gatelaw" amounted to £4.

It is impossible to refer to all the questions of interest which arise whilst reading these customs. The compilation was made at a time when the forest laws were becoming unsuited to the needs of society, and we are thus able to observe two distinct and opposite forces at work. On the one hand modern civilization, with its newer methods, and, on the other hand, the vested interests of those whose advantage it was to preserve the old system. One instance of this is to be found at p. 7. Apparently the ranger received a donation of oats from each of those townships adjoining the moors whose crops and poultry he protected from the attacks of Master Reynard. If it were not that some historians of our modern packs were at one time anxious to prove that fox-hunting in its present form is as ancient as the Conquest, it would not be necessary to remind my readers that in the early part of the seventeenth century the "noble sport" occupied somewhat the same position that rat-catching does now. Sir Walter Scott, writing of a slightly earlier date, expresses it truly—

Whoever recked where, how, or when
The prowling fox was trapped or slain?

Lady of the Lake, Canto IV., xxx, l. 17.

So again St. John, in his speech on the trial of Strafford, says [*see* State Trials, Vol. III., p. 1509]:—"It is true we give law to hares and deer, because they be beasts of chase. It was never accounted either cruelty or foul play to knock foxes and wolves on the head as they can be found, because these be beasts of prey."

The "Statute for killinge of verming, as foxes and such like," is, no doubt, that entitled "An Acte for preservation of Grayne" [8 Eliz., c. 15]. By sec. 2 of this Act it was provided that the churchwardens

in every parish were, out of taxes and assessments to be levied on the occupiers of land, to raise sufficient sums to pay rewards for the destruction of vermin. Amongst other rewards twelve pence was to be paid for the head of every "fox or gray" [badger]. This Act was not repealed for nearly 300 years, *i.e.*, until the passing of the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863; but it is interesting to note that fifty years after it was passed it was described as "being of no force."

The "office of a bilawman," at p. 8, is worthy of some attention. The word "byelaw" is, as is well known, of Scandinavian origin, denoting a particular law applicable to a township. It is not peculiar to the North, the earliest instance of it given in the New English Dictionary occurs in Kent. In the former Series, Vol. IV., p. 225, there is a full note by Canon Atkinson on the word in relation to an entry which should be referred to, and in addition the form of Bylawman's oath, formerly used in the Cholmley Courts, and communicated by Canon Atkinson to the editor of the New English Dictionary, should also be compared. In the Mid-Yorkshire Glossary of C. Clough Robinson [English Dialect Society, 1873], an instance is given of the old bellman at Tollerton, who used to describe the parish meeting as the "Bahlaw."

As to the legality of byelaws, in the Year Book 44 Ed. III., No. 13, p. 19, Finchden lays it down that where there is a question of repairing a bridge, road, or sea-wall—*i.e.*, something that concerns the public in general, the parishioners can assess the cost of so doing upon themselves, and those who are not present will be bound equally with those who are; but if the question is merely one of private advantage, as, for instance, preventing the commoners from exercising their right of common before a fixed time, then only those who assent to the byelaw will be bound.

In the Chamberlain of London's case, 5 Co. Rep., 63a, the learned reporter says: "Inhabitants of a town without any custom may make ordinances or bylaws for the reparation of the church or a highway, or of any such thing which is for the general good of the public, and in such case the greater part shall bind the whole without any custom, *vide* 44 E. 3, 19. But if it be for their own private profit, as for the well-ordering of their common pasture or the like there without a custom they cannot make bylaws; and if there be a custom then the greater part shall not bind the less if it be not warranted by the custom." An extract, purporting to be taken from the Year Book 44 E. 3, 19, is given in the New English Dictionary, which corresponds exactly with the statement in Coke's Reports. Unfortunately I do not find the passage in either of the two editions of the Year Book to which I have referred (*i.e.*, those of 1600 and 1679).

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

One year only of the accounts of the Honor during the time that it was in the hands of the Earls of Lancaster has been preserved, although during the short time it was forfeited to the King, after the rebellion of Earl Thomas, other accounts, which may hereafter be published, are still extant. With these accounts should be compared the Inquisition, taken on the death of Earl Edmund (p. 227); unfortunately those taken on the death of Earl Thomas and Earl Henry are so injured by an injudicious use of gall as to be practically illegible.

Whether in the extent of Earl Edmund's lands I have been right in rendering *debile as dilapidated*, or whether the word only refers to the fact that the castle was by nature weak, is not a matter upon which I feel at all confident. It is, however, material to observe that during the period that Earl Thomas held the castle considerable building operations were carried on. In connection with this I will quote from Clark's "Mediæval Military Architecture," Vol. II., p. 372, the description which he gives of the castle: "Pickering Castle represents one great type of Anglo-Norman fortress—that is, a castle of Norman masonry upon an English earthwork, for the present walls, if not Norman, are unquestionably laid upon Norman lines. . . . No doubt the earthworks were taken possession of and walled either late in the eleventh or early in the twelfth century, in the Norman period, and the mass of the curtains with the keep and the Norman door are probably remains of this work. But the whole fortress was rebuilt in the Decorated period, the mural towers added, the curtains raised, and the place rendered stronger. It is difficult to decide on the age of the gateways. They may be Norman, or they may be of the time of Richard II., probably the former. The domestic buildings are said to have been of timber. They are gone. There is no known well." With reference to this last statement Mr. G. T. Clark, who has kindly looked over the proofs of this part of the volume, calls my attention to the fact that the purchase of a bucket for the well (p. 22) shows conclusively that there was a well, and, indeed, he adds, that although he could find no trace of the well, he was convinced that there must have been one.

The volume before us fully bears out the statement that much of the work belongs to the Decorated period.

We find, first of all, the building of a new hall, all trace of which has disappeared. Part of the work for the hall was done by contract and part by the piece. It was hardly to be expected that the original contract would be found, but at p. 249 I print a contract of somewhat the same date relating to the mills at York, which will show the nature of such a contract. When the King seized the castle after the execution

of Earl Thomas, very considerable alterations were carried out. The order to John de Kilvington will be found at p. 255. It will be seen, amongst other things, that a barbican was to be erected, and this raises a slight doubt in my mind whether the *reparacio hericionis* mentioned at p. 15 may not have arisen at a period long before the barbican was built, and the repair of the barbican have been substituted for a service then grown obsolete. Mr. W. P. Baildon suggests that it was the service of repairing a certain quantity of stockading. At p. 22 I have translated *alura* as the *gangway* leading from the chamber of the Countess to the chapel, but I should perhaps refer to the fact that in fortification the *allure* was a rampart walk running along the top of the walls, protected in front by an embattled parapet, and in the rear by lower and lighter walls. So again the word *bretagiorum*, at pp. 126 and 129, which I have rendered *stockades*, may have been the *brétasches*. The *Brétasche*, according to Mr. G. T. Clark, was a gallery of timber running round the walls outside the battlements and at their level, supported by struts resting upon corbels, and covered in with a sloping roof. It will be noticed that amongst the materials to be provided for the new hall were a certain number of "gunphi" and "vertivelle." That these words together mean "hinges" there can be little doubt, but what kind of hinges they were, and how they acquired that meaning, is not so clear. In Du Cange instances of the use of *gumphus* in the sense of a *large nail* or *spike* are given. St. Sebastian is said to have been hung up "in Gompho," where the word can clearly not mean hinge. The word given in "Promptorium Parvulorum" for *hengyl*, i.e., a hinge, is *vertebra* or *vectis*.

During the eighteen years or so that had elapsed from the death of Earl Edmund up to the date of the "Minister's account," the value of Easingwold and Huby had risen from £43 14^s 5^d to £69 19^s 4^d; that of Pickering and Scalby from £195 12^s 8^d to £385 19^s 3^d. This latter sum, however, included many items, such as tallage, profits of the manor, etc., which might be termed casual profits, and were properly excluded in estimating the annual value at the date of the Inquisition. When we compare the accounts item by item the difference vanishes. The rents for the 194 acres of demesne arable and 66 (in the *extent* 67) acres of demesne meadow are exactly the same in each. The agistment of cattle and sheep in Dalby Hagg has risen from £3 (p. 228) to £7 1^s 2^d (p. 18). As we should expect, the rents and fines of "Barones," "Sokemanni," and "Bondi" remain unaltered. The value of the two water-mills has risen from £20 to £31. When we come to the lands arrented in the Forest we find an increase. In the time of Earl Edmund they amounted to very little over £20; in the time of his son they do not appear to have much exceeded £23,

although, with regard to 355 acres, we are told the rent had been increased. On the other, we find that the bailiff's wages have been decreased from £12 to £10 a year, while the chaplain still gets his £3 a year.

It must not be forgotten that Pickering was ancient demesne—that is to say, land which the Conqueror held when the great settlement of the Conquest was completed, and was registered in Domesday Book [Pollock and Maitland, Vol. I., page 366]. We should, therefore, expect [id., p. 373] to find at least three, and probably four, kinds of tenure. (1) Freeholders of the common kind holding in free socage or by military service; (2) serfs holding in absolute villeinage; (3) an intermediate class called sokemen, freemen who can leave, but cannot be ejected from their holdings, holding by villein but certain services, and claiming to trace their title from the Conquest; and (4) persons holding under modern agreements, but doing villein services. It is interesting to note that we have also four classes mentioned in Pickering, although there is not at present sufficient evidence to identify them with each of the classes before enumerated. We have *barones*, *bondi*, *socmanni*, and *tenentes ad voluntatem*; and, in addition, *cotarii* or cottars. Comparing p. 15 with p. 229 we see that *finēs socmannorum* and *finēs socagii* are used as interchangeable expressions, and this suggests another possible interpretation of the passage at p. 172, that certain woods "*sunt de socagio*"—that they belong to the sokemen.

One item in the accounts should not be passed over in silence, the presents of venison which at p. 27 are stated to have been distributed by Earl Thomas's orders amongst those who attended the Parliament at York. This was, no doubt, the Parliament held September 1314. In the June previous the battle of Bannockburn had been fought, in which the English, under Edward II., sustained a serious defeat at the hands of Robert Bruce. Earl Thomas, with several other of the malcontent Earls, was not assisting the King in this expedition, but when the King returned to York to hold the Parliament there the Earl was present. Taking advantage of the King's weakness the Earls compelled the King to confirm the ordinances already sanctioned by him, which, they maintained, were not being observed. A thorough change of Ministers was insisted on; Hugh Despencer and Henry de Beaumont were forced to retire. It is interesting to note that the venison from Pickering Forest no doubt did its little best in keeping together Earl Thomas's party, and enabling him to insist upon his demands.

THE FAMILY OF LANCASTER.

It may not be out of place here to add a few more notes relating to the History of the Lancaster family. The family, as stated in the

Introduction to the First Volume, was descended from Edmund Crouchback, the second son of Henry III. After the fall of Simon de Montfort the King (if we can rely on the statements in the Patent Rolls, printed at p. 258, as representing the spirit of the preceding century) regarding the possessions of that Earl as his only to dispose of and not to keep, granted them to Edmund in tail, and at the same time made to him a similar grant of the possessions of other rebels; and also of Pickering and other lands which had always remained attached to the Crown. History has, on the whole, been kind to the memory of Edmund; little traits, such as the grant of an annuity to his old nurse (*see* p. 230), and his manumission of Aaron, the son of Vyves, a Jew (*see* Pollock and Maitland, Vol. I., p. 455; and Rot. Pat., 54, Henry III., MM. 1, 7), are sufficient to relieve him from any charge of meanness. In the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Vol. VIII., N.S., p. 144, Professor Tout, in his paper on the "Earldoms under Edward I.," says of him that he "was brave, loyal, religious, chivalrous, and faithful; he was open-handed and popular with his soldiers, but he was easily outwitted as a diplomatist, and easily discouraged both in the Cabinet and the field."

History has not been so kind to Earl Thomas. Of him Mr. A. L. Smith says in "Social England," Vol. II., p. 8, that he was "brutal, sullen, and implacable, incapable head of the jealous Lords." . . .

Ralph Higden, in a passage that has been copied by other chroniclers, and may itself have been copied from another, after discussing the question whether the Earl was to be reckoned amongst the Saints, gives the argument in favour of doing so; namely, that Thomas gave alms, favoured the clergy, and lost his life fighting for a good cause. On the other side, he had neglected his wife and gone after strange women; he had put to death those who offended him; he protected apostates from religious orders and criminals; he had given all his business over to his secretary; and lastly, he had fought like a coward. He was quite a young man, indeed actually under age, when, in the year 1296, he succeeded his father; and to the enormous possessions which he inherited he added those of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, whose only child and heiress, Alice, he married. In 1294 Henry de Lacy surrendered all his lands to the King, who re-granted them to him for life, after his decease to Thomas and Alice, and the heirs of their bodies; and in default of such heirs, to the heirs of Earl Thomas. At that time she must have been over sixteen, presuming that her age is correctly stated at p. 541 of Vol. II. of the Papal Letters as being above sixty in the year 1338. Camden, however, states that she was but nine years old at the time of her betrothal. The marriage was unfortunate in many respects. A quarrel arose between John Earl of Warrenne, and Earl Thomas, and the former,

in 1318, either forced or induced Countess Alice to leave her husband and put herself under his protection. There does not appear to be any suggestion of immorality between the Countess and the Earl of Warenne. The chronicler of Melsa (*see* R.S., Vol. II., p. 335) distinctly states that such was not the Earl of Warenne's object, it was merely to show his contempt for the Earl of Lancaster.

Thomas of Walsingham (R.S., Vol. I., p. 149) tells a story how a wretched little fellow, lame and hunchbacked, called Richard St. Martin claimed the Countess as his wife as soon as she arrived in Warenne's Castle, on the ground that she had been betrothed to him before she married the Earl of Lancaster (*i.e.*, on the ground of pre-contract), that she admitted the claim, and lived for a time with him as his wife, and that he eventually claimed the Earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury in her right. This story does not seem very probable, and at any rate nothing is heard of it at the time of her first husband's death.

The lady's subsequent history is not much more fortunate. After her husband's death she married Eubulo L'Estrange; she also surrendered all her lands into the hands of King Edward II., but in the next reign, on the suggestion that the surrender had been made under the influence of threats and menaces, a large portion of them were restored to her. Eubulo L'Estrange also predeceased her; and then, from the entry in the Papal Letters, to which I have already referred, she appears to have taken a vow of chastity.

This vow she broke by marrying Hugh Freyn; her excuse for doing so is scarcely credible if we take her age as there stated at above sixty, or even if we put her birth in 1283, when she would be fifty-three. She died eventually in 1348.

We do not hear much of her in the present volume. That she often resided at Pickering is clear, not only from the fact (p. 22) that a room in the Castle was known as her room, but also from the mention (at pp. 184, 185, and 187) of the fuel required when she resided there. From the Household Book of Thomas Earl of Lancaster we learn that her expenses at Pickering, for Pantry, Buttery, Kitchen, and other places, in the year 1313 (*i.e.*, the same year as that to which the "Minister's Account" belongs) amounted to the sum of £285 13s. 4½d. (*see* Stow's "Survey of London," 6th Edition, Vol. I., p. 295.) The total expenses of the Earl during the year amounted to £7,957 13s. 4½d.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster lives in history principally as the strongest opponent of the King's favourites. In a sense the mantle of a predecessor in the Earldom of Leicester, Simon de Montfort, fell upon him, but he lacked the ability of that Earl. The strong hand of Edward I. had rendered it impossible for the Barons to hope ever again to recover the petty kingdoms in which each had ruled and done what-

ever seemed best in his own eyes. Compromises like those contained in Magna Carta from time to time were made ; but as the power of one of the parties to such compromises was constantly on the increase, and that of the other on the decrease, the compromises were never kept long.

In the reign of Edward II. the scene changed. A system of centralization which, in the hands of a strong king, had been of infinite service to the country, in the hands of a weak king became a curse. As Robert Bruce said, it was harder to get a square yard of land from Edward I. than a whole kingdom from his son. The supreme power was in the hands of favourites incapable of maintaining the struggle, the feeling of the country was against the King, and an opportunity had come for the Barons to regain, at least for a short period, somewhat of their former influence. At first their attempts were attended with a moderate amount of success. They obtained, on two occasions, the banishment of Piers Gaveston ; when he was recalled for the last time, a short period only elapsed before the Barons were again in arms. Gaveston was Constable of Scarborough Castle and took refuge there ; Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, John Earl of Warenne, and Henry Percy besieged the Castle for three weeks and more. On the 19th of May, 1312, Gaveston surrendered to Aymer de Valence on condition that he should be taken in safety into St. Mary's Abbey, York, where the King then was, and if terms were not agreed upon by the 1st of August following, that he should be restored in safety to Scarborough Castle.

Aymer de Valence no doubt intended to keep his word, but difficulties arose with the King. Gaveston was taken to Doddington, in Oxfordshire, and early in the morning of the 10th of June, while Aymer was paying a visit to his Countess at Brampton, the Earl of Warwick seized Gaveston, carried him off to his own Castle, and finally had him beheaded at Gaversike, on the 19th of June, with the connivance of the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel (*see* "Annales Londonienses," R.S., pp. 205-207). From this point we can trace the gradual decline of the Earl of Lancaster's power. From the time of this breach of faith the Earl of Pembroke appears on the King's side ; the Earl of Lincoln was then dead, and the Earl of Warwick died shortly afterwards ; the Earl of Warenne was one of those who refused to join the King in Scotland at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, but in 1317 there broke out the private war between him and Earl Thomas, of which the abduction of Countess Alice may have been the cause or one of the results merely. The brunt of the struggle against the King and his favourites fell on Earl Thomas, and he was not strong enough to bear it. The death of Gaveston was shortly followed by the pro-

motion of the Hugh le Despensers, father and son, and, again, the party of the Barons rose in arms against the King's new favourites. As before, they were at first successful, the Despensers were banished, but soon returned, and in January, 1322, the war began in earnest. We have a list in the "*Bridlington Book*," R.S., p. 61, of the northern lords who assembled at Pontefract, under the Earl of Lancaster, on the 24th of May, 1321, and as some of the names occur in the following pages the list is worth repeating:—Thomas de Multone, Thomas de Fournivalle, Edmundus Deyncourt, Henricus filius Hugonis, Radulfus de Graystoke, Gilbertus de Aton, Marmadukus de Thwyng, Nicholaus de Menille, Henricus de Percy, Johannes de Marmillone, Philippus Darcy, Willelmus filius Willelmi, Johannes de Fauconberge, Johannes Deyncourt et dominus Robertus Constable de Flaynbourgh, barones et baronetti. This did not include, by any means, all the powerful men who joined the Lancastrians. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who had long been hostile to Earl Thomas, was thrown by circumstances to his side; John de Mowbray, John Giffard, Joscelin Deyville, Roger de Clifford, and Robert de Holland were also assisting him.

Still, when we compare the forces of Earl Thomas with those that besieged Scarborough Castle, we are at once struck with the number of defections from his side to that of the King. The Earl was marching southwards and reached Burton-on-Trent when he was intercepted by the Royal army. He then turned and retreated first to Pontefract and thence crossed the Ouse at Boroughbridge, probably on his way to Dunstanburgh, though the propinquity of Pickering may have had its inducements. At the crossing he was met by Sir Andrew Harcla with his forces; the Earl of Lancaster failed to show any bravery, and was captured ignominiously; his army was beaten, and the Earl of Hereford, the last of the earls to remain faithful to him, was slain. He himself was taken to Pontefract, where, on the 22nd of March, 1322, he was tried, his judges, according to the "*Annales Paulini*," R.S., p. 302, and the "*Chronicle of Melsa*," R.S., Vol. II., p. 342, being the Earl of Arundell, Hugh Despenser the elder, and Robert de Malberthorp; according to the "*Bridlington Book*," R.S., p. 77, the Earls of Kent, Richmond, Pembroke, Warenne, Arundel, and others. He was sentenced to the death of a traitor, but the sentence was subsequently so far remitted that he was beheaded merely. John de Mowbray, Roger de Clifford, and Joscelin Deyville were hanged in chains at York.

There is an old tradition that John de Mowbray escaped, but was pursued and captured at a lane midway between Thirsk and Upsall, still called Chop Head lonnen, where his head was cut off, but this tradition lacks corroboration.

To some extent the defeat of the Earl was to be attributed to the

want of unity displayed by his party; Bartholomew de Badlesmere, although nominally with him, was actually fighting independently, and after being captured at Stow Park, was executed. Nor was much assistance given by Sir Robert de Holland, to whom a few words should be devoted. At pages 74 and 103 it will be seen that it was at his request that members of the Hastings family were from time to time pardoned for poaching, and he may be regarded as a patron of the family. Knighton says of him that Earl Thomas had raised him, as it were, from nothing, and Nicholls, in his "History of Leicestershire," Vol. I., fol. 224, says that he was taken from the buttery. In the compotus of Henry de Lacy, of 1296 ("Cheetham Society," Vol. CXII., p. 10), he appears as holding a tenement at Eakeston, near Penwortham, at the rent of one penny, but it is not impossible that he held other land in the honour of Lancaster.

At any rate he soon appears high in honour with the Earl, in the year 1320 there is a long list of manors granted to him (*see* Nicholls' "Leicestershire," Vol. I., fol. 25, App.). It is indeed probable that he was of fairly good family. Gregson, in his "Fragments Relative to the Duchy of Lancaster," at p. 213, attempts to deduce the family from one Sir Stephen Holland, who lived in the time of Edward the Confessor. Several of the name appear as holding land at Speke, in the "Testa de Nevill," *id.*, p. xviii., while their connection with Hale (both in Lancashire) seems to date from a yet earlier period. It must not be forgotten that he was the father-in-law of the "Fair Maid of Kent," who, after the death of his son Thomas, married for her second husband the Black Prince.

From the Close Rolls 8 Ed. II., m. 32 d., we learn that shortly after Ascension Day, 1315, there had been a meeting between Sir Robert de Holland and Maud, his wife, on the one hand, and Sir Nicholas de St. Maur and Ellen, his wife, on the other hand, at the Inn of the Earl of Lancaster at "Holebourne," in the suburbs of London, being the Inn from which this Introduction is written. An agreement was entered into relating to the partition of a certain part of the possessions of Sir Alan le Zouche, the father of Maud and Ellen, and it appears as if, on the occasion of Maud's marriage, Sir Alan had covenanted with Earl Thomas, as trustee, if I may use the expression, to pay the sum of 2,000 marks by way of a marriage portion.

Previous to the battle of Boroughbridge the Earl had sent Robert de Holland to collect reinforcements and join him; but as the day drew near, the latter saw how things were going, and deserted to the King. This treachery was not long to remain unpunished; on October 15th, 1328, a knight named G. Wyther, with a small band, seized him as he passed

through Harrow in an attempt to escape from his Castle at Berkhamstead to London. His head was cut off and taken to Earl Henry.

After the defeat of Earl Thomas there seem to have been very considerable changes introduced into the management of the Honor.

John de Dalton, who during the greater part, if not the whole, of the time dealt with in this volume had been keeper of the Castle, was involved in Earl Thomas's rebellion. He lost his office, and was fined £66 13s. 4d. (*see* p. 247).

In Grose's "Antiquities" under the head of Pickering, it is stated that Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was keeper of Pickering Castle; and Mr. G. T. Clark, in the volume referred to above, has copied this statement. Canon Atkinson, at p. 685 of the "Surtees Society," Vol. LXXII., gives the credit of this appointment to Henry de Percy. The last-named author is too well acquainted with the Percy pedigree to be led into such an anachronism as to apply the title of Earl of Northumberland to a Percy in the reign of Edward II.

It appears, moreover (*see* p. 252), that although Henry de Percy, who was then actually under age, was appointed keeper of Pickering Castle, yet a similar appointment was made to several other persons, amongst others to Thomas Ughtred, and he himself was not able to derive any profit from it.

Thomas Ughtred held the office nominally from 21st March, 1322, to the 8th November following; but during the greater part of this time he seems to have been too much engaged in the Scotch wars to attend to his office; he was captured by the Scots (p. 245), and a considerable time elapsed before his accounts were passed, owing, as he alleged, to his having to return to Scotland in order to pay his ransom and provide for the release of his hostages. He does not appear at the Forest Eyre.

Not only the keeper of the Castle, who was also keeper of the Forest, was changed at the same time, but the minor officers appear to have shared the same fate. New verderers (p. 244) were directed to be chosen, and we also notice that Eustace de Pert and Hugh Brown, who (p. 193) were agisters of the West Ward up to the year 1321, give place to Richard Russell and John Dring. It is not so clear that any alteration was made in the East Ward; William Stapleton ceases to be agister in 1323, and in 1325 William Russell is appointed, but their connection with the rebellion is not so apparent.

Thomas Ughtred was succeeded as keeper of the Castle by John de Kilvington, who probably derived his name from and certainly held land in South Kilvington, near Thirsk. Measures were at once taken for making Pickering a more important fortress. The building operations were continued on a larger scale, on the 22nd January, 1323 (p. 244) the King by word of mouth directed him to build a new gate with a

drawbridge, and at the same time to furnish the Castle with a springald and eight crossbows and arrows for the same, not, however, sufficient for a very large garrison. The King paid a short visit to Pickering in the month of March, and in the following August he paid a longer visit from the 7th to the 20th. Previous to this, Edward I. had stayed in the Castle from 26th to 29th August, 1292. During Edward II.'s second stay he caused more extensive building operations to be carried out (p. 255). From a grant of more extensive pasturage which he made at the same time to a hermit of the name of William de Dalby, we learn how the place described in Vol. I., N.S., p. 103, as the Hermitage acquired its name.

I am inclined to think that it was not until the reign of Edward III. that Earl Henry obtained possession of Pickering Castle.

In No. 2,776 of the "Ancient Petitions," of date 9th July, 1323, Earl Henry makes his claim to his father's possessions on the ground that they had been granted in tail, and that he is the next heir in tail. The answer to the petition is that it does not set out, as a writ should have done, the seizin of Earl Thomas, and the question whether this omission should cause the petition to abate is adjourned for further consideration. It may well have appeared to the lawyers of that time that to set out the seizin of Earl Thomas would have prejudiced the claim of Earl Henry. How the matter was decided does not appear on the face of the document, but on 29th March, 1324 (*see* p. 259) a series of restorations of forfeited lands were made to him, including in terms Easingwold and Huby, but not Pickering. Indeed, the following entry, dated 16th April, seems to show that Pickering was excepted. At the accession of Edward III. there is no doubt that Earl Henry got Pickering Castle. This Earl seems to have been a far abler man than his elder brother. Under his leadership his party soon got the better of the Despensers. Edward II. was imprisoned in his Castle of Pontefract, where he shortly afterwards met his death, and the influence of the King's favourites disappeared. He married Maud, daughter of one and granddaughter of another Patrick Chaworth, and heiress of her uncle Payn.

The most eminent member of the family was, however, his son Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards first Duke of Lancaster, a nobleman whom John Capgrave thought worthy of a place in his book on the "illustrious Henries" (R. S.). It appears as if from an early date Duke Henry (as by way of distinction I shall call him, although the title is premature at this period) had been entrusted by his father with the management of the Pickering Honor. At page 49 his father grants to him the Manor of Kilburn, which appears to have come into the family through his mother. He was very intimate with the King, and they

were afterwards to be still closely connected by the marriage of John of Gaunt with the eventual sole heiress of Duke Henry. From this union sprang Henry IV., and at length the line of Edmund Crouchback died out in the person of Henry VI., so far as relates to the English branch.

SCALBY FOREST.

The present volume does a little (though not much) to elucidate the history of Scalby Forest. It appears as if it, like Pickering Forest, had a forester in fee; Ralph Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England, being the last who held that office.

This is the same Earl who is described (Stubbs' "Constitutional History," Vol. II., p. 140, *et seq.*) as occupying the first place amongst the earls in the reign of Edward I., although not a man of much ability or policy. It was after the date of the proceedings transcribed at pp. 35, *et seq.*, that the interview with the King took place on the Earl's refusal to go to the war in Gascony. It is thus described by the learned author before referred to (*id.*, p. 144):—

"Edward lost his temper. 'By God, Earl, you shall either go or hang!' 'By God,' said Roger, 'O King, I shall neither go nor hang!'"

The result of the struggle which ensued on this refusal is a matter of history. Roger neither went nor was he hanged; but on the conclusion of the struggle he found it necessary to surrender his earldoms to the King and then received them back for life with reversion to the King and his heirs.

The Inquisitions post mortem of this date throw some light upon the circumstances.

Roger Bigod had bought (Inq: p: m: 40 Henr. III., No. 30) Levisham, Lockton, and Scalby, and his forester's office from Osbert de Bolebec. The predecessor of Osbert had been Ralph de Bolebec (Inq: p: m: Henr. III., No. 36). See "Yorkshire Archæological Record Series," Vol. XII., where the two Inquisitions are published.

He is described as "forestarius de feodo de Pikeryng," and his bailiwick is estimated at the yearly value of 100s, for which he paid the King four marks.

Part of his land in Levisham he appears to have held of the King as of the manor of Pickering, and part of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. The land in Scalby appears to have been of villein tenure.

Inq: p: m: 4 Edw. I., No. 58, was taken to enquire if Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, or his predecessors, ever did suit for the manor of Levisham at the Court of Thornton in Pickering Lythe (formerly the

possession of William, Earl of Albemarle, and then in the King's hands).

The verdict was that Roger never did, but that Osbert de Bolebec, who held the manor in the time of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, did such suit.

The history of the manor of Levisham, between the dates when it passed out of the hands of Roger Bigod until it reached those of John de Melsa, is told on the Parliament Roll of 12 Ed. II. I have referred only to the extract printed in the "Documents Illustrative of English History, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," p. 8. It is a claim by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, that he, and not the King, is entitled to the wardship of John de Melsa, then a minor. He alleges that John de Melsa is son and heir of Godfrey de Melsa [Meaux], who purchased the manor of Levisham of Robert de Beverley, clerk, who had previously purchased of Roger Bigod. He refers to Domesday Book as showing that Levisham is a member of the manor of Pickering, and he declares that ever since King Henry granted Pickering to his father, the tenants of Levisham have held of his father and of him by knight service and not of the King in chief.

It will be noticed that all through these records Roger Bigod is treated as having forfeited his office, not as having surrendered it into the King's hands. The first reference (p. 56) is not conclusive, because it is by no means certain that my suggested emendation of *forisfecit* for *fecit* is correct. At p. 189 certain woods, namely, Rumbald, Lingthwaite, and Yortfal are stated to have been seized into the King's hands, and at p. 230 the bailiwick is said to have been so seized.

The profits and emoluments of the office are set out so fully at pp. 35, *et seq.*, that it would be only waste of time to repeat them, but I may refer to p. 230 as confirming my conjecture at p. 37 that *mariscentem* should be *marcescentem*.

MORTMAIN.

I have been enabled to put together a few inquiries relating to mortmain. As a short period ago a correspondence took place in the *Times*, in which an attempt was made to show that the Statutes of Mortmain were evidence of a claim on the part of the nation to church property as national property, it may not be out of place to add a few words, taken for the most part from the "History of English Law," by Pollock and Maitland, Vol. I., pp. 310 *et seq.*

In the middle of the thirteenth century the tenant enjoyed a large power of disposing of his tenement by act *inter vivos*, though this was subject to some restraints in favour of his lord. Opinions differ as to

the history of these restraints, some regarding it as a process by which limits were gradually set to a liberty which originally was vast, while others assumed the inalienability of the fief as a starting-point, and held that gradually the powers of the tenant grew at the expense of the lord.

Amongst other restraints was that imposed on alienations in mortmain. The authors above-named refer to the Statute *De viris religiosis* passed in 1279 as the first definite stop put to such alienations, although the matter had already commanded attention in the Provisions of Westminster of date 1259. The Statute, after mentioning two of the mischiefs to be provided against, namely, that where religious men hold land, the services due from the land are unperformed, and the chief lord loses his escheat, absolutely prohibits any such religious bodies from purchasing or otherwise acquiring land.

If the prohibition is neglected, the immediate lord may enter upon any such purchased or acquired land within one year from the date of the offence and seize it as being forfeited. If the immediate lord neglects to do so, the next superior lord can do so, and so on, until the right to enter eventually accrues to the King. It will therefore be seen that this prohibition, which by later legislation was extended to lay as well as to spiritual corporations, was not in the first instance devised in favour of the State, but solely in favour of the lord. Indeed, as the benefit accrued solely to the lord, it was quite possible for the lord to waive it, and hence arose the practice of granting licenses in mortmain.

Where the land proposed to be granted was held immediately of the King, a single license from the King was all that was necessary; it was usually founded upon an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, that is to say an inquest was held by the King's Escheator of the county to ascertain what damage the King would suffer if the license were granted. Where the land was the object of subinfeudation, a license from each of the lords in the chain stretching to the King became necessary.

I am not aware that attention has before been directed to the point that it occasionally happened that a double inquest was taken, though I should consider it as extremely doubtful whether this was anything but rare, and certainly not usual in the case of each of the mesne lords. At pp. 28 and 277 there will be found two inquests taken with regard to a proposed grant by Stephen de Yedingham to the nuns of Wykeham, and at pp. 32 and 271 two inquests with regard to a proposed grant by William Bruce to found a chantry in the parish church of Pickering.

In each case the Lancastrian inquest was taken by the Steward,

Ralph de Hastings, and the Royal inquest by William de Clapham, Escheator. The points of difference between the two inquests will be seen not to be great, but attention should be called to the dates. In the case of the proposed grant by Stephen de Yedingham, the writ to the Escheator was dated at York, the 28th of May, 1335, the inquest was taken at Ayton on the 8th of June following, but the inquest by the Steward was not taken until the 20th of June, 1340, at Brompton, while the license by the Earl of Derby, who then describes himself as Lord of Pickering, was granted on the 5th of August, 1341, and no less than five out of the twelve jurymen sat on both inquests.

In the case of the proposed grant by William Bruce the Escheator's inquest was taken at Pickering on the 28th of June, 1334, and the license was granted 4 July 1334 [Rot. Pat., 8 Ed. III., pt. 1, m. 8] ; the Steward's inquest was taken at Thornton on the 17th of November, 1334 ; here we can only be sure that three jurymen out of each inquest were the same, although it is not impossible that Galfridus del Cote and Galfridus atte Marr were the same ; and it is also impossible to be sure that Rogerus atte Unhappe was not Rogerus de Alverstan, although it would be too wild a conjecture to say that he probably was. In addition to these two grants in mortmain there are two others relating to Pickeringlith, which, although not referred to in the Coucher Book, I have printed at pp. 262 and 279. The latter relates to a chantry founded at Wykeham by John de Wykeham, who we learn from p. 54 was once verderer in the forest. The inquest was taken by the Escheator at Brompton on Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1335, *i.e.* just two days after that taken at Ayton, and relating to Stephen de Yedingham.

It is interesting to note that in each case the jury was the same [William "le Tanour" (p. 277) of course being identical with William "le Barker" (p. 279)], and they seem therefore to have been compelled to follow the Escheator about.

From the Yorkshire Chantry Certificates [Surtees Society, Vol. 91, p. 57] we learn that the chantry founded by William Bruce was in the reign of Edward VI. known as the "Chauntre of Seynt John in the Church of Pykerynge." Its gross value then was £3 3^s 2^d, and net rent £2 10^s 6¾^d.

The chantry at Wykeham does not appear in the Surtees volumes [Vols. 91 and 92], but at Vol. 91, p. 58, we find a reference to the "Chauntre of Saynt Nicholas in the Castell of Pykeryng, beyng of the foundation of the Duke of Lancastre." It must, I conceive, have been under this foundation that the salary was paid to the chaplain of the Castle (*see* pp. 20 and 230), although possibly a Duke of Lancaster subsequently augmented the endowments, which at the date of the certificate

amounted to £6 9^s 4^d gross, and £5 17^s 2^{1d} net. It will be noticed that in the records reference is constantly made to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, but this was probably not identical with the chantry in question.*

The Wykeham nunnery was a Priory of Cistercian nuns, founded about the year 1153 by Pain, the son of Osbert.

The chantry at Brompton, the inquest concerning which is printed at p. 262, is thus referred to in the certificate of the Commissioners [Surtees Society, Vol. 91, p. 128]:—"The chauntery of owre Lady wythyn the Parysshe Church of Brompton in Pykeryng Lyeth. . . . Founded as they allege by one Sir Morren Knyght, albeyt they have no foundacion to shewe." Its gross value was then £5 9^s, net value £4 15^s.

THE COUCHER BOOK.

The greater part of this volume is taken up with extracts from the Coucher Book. There are two copies of this work, one contained in the Duchy Records, and the other in the Exchequer Records, its proper reference being "Exchequer Q. R. Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 8;" and where I have referred to it in the notes I have done so under the name of "Exchequer" simply. Mr. Bird says of it:—"The handwriting is of a period much earlier than that of the Great Coucher, and the whole volume is splendidly rubricated. It is described on the fly-leaf as "Liber Johannis Maynard," by whom it is stated to have been delivered into Court on the 2nd of June, 25 Ch. II."

It would be absurd on my part to offer an opinion on the date of the handwriting at variance with that of so acknowledged an authority as Mr. Bird. This point has, however, occurred to me in transcribing the records. It is evident from the general composition of the two books and the very few points of difference that one must be a copy of the other, and each is so beautifully written that a man copying either could not fail to make out every word written in it. On the other hand, neither scribe seems to have been clever in deciphering manuscripts of an earlier date, and numerous obvious mistakes occur which are generally repeated in each. There is, however, one instance of a mistake occurring in the Coucher and not in the *Exchequer*. At p. 128 there will be found a note on this point. In the Coucher Book there is this sentence—"de quercubis *scutis* et robris." What *scuta* were I was unable to conjecture, but on referring to *Exchequer* I found the word written *siccis*. Now it seems inconceivable that any scribe finding *siccis*, which fits the sense, would wilfully have replaced it by *scutis*; on

* See Rot. Pat. 19 Ed. II, pt. I. m. 26 for an order to the brothers and sisters of the Hospital whose custody was then committed to Roger de Barnsby.

the other hand, if we suppose that the scribe of the Coucher Book was unable to read the rolls, and wrote *scutis* as his nearest approximation to what he found, then it is possible that the scribe of Exchequer, in copying the Coucher, was puzzled with the word, turned to the original rolls, was more successful than his colleague, and replaced the conjecture by the true reading. From internal evidence it appears that the earlier of the two books was written in the reign of Henry IV., but the evidence of this is not strong.

The Coucher Book contains the earliest copy now in existence of the Rolls relating to the Eyres in the Forests of Lancaster and Pickering in the 8th year of Edw. III. It is almost certain that these rolls were returned into the Exchequer, but I have been unable to discover any trace of them now. In the Patent Rolls 43 Edw. III. [1369], p. 1, m. 33 (I am quoting from the transcript at p. 415 of the Surtees Society, Vol. 83), there is an exemplification of certain liberties claimed by the Abbot of Rievaulx in the Pickering Eyre. The exemplification commences with a statement that the King had inspected a certificate sent into the Chancery by the Treasurer and Chamberlain, and this shows conclusively that the original rolls were then with the other Exchequer Records under the custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlain, whose duty it was to return a certificate into Chancery for the purpose of drawing up the exemplification. Some of the Exchequer forest proceedings were kept in the Chapter House and some in the Tower of London.

Of the Lancaster Forest Eyre there is a small fragment amongst the Duchy Records [Class XXV., F, No. 10]. I have compared it with the entries in the Coucher Book relating to the same matters; and although agreeing in the main details, the minor differences are sufficiently marked to show that it was not the roll from which the entries in the Coucher Book were copied. Each of the Justices usually kept his own roll, and therefore it was not uncommon to find traces of more than one.

Coke makes a copious use of the Forest Rolls in his Institutes. I am inclined to think that he had access to the original rolls, and that, therefore, they must have been in existence in his day. My reason for thinking this is that he avoids some mistakes which are found in the Coucher Book, and also because the references that he gives do not correspond with those of either copy of the Coucher Book.

There are also slight differences: fo. 311 of Coke corresponds with p. 52 *infra*, and after the words *durante Itinere isto* we find added in the Institutes *et fecit sacramentum*, which words I do not find in any other MS. of the Eyre. The names of the officers also present some variations: Rogerus Trutcok becomes Rogerus Strutcocke, and Radulphus de Cloghton Radulphus Colloughton, where one prefers the reading of

the text. On the other hand, the name of the chief forester, Thomas de Walby, is probably given more correctly by Coke as Thomas de Dalby.

One curious slip that occurs not only in the Institutes, but, so far as I have seen, in every MS. copy of the Rolls, I have already called attention to in a note at p. 51. Coke writes: "*tam de illis attachiamentis quæ manent infra metas, &c.*" The original summons is enrolled on the Patent Rolls 8 Ed. III., pt. 2, m. 39, and there appears "*tam de illis attachiatis qui manent.*" The allusion is to the Charter of the Forest, which enacted that in future men who reside outside the forest are not to be compelled to appear before the Justices of the Forest on the common summonses unless they are impleaded or are pledges for any who are attached to answer any matter relating to the forest. The summons is therefore directed in the first instance to those only who have lands or tenements within the forest, but the attachments which are to be produced are to relate as well to those who reside beyond as within the forest.

Lincoln's Inn Library possesses two MS. copies of the Pickering Eyre [Maynard XII. and Hale XLI. [XLIV]]. Through the courtesy of Mr. A. F. Etheridge, the Librarian, I have been permitted to collate my transcript with these MSS.

I have not thought it necessary to call attention to the variations in the readings; occasionally I am inclined to think that the readings in one or other of these MSS. is more correct than those given in the Coucher Book; but on the whole I have come to the conclusion that the MSS. are derived from the Coucher Books and not from the original rolls. As it is a matter on which a difference of opinion might exist, my reasons are not of sufficient value to justify my setting them out at length. Taking the test of the name of the forester Thomas de Dalby, already referred to, I observe that he appears in both the Hale and Maynard MS. as Thomas de Walby. It is of course impossible to lay too much stress on corrections as indicating that a particular record has been made use of, or showing that one is later than another. The transcriber may have noticed the error and corrected it intentionally. The fact that the duplicate Coucher Book was at one time in the possession of John Maynard must not be forgotten.

There are, however, a series of small errors which make it probable that both MSS. have a common origin. At p. 66 *infra*, after the words "*Sancti Martini*" the words "*anno regni*" occur; these last two words are omitted in both the MSS; at p. 68 *Sandebek* appears in the text, but in both MSS is replaced by *Standebek*; three of the indictments at p. 77 are omitted in each, but at p. 93 *Wills filius Willi Moye* is correct in Maynard MS., not in Hale MS.

I should add that the Coucher Books, although beautifully written,

are, unfortunately, very carelessly copied. Grammatical mistakes abound ; some of these I have reproduced, calling attention to them where I thought that they might possibly mislead, but where they were too obvious I have passed them over in silence. In other cases I have corrected them without calling attention to them. It is not a prudent thing for a copyist ever to alter the words of an original document, but where it is not an original document, where the mistake appears to have arisen through faults in copying, this strict rule does not seem of importance ; it cannot be of interest to many people to know the particular words which a copyist of the fifteenth century was unable to read in a MS. of the preceding century, nor the number of grammatical mistakes which he was in the habit of making. Besides grammatical mistakes there are numerous errors in dates.

I have not copied the Coucher Book in full ; for the sake of economy in space I have omitted common form words where they are merely repetitions of forms already printed. I have also omitted many lists of names which, although of interest from many points of view, might not interest a sufficient number of my readers to justify their insertion.

THE FOREST EYRE.

It will be seen at p. 226 that Edward, in the year 1285, granted to his brother Edmund the right of having, upon request made in Chancery, Justices of the Forest wherever the King appointed such for his own forests, and granted to him also the fines and ransoms paid in respect of the offences tried by them. Although I have not come across any records relating to other instances in which Royal Justices visited the forests of private individuals, it appears as if such proceedings were by no means uncommon. From these records we learn that the Justices sat at Hackness within Whitby Forest ; and although it is only certain that persons residing within Whitby Forest appeared there to answer for offences committed in Pickering Forest, yet it is more than probable that offences committed in Whitby Forest were also tried by the same Justices. At p. 269 *infra*, reference is made to the fact that such fines in the forests of Spaunton and Whitby were part of the royal revenues.

The first Forest Eyre, mention of which is made in the following pages, took place under a commission to Alexander de Kirketon and Ralph de Dacre, dated the 10th of June, 1280 [*see* p. 46], *i.e.*, previous to the date of the grant already referred to. These proceedings seem to have occupied a considerable time, and it was possibly in consequence of their duration that Earl Edmund obtained the general grant. It does not appear that another Eyre took place until the commence.

ment of the reign of Edward III. Between the 26th and 30th of May, 1334, the King was residing at Pickering Castle, probably as the guest of Henry Earl of Derby. It may have been on this occasion that the project of sending Justices to hold Pleas of the Forest was mooted, for on the following 12th of June, 1334 [Rot. Pat. 8 Ed. III., pt. 1, m. 2] a commission is directed amongst others to Robert de Aston and Robert de Sadington to hold the pleas. This was evidently withdrawn, and the commission under which the pleas were eventually held is dated 17th August, enrolled on Rot. Pat. 8 Ed. III., pt. 2, m. 17 and corresponds with that printed on p. 50. On Rot. Pat. 8 Ed. III., pt. 2, m. 20, we find a commission, dated 8 Oct., to Henry de Hambury and Robert de Sadington, which, after reciting that Robert de Hungerford is prevented by the King's business from attending, appoints one of them to act in his place.

The President of the Court appears to have been Richard Willoughby. His name appears first, and he was in addition the most important of the Judges, having been a Justice of the Common Pleas, and also either Chief Justice of the King's Bench or acting Chief Justice under Scrope. Unfortunately his record is not clean. In 1340 he was arraigned before Parning, Sadington (who was at one time to have been his colleague at Pickering) and Scot, Justices, on the charge of corruption. The trial is related at full length in Year Books 14 and 15 Ed. III. Rolls Series, Vol. 31, J, p. 258 *et seq.*

It was said against him that the King, trusting in the highest degree in his loyalty and discretion, made him his Lieutenant in the King's own Court, when the King went over sea, and that he had then perverted and sold the laws as if they had been oxen or cows. To that Willoughby's first plea was one that has some bearing on the recent case of *Anderson v. Gorrie*, L. R. (1895), 1 Q.B. 668, he said that he was Chief in the highest Court of the land, wherefore they ought not in a lower Court to take cognizance of trespass done there. But in the fourteenth century such a plea was unavailing; "you say truly," said Parning, J., "as to *error* in such a matter, but if you have trespassed against the King you shall answer where he pleases."

After another technical plea, also overruled, the trial proceeded. Charges for extortion in forest Eyres of Nottingham and in other places were made, as to some of which Willoughby denied that he had ever received money or committed more than an error. Finally he threw himself on the King's mercy because he would not plead with his liege lord, and the Lord of Wake said that the last was the wisest plea that he ever pleaded. If the Lord of Wake sat as one of the assessors which appears to have been the case (*see* Year Book (*ut supra*) Introduction, p. xxiv), he may have had a vivid recollection of their positions having

only lately been reversed, when he had to appear at Pickering before Willoughby to answer for forest offences. Willoughby does not appear to have remained long under a cloud; no doubt he was not much, if at all, worse than many other Judges of that time, and he was soon restored to the Bench.

As this volume by no means contains the whole of the Eyre, and as the Introduction has already exceeded the ordinary limits, it will be best to reserve the most of my comments until a later period.

The list of the indictments opens with an account of a hunt which, as it took place on the 23rd of March preceding the King's visit, may well have been the ground on which the Earl based his request for a commission. The meet, if my conjecture is correct, was not far from Saltergate Inn, and I doubt whether, when Captain Johnstone meets there with his hounds, he ever finds the neighbouring landowners so well represented as they were on this occasion, and all for the sole purpose of poaching. From Whorlton Castle came Nicholas de Menill; from Coket Nook, in the parish of Egton, came Peter de Mauley the younger, heir to Mulgrave, and he brought William his Parker with him; from Kildale came a large party, John de Percy, with William his brother, William his cousin, heir to Sneaton, and Redheaded John his groom (the *garcio*, or groom, appears to have been the lad who attended on the huntsman and led the hounds, as, for instance, the lymer where a lymer was used.) Then there was a Wyvill, a Coleville of Arnecliffe, representatives and forefathers of the sporting family of Petch; indeed it would require the pen of Brooksby to do justice to all that were there. The sport, too, was of no ordinary kind; not one stag taken, or perhaps two, but no less than forty-three harts and hinds were accounted for. Finally, to show their contempt for the manner in which the Earl of Lancaster preserved his game, they cut off nine heads and fixed them on stakes in the Moor. The Earl's foresters could not be expected to lie quiet under this insult. On the 26th of May following, while the Earl was still entertaining the King at Pickering, Nicholas de Menill with his friends again went out for a little hunt.

The field was not so large, it was rather too late in the season even for hind-hunting. Dr. Collins, in his "Chase of the Wild Deer," says that hind-hunting should end on the 10th of May; although, as our sportsmen had been killing stags in March, I doubt if they were very particular, more probably a gentle hint had been dropped to some that they were not likely to get off scot free. The meet was at Oversty-rigge, a place that I cannot identify, although it constantly appears in the records; if it means the "path over the ridge," it may, of course, be anywhere. Unfortunately, after they have taken a hind the foresters

appear upon the scene, the game is carried off to Pickering Castle, possibly the King sups on it, or it may be takes it on with him to Helmsley, where he is found on the 2nd of June.

The fines for these offences are very heavy, having regard to the value of money in those days; Nicholas de Menill, who appears as the ringleader, was fined 20 marks, and Peter de Maulay £10, the rest smaller sums, and those who did not appear, and had nothing on which execution could issue, were outlawed.

One point which is worth notice is, that all through the indictments the offenders were for the most part the neighbouring gentry; either they went out themselves, or they sent out their huntsmen or servants. Now and then we come across names which it is impossible to identify as retainers of any landowner; they may be outlaws, like Robin Hood of ballad fame; or it may be that they were merely servants, the names of whose masters were omitted. There are offenders mentioned whom I should be inclined to place in the class of professional poachers, but they do not bear a large proportion to the total number. For instance, digging trenches at Saltergate (p. 83) for the purpose of hiding venison, first stolen and then salted, is evidently the work of this class. Even the Earl's own daughter Blanche, wife of Thomas Lord Wake, is amongst those indicted, although afterwards the Earl stayed proceedings against her. Henry de Percy, John de Moryn, members of the family of de Acclam, were all amongst those indicted; indeed, to give the names of all would be to give the names of the gentry of North-East Yorkshire. Then the family of Hastings have not in early times been at all particular about the Earl's venison; but pardons have at various times being granted to them, and they are not to be fined. One of these occasions (p. 102) is worth notice. Hugh Hastings goes out with a party of eleven more; his neighbour's son, a young Boynton, joins him; they take their lunch, no small part of these occasions (*see* "Master of the Game"). Unfortunately the foresters come and spoil their sport, and, what is more, appropriate the lunch.

"A thief of venison that hath for left
His likerousness and all his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man."

So says Chaucer [Cant. Tales, l. 12,017]; and so, no doubt, thought Henry Earl of Lancaster, for Ralph de Hastings is appointed Steward and Keeper of Pickering Forest. The clergy are by no means free from guilt. The Rector of Middleton, Robert de Hampton (p. 70), was in his day desperately fond of coursing; and John, the Chaplain of Hackness, does not refuse a little present of stolen venison (p. 109); the Abbots of Whitby and Rievaulx both offend through their servants

During the anarchy that succeeded the rebellion of Earl Thomas

forest offences were extremely rife, and a special commission was appointed to try them by the King, in whose hands the forest then was. The principal offender was Sir John de Faucomberge, and as he paid a composition of £100 for himself and his friends (p. 257) nothing appears to have been done under the commission. At any rate, the same offences were presented at the general Eyre, and the offenders fined. The two sets of indictments will be found at pages 95 and 217. In most material details they correspond exactly; one difference there is, which costs Sir John dear. Before the Commissioners he was indicted for taking a hart and a hind (p. 218), but the indictment before the Justices in Eyre accused him of taking a hart and two hinds (p. 98). His pardon was naturally for the first offence only, therefore as to the other hind he is to be imprisoned. Possibly this was a mere formal judgment, and nothing came of it.

There can be no doubt that the effect of the Eyre was not only to strike terror into the heart of evil-doers, but still more to put the foresters on the alert. The offences committed after the commencement of the Eyre (p. 112, *et. seq.*) are not only of an unimportant nature, but more often than not the offenders, seeing that the foresters are observing them, go away leaving their purpose unfulfilled. Attention may here be called to the name of one offender. Willelmus Moyson, junior (p. 113), seems identical with Willelmus filius Willelmi filii Moye (p. 93.) The name of Prester John (p. 93) should not be overlooked.

HUNTING.

THE usual word to denote the slaying of deer is *bersare*. This word (*see* Du Cange, Vol. I, p. 622) is derived from *bersæ*, the hurdles forming small inclosures in the forest, into which the deer were driven and slain. This was not apparently the method of hunting in the reigns of the Edwards, and hence *bersare* came to be applied to any kind of killing; indeed it is often used as a synonym for *shooting*, in the same way that the German word *birschen* passed through a similar change of meaning (Grimm's Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 40). I am inclined to think, although I confess that I have but slight grounds for so thinking, that the word in these records still preserves the idea of *driving*. At p. 111 *occidere* is used in apparent contradistinction to *bersare*.

One of the earliest writers on hunting in England was William Twici, huntsman to Edward II. For the most part his treatise is taken up with definitions of hunting terms and directions as to the notes which are on various occasions to be blown on the horn; he gives us very little information as to his method of hunting. It appears as if

the stags were hunted somewhat in the modern manner. The author says that if the hounds are bold and have taken the hart by force (*si issi seit que ses chiens sunt vaudz sil ount pris le cerf aforce*), the hunter is to have the skin, and so on ; words which apply to hounds taking the hart, and not to their driving it where it can be shot. The hounds generally used for this purpose were brachets and lymers, or running-hounds.

Far more information is given us upon the subject in the French work of Gaston de Foix, written somewhere about the year 1387. He was an enthusiast in his art ; he believed that good sportsmen lived long and happily, and when they died went to paradise ; but bad sportsmen would not go there. This work served, to a great extent, as the foundation for the next English work on the subject, "The Maister of the Game," a book dedicated to Henry V., then Prince of Wales, and commonly attributed to Edmund Langley, Duke of York. For convenience I shall refer to the latter work, only premising that for the most part it is not original, but is merely an adaptation of the French book. The author describes the hunter coming home after his hunt in language that is worth repeating (M. S. B. M. 17. A. LV., p. 11) "And when he is comen homie he shall doon him of his clothes, and he shall doon of his shoon and his hosen, and he shall wash his thighes and his leggs, and peradventure all his body."

From p. 174 in "The Maister of the Game" onward we have a description of the hunt. First the deer has to be harboured by the lymer. Then comes the meet or "gathering" (p. 190): "The place where the gadering should be maked should be in a faire mede well greene, where faire trees waxeth all about the one far fro the other and a cleare well or some renning broke bysides." Then the servants "should lay the towells and bordcloths all about upon the greene gras and sett diverse meates upon a greate plaite after the Lord's power." After the repast is over the duties are assigned to the hunters. The berners are to find the deer, relays of hounds are to be placed at various points where the deer is likely to run, in order that they may join in the chase.

But both these writers deal only with hunting by means of hounds alone ; it is probable that such hunting is referred to whenever the verb *capere* is used to express the taking of the stag ; but when we have *bersare* or *occidere*, in almost every instance we read also of bows and arrows. To understand the method practised in Pickering Forest, we must, I believe, go back to an earlier process described in Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, Vol. I, p. 111. Amongst the customs existing in certain counties at the time of the Norman Conquest was *stabilitio venationis* ; it described the custom of driving deer and

other game from all quarters to the centre of a gradually contracted circle where they were compelled to stand. But I apprehend that this was not the only form that the custom of *stabilitio* took.

That so many stags were taken in the becks must not be lost sight of in connection with the well-known fact that a hunted stag at the end of the run takes to the water—"soils," as it is termed. If a conjecture is permissible on this point, I would suggest that in most cases the retainers with the hounds drove the stag, and that their master stood with his bow and arrow at some likely spot to shoot him as he came past. If the stag was wounded, it was the easier for the hounds to catch him.

HOUNDS.

For the most part the hounds employed on the hunting expeditions mentioned in the records are *leporarii*, which, as I now think on insufficient grounds, I have translated gazehounds rather than greyhounds. In doing so I have followed the translation of William Twici by H. Dryden, but, on reconsideration, I do not think that the difference between the ancient and the modern greyhound is sufficiently described by using the word gazehound as opposed to greyhound; and in future I shall make use of the latter term. It is probable that the word *leporarius* included a large variety of breeds, some rough like the old Scotch deerhound, and some smooth like the modern greyhound. Gervase Markham, in "Country Contentments," tells us of three kinds of hounds: the slow hound, great, tall, and heavy, bred in the West country; the middle-sized, bred in Worcestershire and Bedfordshire; and the light, nimble, swift, and slender hound, bred in the North country. He is not speaking of greyhounds, but if the running-hound of the North was more like the greyhound of the South than the running-hound of the South, it is quite possible that it might have been described under the term *leporarius*. The greyhounds would require to be strong if two or three of them were to tackle a stag alone. Although they ran principally by sight, it is not improbable that they used their noses to a considerable extent. The colours mentioned are (p. 87), white and fawn-coloured; (p. 90), white, tan [?]; (p. 110), white, black; (p. 116), black. The red dog at p. 77 and grey dog at p. 100 may have been mastiffs. We find the name of one only mentioned, "Botoun," at p. 88. What it meant or whence derived, I cannot say. Besides the greyhounds, who hunted principally by sight, there were the braches (*bracheti*) or running-hounds (*canes currentes*, p. 879), who hunted principally by scent. They do not occur very often. At fo. 126 of "The Maister of the Game" [M. S. B. M. 17. A. LV.], we find a description of the "Rache or Renninghound." He was usually of a

brown tawny colour, great wide nostrils, great hanging lips, large red or black eyes, great forehead, great head, and long hanging ears. On the whole, they presented some points of resemblance to a very heavy foxhound of the present day, and other points of resemblance to a bloodhound.

At p. 109 we find that the persons who excused themselves for being found in Blandsby Park on the ground that while travelling from Egton to Yedingham they had lost their way in a fog, had with them a dog called *Kenettus*. At first I was unable to find this word, but I now find *Kenett* in "The Maister of the Game," in a passage closely following that lastly referred to:—

"There be also renning hounds, some lasse and some more, and the lasse be cleped Kenetts, and these hounds renneth well to all manor game; allsoe for they serveth for all manor game men cleped them Heirers, and every hound that hath courage wol fall to be an Heirer of nature with little making."

Besides these we also find mention made of the *barselettus* or beagle, and of the mastiff.

CONCLUSION.

I must now pass over the other subjects in the volume that call for attention. Before I close I must, however, remind my readers again that the translation which I append at the foot of the text does not pretend to accuracy, and is only intended to afford the reader a hint of what is contained in the text itself. For this reason I have been bolder than, perhaps, I ought in rendering the Latin names. The *de* preceding a place-name is often omitted, showing that, at any rate at the date of the Coucher Book, it had become an ordinary surname, and therefore I followed the plan of omitting it in every instance, except where the person referred to was usually known in history with a *de*, or where the omission confused the sense. On the whole I am sorry that I did not follow the opposite plan, and I intend to do so in any future volume.

I must now return my thanks to those of my friends who have again kindly assisted me, to Canon Atkinson for notes that he has given me, to Messrs. E. Salisbury and J. A. C. Vincent for difficult readings which they have assisted me to decipher, and most of all to Messrs. W. Brown and W. Paley Baildon for having kindly read my proof-sheets, and for many valuable suggestions thereon.

ROBERT B. TURTON.

24, OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN,
15th November, 1895.

CUSTOMS OF PICKERING.

A BOOKE of all the oulde Customes used in Pickering lithe time oute of memorie and contened to this daie with cartaine rentalls for the collecting of his Majesties free rentes asswell for Hirsome as for Hungeld.

Non vivit qui nimini vivit.

ANNO DOMINI 1622.

To the Reight Worshipfull Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobbie Knt.,
one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, and Quorum in
the Northriden of the Countie of Yorke.

It haith ever, Reight worshippfull, bene accustomed of moste men that comitt anythinge to writinge to recomend the same to such worthie parsonages as they moste affect as either studious in the Arte they write of or well affectioned to the matter uppon which they discourse, whose usual practisse I thought yt expedient for me to immitate in the dedication heareof, So that having finished this Booke of the ainciante customes and raites used in Pickering lith time oute of memorie, entring in to examinne of myselfe what perticuler personag was most mighte to be presented heare withall, at length remembringe your worship, and consideringe not onely what rowme yow are placed in, as also the great caire yow have for the keeping of all Ainciant Customes and Raites I coulde not finde any more worthie then your selfe to present the same unto; most humblie besechinge your worshipp to pardon my over much bouldnes hearin as also favorably to accepte heareof as the poore testimoniall of my humble dewtie and unfeined good will. By the example of Artaxerxas that noble kinge of Persia who rejected not the poore husbandman offering to him his homelie handfull of cleare water but most graciouslie receyved yt with thankes, esteming the present not after the value but rather after the goodwill of the geve; which if I maie perceyve your worshipp favorable to accept of, I shall, God willing, present yow with the resydew of my labor and that in a more ample and copious mannor, in the meane time not to proceed any further I conclude. Wishing to your worshipp Galens health, Cræsus wealth and Nestors yeares with all increase of Temporall dignities and honors and æternall happines in the cælestiall Jerusalem I reste your worshipp's most humble to commaund

GAWINE BERINGTON.

Certaine notes or markes whearby a Forrest most properlie maie be knowne by and first what a Forrest is.

1. A Forrest is a cartaine territorie of ground invironed round about with unremovable Markes or Bounders.

2. Secondlie yt ought to be stored with { Vert and
Venison.

3. Thirdlie with all Beastes belongin to a Forrest.

4. Fourthlie a Forreste doth con-
taine a { Forrest,
Chaise,
Parke,
Warrant and Foule of Warrant.

Fifftlie yt haith { Beastes of the Forrest,
Beastes of the Chaise,
Beastes of the Parke,
Beastes of Warrant,
Fowle of Warrant.

Beastes of the forrest are { The Harte,
The Hare,
The Beare
The Wolffe.

Beastes of the chaise { The Bucke,
The Roe,
The Fox,
The Mottrom.

Beastes of the Chaise and Parke all one.

Beastes of warrant { The Hare,
The Comy.

Fowles of warrant { The Phessant,
The Partridg.

The differenc betwixt beastes of the forrest and beastes of the chaise proved by Scripture.

The nature of the Beastes of the Forrest is to kepe the covert all the daie time and in the neight to move abroad for there releiffe, as maie be proved by the Princly King and Prophett David in the 104 Psalm and the 20th verse wheare yt is thus writ :—*Thou maketh darknes that itt maie be night whcarin all the beastes of the Forrest doe move.*

And the nature of the beastes of the chaise is all the daie time to use and frequent the hilles and plaines out of the covert as maie be proved by the same Prophett in the 18 verse of the same psalme wheare yt is thus written, *The heigh hills are a refuge for the wilde beastes and so are the stony rocks for the conies.*

A Chaise and a Parke maie be boundered with removable bounders.

There is perteninge to a Forrest, lawes which are to be judged by the Justic in Ayre and by no other.

There is also perteyninge to the Justic in Ayre Court diverse officers as theise followinge :—

The Justic in Ayre or his deputy.

There clarkes.

The maister of the gaime.

The fower Verderers.

The Bailiffs.

The officers of the Forrest.

The Keepers and Fosters of the Parke.

The Rainger.

The Bowbearer.

The Fosters of fee and there deputes.

The Fosters of greene.

The Woodwardes.

The Constable of the Castle.

The bowe bearer in hand of Rainecliffe.

The severall Courtes kepte within his heighnes honor of Pickering as followeth :—

1. Inprimis the Attachment Courte.

2. The Swanimot Court kept three times a yeare, that is at Michallmes, Martlemes and Whitsundtide, at Michallmes and Martlemes none other officers are to appeare but Forresters, Verderers and Aigestors, and at Mydsomer fosters and verderers.

3. The Justice in Ayre Courte.

4. The Courte houlden at Owdon on Whitsund Mundaie to give Oathes to all Fee men or forrest walker.

5. The Courte on St. Cicillis daie for receyving these presentments in th' Easte Warde.

6. The Courte at Pickeringe on St. William daie for geving of oathes.

7. The Courte on St. Thomas daie for the receyving of there presentments.

Thus much touching the severall Courtes kepte in Pickeringlith : now followeth the Customs used in Pickering lith.

CUSTOMS IN PICKERING LITH.

Inprimis yt is an oulde Custome used in Pickeringe and Pickeringlith time out of memorie to this daie that no man walke within the forrest during the fence monthe, which monthe is allwaies 15 daies before Midsomer and 15 daies after, except he be a sworne man or have a sworne man in his companie, otherwise anie sworne man that seeth him or them ought to present them and all other person or persons whatsoever they be that use walking in the Forrest in this monthe susspeciouslie with Dogges, Bowes, Gunns or Clooke.

The like custome is that every Townen or lorship that of reight haith any winderake for there goodes in the forrest oughte to have there proper brandes for there Townen sett uppon there goodes, otherwise they are to be dryven by the officers of the forrest dryftes, which said driftes oughte to be at Michallmes or within twentie daies after, and finable according to the forrest lawe, that is to saie for the first faulte 1*d.* a foote, the like for the second and for the thirde offence seizure to the Kinges use.

Note further that the forrest driftes are to be maide by the fosters, verderers and Regarders, and carried to Pickering Castle and there to be praised [appraised] by fower free men to his Majesties use, which free men must be within the libbertie, and the good so praised to be kept by the Bailiffe a yeare and a daie, making three severall proclamacions for any man to come and challeng them as his owen good by towe sworne wittnesses and have his good againe, paing for there grasse and Haie so long as they were there, and to the constables for his fees for every foote iiij^d. And no goodes in any lordship should be taken for waiffe and straie which haith any Townen brande uppon them or Townen marke except yt were knowne after the brandinge that they were sould oute of the libertie and comd into the same againe as Waiffe. And that daie that the driftes are maide the Kings Majestie is to beare the charge of the drivers oute of the waiffes for the libertie, onely not medling with Pickering Townen wheare the drivers drive of there charges and gaynes.

The like custome is for all the Kings Majesties ageastmentes or demaines with the severall Brandes and if any be taken there Couching or Layring within the same and not branded they are to be seized to his Majesties use and finable xij^d. a foote.

The like custome is that the Kinges Majesties ageastmentes or Demaines haith there severall Bounders knowne; and so ought every severall lordship to have there Bounders in writing and to bring them in to have them recorded in Pickering Courte.

The like custome is that no farmor ought to Jeaste in the forrest nor

clame no common by custome except they have a clame or writing and yt allowed.

The forrest in oulde time was knowen by the names of theast and westwardes; there haith bene diverse and severall openions where they meete. Some being of openion to begin at Yeddingham Bridge and so to Blackhowe, and so to Lillhowe crosse, and so to devide theasteward from the weste, but I referr myselfe to Pickering records to judge trewly theastward for the Reade deare and the weste for the Fallowe deare.

No foster of fee nor foster of greene ought to have any greene but such water boughs as they fell in winter for deare fall and maie not fell no greate granes [branches] of okes nor oke trees. And although they maie fell deare fall in the freehoulders woods yett maie they carre none of yt awaie.

In like manner every severall woodward maie take Blowen wood or Falne wood within his walkes but ought to fell none of yt greene.

Understand that every Timber tree in the Kings Majesties woods ought to be sex foote long above the stoven* and a foote square at the Topp: Anno 51 Hen the 3 and contenewed to this Daie.

There is also annother ainshainte custome in Pickeringlith that at the death of every freehoulder that houldeth his lainde of Pickering Castle, his heyres is to paie a Releafe; that is to saie he that haith halfe an oxgainge of land is to paie for a Releafe—vj^s viij^d, and he that haith but one whole oxgainge is to paie but—xiijs iij^d, and he that haith towe oxgaing of laind is—xxvj^s viij^d, and yf he have never so manie oxgainges of land and houlding yt of Pickering Castle he paieth but xxvj^s viij^d, and for everie cottag to doble his free rent, and for every ayker of land in Pickering to doble there free Rent: every aiker being for free Rent ij^d.

Touchinge coppiehoulde lainde yt was never knowen in the forrest untill Mr. William Tusher† came and by a commission that he had, maide diverse coppies in the forrest and to inclose and Builde howses wheare there was never none before. Note his authoritie by his commission whether he coule graunt Coppies of the Kings Ajeastmentes of Horcombe being no consealment, inchrochment or Purpester, but paid xiijs iij^d yearely rente to the Kinge.

There is an oulde recorde called the extent of all the lands and rentes that belong to Pickering Castle maide from Edmond the firste Earle of Lancaster and second sonne to Henry the third dated the 1^{tie} of King

* According to Halliwell, *stoven* is "a young shoot from the stump of a tree after it has been felled," but here it evidently is the stump from which the shoot has sprung.

† See Vol. I., N.S., p. 31.

Hen. the third, sonne to King John, shewing the ould tennor of his Majesties landes and there customes.

Touchinge Scalbie lordshipp yt was houlden by coppie but now by lease begun in Queene Elizabeth time ; as for Easingwould and Hubye coppies yt is uncertaine when they began, whether before there was any Earle of Lancaster or since.

But there is recordes belongin to Pickering Castle that dothe showe that sewtes comensed in there Courte haith bene broughte hether and have had judgment tryed in this Courte. For Easingwould and Hubye is not in the firste extente, So that it is to be inquired of by the recordes that Pickering being the heade Courte and Easingwould and Hubye being but a member of Pickeringe, and yf yt were ainshiant coppie houlde lande and Pickering freeholde lande whether that weare lawfull yea or not. Also there is a halfe yeares rentall dated the xij yeare of Kinge Henrie the syxt which was the rentall that Mr. William Tusher clamed the graveland by as Bond land or land in Base tennor or coppie hould lande.

As Pickering towen haith a grave for collectinge the Kinges Majesties rentes, and Mydleton a grave, and Easingwoulde and Hubye a grave to collecte the Kinges Majesties rentes, note whether that yt maie be helde by diverse tennors notwithstanding.

There is fortie oxganges of arable lainde in Pickering called the grave lainde wheare every yeare, tow oxgainges of laind serve to be grave lainde for a yeare, and so to twentie yeares be ended, and then to beginne againe anew ; which graves collecteth yearlye the Kinges Majesties rents within Townen for the Kinges owen lainde and freeholders free rentes and Burrough rentes with diverse other customes not now in use, as to take Waiffe and Straies good within there Bounders and collecting the foster streetes [Estreats] and the perquisytte of the Hallmote Courte.

There is collected every thirde yeare a rent called Hungell, payable forth of everye Townen as there ould use ys to paie yt, which amountethe in the whole to xiiij^{li} xix^s iiij^d, grainted Anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo tercio.*

There is annother rente paide every third yeare by cartaine Freeholders of Pickering castle called Hirsonnes to the value of xxxiiij^s iiij^d, which is collected by the deputie Bailiffe and not by the graves, and was paide in Henry the 3 time for the repaire of the castle walles.

There is an ould rente decaied in Scalbie lordshipp commonlie called gaitelawe, and of Ainshiant time collected by the graves of Pickeringe, and haith bene collected by Mr. Gawine Pollard and

* Of course it was far older.

Thomas Parke of Pickering then graves when Mr. Charles Isons was receyver under the Earle of Huntington.

There is annother custome that Fosters of fee have had Hennes and foster oates in the Westwardes ; referr them to there proffe to prove the same.*

The like custome is throughout all Scalbie lordshipp, as Cloughton, Burneston, Newbie and Throssenbie, to paie yearly to the woodward of Erith and Fulwoode for every oxgaing of lainde they houlde of the Mannor of Scalbie halfe a pecke of Oates for every oxgainge of lainde yearly in Marche. This haith bene paide time oute of memorie for Ingram Procktor being woodward there about Fiftie yeares, as the recordes will showe had yt all his time to his death, And Mr. Gawine Pollard had them to this daie, being the xxiiijth of August 1616, Anno Regni Regis Jacobi xiiijth, and those that have refused to paie there dewe haith bene presented in Scalbie Courte, and they have been presented also at the Swanimot and fined and there fine levied as the records will show.

The like custome is that the bowebearer haith had yearly a stringe [qu: spring] tree in any place in the Kinges Majesties woods in the Forrest, for so had Mr. Gavine Pollard during his time, and Ingram Procktor before him had the same.

The like claime claimeth the Clarke of the Courte for his Fee ; yearlie a tree in his Majesties woods. But how long or by what warraint yt is uncertaine ; referr them to there warraint to prove the same.

The like custome was and is that the Rainger had oster Oates in the Mower Townes and diverse countrie Townes for the killinge of Foxes ; But after the making the Statute for killinge of verming as foxes and such like, many refused to paie, but now that Statute being of no force, yt is to be referred to Pickering Courte to judge of whether they, killing the foxes, should have there foster Oates.

There is annother oulde custome in Pickering lith time oute of memorie that uppon the towe heade Court daies at Pickeringe the Countrie Jury for the whole libertie ought to have there dinners paide for by the Stewarde of the libertie, and he had allwaies allowed him oute of the perquisittes of the Courte xxvj^s viij^d for there Heade Courte dinner, which is Easter and Michallmes. But Pickering Jury paid allwaies for themselves that dynd that daie. Notwithstandinge the head Stewarde and officers of the Courte dynd for that money or any Frende he invited to dyne with him that daie.

There was also a custome begun in Sir Henry Gaites time by the consent of the moste parte of the freeholders in Pickering lith that

* See Vol. L, N.S., p. 222.

every freeholder good and Badd, that had any lainde houlden of Pickering Castle should paie yearlie to the Queenes Majestie and her heires for their sewte to the Wappentake Courte not to be fined therefore iiij^d which iiij^d saved them from fying all the whole yeare, Provided yt should not discharge any freeholder of the Towe heade Courts at Pickeringe, nor the tow heade Courts houlding yearelie at Snainton; nor for no other servic due for them to be done to her Majestie her heires or successors, but for the Wapentake Courte onely, which said iiij^d is to be paide at Michallmes onely to the Bailiffe or his deputie to her Majesties use onely. This was agreed uppon by all the Freholders in Pickering lith and conteneded to this daie.

There is annother custome in all Pickering lithethat all the inhabitaince that houldeth of the honor of Pickering is Toule free in all places, the Duchie excepted. By a charter granted in Hen. the 3 time or before.

The like custome is that none of th'anhabitans in Pickeringlith and houlding of that honor should sewe one annother for any Action of debte out of the same Courte, the same being under xl^s. But have the lawe, in this caise se the Statute of the Swanimote 55.

The like custome is that Pickering towns men be tried by there Town Jury and Scalbie lordshipp by Scalbie Jury, and the libertie by the countrey Jury, preveliged lordshipp onely excepted: in Pickering lith they trie there Actions in there lords Courte.

There is annother oulde custome in the Forrest throughout all Pickering lith that every Town having Common in the forrest should have iiij^{or} Sworne Bilawemen in the townen to make good orders with the consent of the moste parte of the Townen, and to make no lawe to punish any faulte wheare there is anie other lawe to punish that offence, and not else.

THE OFFICE OF A BILAWMAN.

1. Firste for Bilawemen every townen in Pickering lithe commonlie ought to have iiij^{or} Bilawemen chosen by the consent of the saide Townen or the greater number of them.

2. Secondlie, every Bilaweman is to be sworne either in the Kinges Courte or else in the lords Courte leight to exercise his offic trewlie for that yeare.

3. Thirdlie, all Bilawes are to be maide by the consent of the whole Townen or the greater number of them and not by the Bilawemen onely.

4. Fourthlie, no Bilawemen are to make anie Bilawe to punish any offence wheare there is any other lawe either by Statut lawe, Common lawe, or Forrest lawe in Pickering lith to punishe that offence withall.

5. Fiftlie, Bilawemen ought to committ and putt there paines and lawes in writinge and to sett downe severall sommes of money for every offence, sometimes more, sometimes less, accordinge to the

quallites of there offences, which penalties or paines are commonly put into the Kings Courte at Pickering or else in somme meane [mesne] lords Courte leete in that place where the offence is committed there to be presented and sewed.

6. Sixtlie, there offic is to se that all Common Yates, Ditches, Hedges, and Fences be dewlye repared from time to time for that yeare, which is for the common good of that Towne; and to se that all stinted pasturs there for there Cattaille be dewlie kepte, and to hole, dole forthe and breake the same in dewe time for the common good of that Towne, with manie other like customs and orders to longe here to sett downe.

The Fees of deare stealers comitted to Pickeringe Castell either for read or fallowe:—

Inprimis his arreast by the Bailiffe, constable of the Castle or the Foster of Fee	vjs viij ^d
The Jailor of the Castle yf he be once committed to his awarde	ijs vj ^d
Itm for his Table weeklie	vij ^s
Itm for his Bed weeklie	iiij ^d
or else every nighte	j ^d

Towen brands in Pickering lith for there cattle:—

Ruston et Wickham.	Scalbi.
Brompton, Sawdon.	Pickeringe.
Snainton.	Midleton, Asslabie, Wrelton.
Ebberston.	Cropton, Hartoff.
Allerston.	Newton.
Wilton.	Leavisham.
Thornton.	Lockton.
Gotland.	Kinthropp.

Brains of the Kings Ageastments.

Langdale.	Horcum.
Wheldale.	Dalbie.
Allantofes.	Scalbie Haye.

[For the most part each of the above Town Brands consists of the first initial of the manor, although in the case of Thornton, Kinthorp, Middleton, Cropton, Allantofes, Lockton, and Horcum, the marks are somewhat peculiar, the last two being identical.]

[Two rent rolls of the Honor follow, one of date 20 Nov. 1538, and the other of the 28th of Jan. 1623.

The following points of interest occur:—

The grave of Midleton is said to receive 10*d.* from 40 oxgangs in Crofton, at "a farthing and [an] oxgaine."

There is a list of the Copyholders of Horcum, 18 in all, holding 128 acres, the aggregate rental being £2 1*s.* 10*d.*

John Robinson paid £1 13*s.* 4*d.* for the agistment of Allantofts.

We have a list of townships paying hungeld, and the amounts for the same, in all £13 19*s.* 4*d.*; this note is added :—"Note that Riton is in disspeuse whether yt be dewe for them to paie or not." Sandwiched between the rent rolls is the following note] :—

The estreete of the somme of xxviij^s viij^d chardged uppon theaste parte of Pickeringlith for the repaire of Seamer Beakon assessed at Seamer the thirde of Decem. in the xxxix yeare of Queene Elizabeth by Edward Gate, esquier, as followeth :—

Imp. Wilton xvij^d. Allerston cum membris ij^s vij^d. Ebberston cum membris ij^s viij^d. Snainton cum membris ij^s vj^d. Brompton cum membris ij^s. Hewton Bushell ij^s iij^d. Wickham cum membris ij^s iij^d. Aytons ambo ij^s iij^d. Seamer cum membris v^s. Caiton cum membris ij^s iij^d. Lebberston cum membris j^s vj^d.

Summa xxviij^s viij^d.

EDWARD GAYTE.

Collected by Fras. Merry, Bailiff.

None ys to repare any water Beakon but such as is subject to the Admirald Courte.

From Wilton Weste all the Towens in Pickeringlith have bene cnarged with the repaire of Pickering Beakon and from Wilton Easte with the repaire of Seamer Beakon.

Note that Scalbie lordshipp is charged with the repaire of Cloughton Beakon and Scarbrough with there owen water Beakon.

[After a rent roll of the township of Pickering, dated 1598, as interesting as that in Nordens Survey, but one which from its length it is impossible to include, we have the following list of the fees of the principal officers] :—

Receptor perticular £5. Ballivus ibidem £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Rainger ibidem £3 10*s.* Bowebearer 40*s.* Master of the game £3. Forrester de Feodi de Kinthropp £1 6*s.* 8*d.* Forrester de Feodi de Leavishame £1 6*s.* 8*d.* Ballivus de Easingwould 30*s.* Constabular. Castri £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Pallisor et Keeper de Blandsbie £5. Warrinnor of Howe Inges 8*s.* Courte Dinners £3.

[Next follows—]

A note of all such messuages, cottages, closses, oxgaings of Arrable laind and Medowe and Forbiland as Sir Henry Cholmley sould in Pickering to any person, and what is in the Grave chardged that is to be grave, and what is in his charge that is not charged to be grave, and what severall rents is proportioned to everie severall percell in Pickering

followeth sett down by the Jurie whose names are hereunder written the 9th of October 1598 et Elizabethæ xl^{tie}.

[There were 16 Jurymen; the list of those holding houses, cottages, crofts, closes, acres of land, or swathes of meadow amounted to 42, the majority being cottagers, there were only 47 acres, of which 20 were held by one man, and 16 by another, and only 3 acres and 6 swathes of meadow; there were 23 oxgangs held by 18 persons, at an average rent per oxgang of 5s. The next entry is]:—

Oxgainges of lainde of theaste syde of the Becke apeese ij^s vj^d; oxgainges on the weste syde of the Becke yearely apeese j^s v^d ob.; oxgainges of land that paie (the) yearely to the Bailiffe Fran. Merry as followeth—vij^s iiij^d ob.

[There were 4 holders of 5 oxgangs.]

Oxgainges of lande in the graves accompte and not charged with the graves office.

[These were 11 in number, held by 9 persons; rents from 3s. 4d. for two oxgangs to 3s. 6d. for one.]

The graves charge without the Townen:—

Inprimis Walter (?) Collinson for fishing in Darwent	. . . . .	xl ^s
Item Mr. Dutton for Dalby Hagge	. . . . .	xx ^s
Item Mr. Robt. Brigge for How Hills	. . . . .	vj ^s
Item the townen of Kinthropp for Scallamow	. . . . .	vij ^s
Item the constable of Cloughton and Burneston for gaite-		
law and earth and fullwood Picag and Stouag	. . . . .	iiij ^{li}
Item John Gascon ij akers of land in south feild	. . . . .	ij ^d ob
Item Hen. Browen at Thorneton	. . . . .	ij ^d ob
Item Christofer Tucker for a howse in Newton daile	. . . . .	viiij ^d
Item Uxor Dowson a Burgag	. . . . .	iiij ^d
Item Mr. Dutton for the Milnes	. . . . .	xiiij ^d
Item Mr. Marmad. Cholmley for the Becke Crokes	. . . . .	iiij ^s
Item Mr. Rich. Dutton for Blandsbie Parke	. . . . .	xj ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item he for the How Inges	. . . . .	iiij ^{li} xvj ^s 8 ^d

The graves charge of Pickeringe:—

Imp. Cawthorne vij^d. Item Wrelton ix^d. [The names of those liable are also given.] Item cartaine men in Midleton iiij^s.

Inquire whether the xl^s in Scalbie lordshipp be percell of this somme aforesaid, yea or not, yt is a decaied rent for Earth and fullwood and not paie at this daie. But haith been paie allwaies, but within somme xx^{tie} yeare or lesse as will appeare by Mr. Gawine Pollards his *accomptes where he was** debent.

A table showing what every lib^tie or wapen. is to [qu. pay to] any rate or Sessment yf yt be xx^s and under 9^{li} as followeth:—

* The words in italics are struck out in the original.

To deuide anie lib'tie in Yorkshire from 20^s to 9^{li}.

[This "ready reckoner" is not of much use nowadays; I give all through the rate for £1, and the rest are proportionate.]

£1.

Richmondshire	6 ^s 8 ^d	Birdforth	. 1 ^s 8 ^d	Whitbie Strand	10 ^d
Bulmer	. 2 ^s 8 ^d	Pickeringlith	. 1 ^s 6 ^d	Longebaugh	. 3 ^s 4 ^d
Ridale	. 2 ^s	Allertonshire	. 1 ^s 4 ^d		

[Divisions of Pickeringlith all (except 5 marked with *) described *cum membris*.]

10s.

Pickering	. 1 ^s 2 ^d	Sinnington	. 5 ^d	Thornton	. 7 ^d
Riton	. 7 ^d	Kirkby Mispeton	4 ^d	Brompton	. 5 ^d
Cloughton	. 5 ^d	Snainton	. 4 ^d	Allerston	. 4 ^d
Eberston	. 4 ^d	*Lockton et		Wickham	. 4 ^d
*Aytons Ambo	4 ^d	Horcum	. 4 ^d	*Habton Ambo	3 ^d
Newton	. 3 ^d	Leasam [Levis-		Huton Bushell	3 ^d
Lebberston	. 3 ^d	ham].	. 3 ^d	*Baurgh Ambo	2 ^½ ^d
*Wilton	. 2 ^d	Caton	. 3 ^d	Burneston	. 1 ^d
Asslabie	. 1 ^d	Midleton	. 1 ^½ ^d	Seamer	. 7 ^d
Cropton	. 9 ^d	Kinthrope	. ½	Scalbie	. 5 ^d

This table following sheweth how to deuide 100 men in the North-riden :—

Richmondshire, xxxiiij men and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a man.

Longe Baurghe, xvj men and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a man.

Bullmer, xiiij men and $\frac{2}{3}$ partes of a man.

Ridale, x men onelie.

Birdforthe, viij men and $\frac{1}{3}$ parte of a man.

Pickeringlith, vij men and a halfe.

Allertonshire, vj men and $\frac{1}{3}$ parte of a man.

Whitbie Strand, iiij men and $\frac{1}{3}$ parte of halfe a man.

[There follows a proportionate table for the levy of 50 men.]

Understainde that Ridale, Birdforthe and Allertonshire is a 4 parte of the North Ridden.

Bullmer, Pickeringlithe and Whitby Straind annother 4 parte of the Northriden, so that Bullmer and Whitby Strainde is xvij men and a halfe, and Pickeringlith 7 men and a halfe, in toto—25.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER RECORDS.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS, BDLE. I. No. 3.

ESINGWOLD.

Willelmus Paynot, prepositus de Esingwold, reddit compotum suum apud Pontemfractum coram domino Simone de Baldreston et Roberto de Silkeston ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, septimo usque ulcrastinum ejusdem Michaelis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi predicti octavo.

Idem reddit de iiij^{li} viij^s viij^d de redditibus de Esingwold et Hoby t. Andr. et J. Bapt. ; et de xxxviij^{li} v^s j^d de redditibus ibidem t. Pasch. et Michaelis cum officio textoris ; et de xiiij^s iiij^d de firma Willelmi de Engeland pro j tofto quod fuit Johannis de Maincestre ad e : t : ; et de iiij^s j^d de redditibus Thome de Briddeford, Roberti de Hoby, Thome Vicarii, Willelmi filii Roberti, Johannis de Maincestre, Roberti filii Ricardi, Willelmi et Roberti Kyngesman et Willelmi Lovell ad e : t : ; et de xij^d de redditu Roberti Broun pro j tofto et iiij acris di. terre quondam magistri Alani de Esingwold ad e : t : ; et de vj^d de redditibus Willelmi filii Roberti, Thome Vicarii et Thome de Briddeford pro iiij placeis vasti ad e : t : ; et de viij^d de incremento redditus Willelmi de

William Paynot, reeve of Esingwold, renders his account at Pontefract before Sir Simon Balderston and Robert Silkstone from Sept. 30, 1313, to Sept. 30, 1314. Rents of Esingwold and Huby at St. Andrew's day and Midsummer—£4 8^s 8^d ; similar rents at Easter and Michaelmas, including payment for the office of weaver—£37 5^s 1^d ; William Engeland, for one toft, late John Manchester's—13^s 4^d ; rents of Thos.* Birdforth, Robert Huby, Thomas the Vicar, William son of Robert, John Manchester, Robert son of Richard, W^m. and Robt. Kingsman and W^m. Lovell—3^s 1^d ; rent of Robt. Brown for 1 toft and 3½ acres, late Master Alan Esingwold's—12^d ; rent of William son of Robert, Thomas the Vicar and Thomas Birdforth for 3 places taken out of the waste—6^d ; additional rent of W^m. Engeland for

* See my note at p. 61, which also applies here.

Engeland pro iij perticis terre quondam Johannis filii Johannis de Maincestre; et de j^d de j placea vasti in Hoby posita ad firmam Waltero Tarcis pro j furno superedificando; De bonis et catallis felonum et fugitivorum nil hoc anno; et de iij^s iijj^d de relevio Willelmi Paynot pro j bovata terre quondam patris sui in Esingwold; et de iij^s iijj^d de relevio Johannis Prince pro j bovata terre quondam patris sui ibidem; et de iij^s iijj^d de relevio Johannis fil. Radulphi pro j bovata terre quondam patris sui ibidem; et de vj^s viij^d de relevio Willelmi Wade pro ij bovatis terre ibidem; et de iij^s iijj^d de relevio Ricardi filii Roberti pro j bovata terre quondam patris sui ibidem; et de vij^s de fine diversorum pro ingressu terre hoc anno; et de iij^s de j rusca apum de vago; et de xli ijs vij^d de perquisitis curie ibidem hoc anno; et de xli xij^s iijj^d de tallagio tenencium de Esingwold et Hoby facto coram domino Hugone de Louthet et sociis suis taxatoribus per literam domini assignatis; et accidit domino tallagium de eisdem quocienscunque dominus Rex burga sive dominica sua talliaverit. Et de c^s de eisdem de fine pro respectu habendo de eodem tallagio faciendo.

Summa tocius recepte lxix^{li} xix^s iijj^d et totum comptum liberavit Johanni de Dalton Ballivo et Receptori de Pykering; presens recognovit; et cognoscit.

PYKERING.

Johannes filius Ade prepositus de Pykering reddit comptum suum ibidem coram eisdem et de eodem tempore ut supra.

Idem reddit de lxxix^s xj^d ob. de arreragiis ultimi compoti; et de xlij^{li} xij^s ix^d ob. de redditibus Sokemannorum in Pykering terminis

3 perches of land late held by John the son of John Manchester—8^d; one place taken out of the waste in Huby, let to Walter Tarcis to build a common oven—1^d; goods and chattels of felons and fugitives—*nil*: Reliefs—3^s 4^d for an oxgang from each of W^m. Paynot, John Prince and John son of Randolph (on succession to their fathers); 6^s 8^d for 2 oxgangs from William Wade; 3^s 4^d for one oxgang from Richard son of Robert on succession to his father; several fines on entry to lands—7^s; one hive of stray bees—4^s; perquisites of the court—£10 2^s 7^d; tallage from the tenants of Easingwold and Huby assessed by Sir Hugh Lowther and his fellows, which is paid whenever the King tallages his Boroughs or Demesnes—£10 13^s 4^d; 100^s for respiting the tallage. Total—£69 19^s 4^d. Account delivered to John Dalton, Bailiff and Receiver of Pickering, who being present acknowledges the receipt.

John the son of Adam reeve of Pickering renders his account at the same time and place. Arrears—79^s 11 1¹/₂^d; rents of Sokemen—£41 13^s 9 1¹/₂^d;

Andree Pasche J. Baptiste et Michaelis preter opera ; et de lxj^s ij^d de redditibus Baronum in Soka de Pykering ad eosdem terminos ; et de xls iij^d de finibus Sokemannorum t. Pasch. et Mich. Et de xxxviij^s viij^d de finibus Baronum in eadem Soka ad eosdem terminos ; et de vij^{li} ix^s iij^d de redditibus terrarum quetenentur per serjanciam in eadem soka ad eosdem terminos ; et de ij^s de redditu unius forgie apud Levesham t. Mich. ; et de vj^s viij de redditu Elie de Stapleton pro quodam incluso in Fouwoode ad e : t : ; et de vij^{li} iij^s vj^d de redditibus Bondorum ibidem ad iij^{or} terminos predictos ; et de x^s vj^d de redditibus cotariorum ibidem ad eosdem terminos ; et de xv^s ix^d de redditibus Burgensium ibidem t. Pasch. et Mich. ; et de xij^s x^d ob qd de incremento redditus Roberti Stote nativi ultra xvj^s j^d qd de antiquo redditu ejusdem onerato infra redditum Bondorum et cotariorum et pro operibus suis ad terminum vite per cartam Comitum t. Pasch. et Mich. ; et de vij^d de redditu Rogeri le Lung et Nichi Pelliparii ad eosdem terminos ; et de xxvj^s ob de firma diversorum tenencium ad voluntatem domini ibidem ad e. t. ; et vij^{li} ix^s iij^d de Ciiij^{xx} xiiij acris terre de dominicis ibidem positis ad firmam ad e. t. ; et lxxvij^s vj^d de lxxvj acris prati de dominicis positis ad firmam ad e. t. ; et de xj^s viij^d de firma diversorum tenencium extra villam de Pykering cum firma unius tofti in Brumpton quondam Robti le Rede ad voluntatem ad e. t. ; et de lxxv^s vij^d ob de operibus Bondorum in Pykering preter opera assignata pro reparacione stagnorum molendini. De operibus eorundem pro reparacione hericionis nihil hoc anno quia non accidit nisi quolibet tercio anno et inde responsum fuit in anno quinto. Et de ix^s xj^d de operibus cotariorum preter opera assignata pro reparacione

Baronial [?] rents—61^s 2^d ; fines of Sokemen—40^s 3^d ; Baronial fines—38^s 8^d ; rent of lands held by serjeantry—£7 9^s 4^d ; rent of smelting works at Lewisham—2^s ; rent from Elias Stapelton for an inclosure at Fulwood—7^s 8^d ; rents of bondmen—£6 3^s 6^d ; cottagers' rents—10^s 6^d ; burgage rents—15^s 9^d ; increased rent of Robert Stote, nief, during his life, beyond his old rent of 16^s 1^¼^d included amongst the rents of Bondmen and cottagers, being commutation for work to be done, by virtue of the Earl's deed—13^s 10^¾^d ; rent of Robert Long and Nicholas Skinner—7^d ; farm of several tenants at will—26^s 0^½^d ; 194 acres of demesne land leased—£6 9^s 4^d ; 66 acres of demesne meadow leased—78^s 6^d ; farm of several tenants outside the town of Pickering, including the ferm of a toft at Brompton formerly held at will by Robert Reed—11^s 8^d ; commutation of Bondmen's work over and above the repair of the milldam—£3 15^s 7^½^d ; nothing from the same in respect of the repair of the barbican, which has only to be done every third year and was accounted for in the year 5 Ed. II. ; commu-

stagnorum molendini t. Mich. Et de vj^d de operibus que vocantur Lovebones. Et de iij^s iij^d de operibus hominum de Midelton t. Mich. Et de xxxj^{li} de duobus molendinis aquaticis et theolonio mercati positis ad firmam deducta decima. Et de v^s vij^d q^d de theolonio nundini die exaltacionis Sancte crucis.

Summa cum arreragiis cxvj^{li} xvj^s vij^d.

EXITUS MANERII.

Idem reddit de vj^s vij^d de fine Alicie filie Ade pro ingressu xliij acrarum terre quondam Johannis fratris sui in Roston. Et de C^s de fine Roberti de Wyherne pro ingressu medietatis unius mesuagii, quinque bovatarum terre et dimidie et aliorum tenementorum que fuerunt Almarici Gegge de Ebbreston. Et de xix^{li} viij^s iij^d de perquisitis Wapentachii hoc anno. Et de iij^{li} x^d de perquisitis duorum Turnorum Vicecomitis hoc anno. De relevio forinseco nil hoc anno. Et de v^s iij^d de relevio Thome Bonde pro j bovata terre quondam Agnetis filie fratris sui in Pykering. Et de xvij^s iij^d de fine diversorum de Pykering pro ingressu terre hoc anno. Et de vj^{li} ix^s iij^d de minutis perquisitis Hallemote hoc anno. Et de ij^s de warda averiorum de extrahura in falda hoc anno. Et de vij^s vj^d de j jumento v pellibus et ij carcasiis bidentium de vago venditis et de iij^s j^d ob de mairemio de wrecco maris vendito. Et de ij^s de fine Johannis Blaunc pro secta sua ad Hallemotam relaxanda hoc anno. Et de ij^d de recognitione duorum hominum hoc anno. Et de ix^{li} xij^s iij^s pro fine

tation of cottagers' works over and above the repair of the milldam—9^s 11^d; Loveboons—6^d; commutation of the works of the men of Middleton—3^s 4^d; two water-mills and market tolls leased, tithe deducted—£3 1; toll of fair on Sept. 14—5^s 7¹/₄^d.

Total with arrears—£116 16^s 7^d.

ISSUES OF THE MANOR.

Fine of Alice daughter of Adam for entry on 43 acres at Ruston, late her brother John's—6^s 8^d; fine of Robert Wyern for entry on one moiety of a house and 5¹/₂ oxgangs of land and other tenements, late Almaric Gedge's of Ebberston—£5; perquisites of the Wapentake—£19 8^s 4^d; perquisites of 2 Sheriff's Tourns—£4 0^s 10^d; Reliefs outside the manor, *nil*; Relief of Thomas Bond for one oxgang of land late his niece Agnes's in Pickering—5^s 4^d; several fines on entry to lands in Pickering—18^s 4^d; small perquisites of the Halimote Court—£6 9^s 4^d; ward of stray cattle in the pound—2^s; strays sold, one horse, 5 sheep skins and 3 sheep carcasses—7^s 6^d; sale of wreck timber—4^s 1¹/₂^d; John White for release of his suit at the Halimote Court—2^s; recognisances from two men—2^d; fine from several in-

diversorum Indictorum pro transgressione venationis pro allevio persone usque adventum Comitis vel ejus Consilii. Et de iij^s x^d de herbagio fossatorum Castri hoc anno. De feno nil hoc anno. Et de viij^{li} x^d de liiij multonibus et l ovibus ante tonsuram venditis. Et de xxiiij^s de xxiiij agnis venditis ante tonsuram. Et de xx^{li} de tribus Saccis tribus petris et dimidia lane venditis. Et de iij^s iij^d de iij petris loketti et lana fracta venditis. Et de xj^s viij^d ob de xvij pellibus lanutis xiiij pelletis et xxxiiij pellibus agnorum venditis. Et de iij^s j^d de carcasiis vij bidentium venditis. Et de vj^s viij^d de lacte iiij^{xx} ovium vendita. Et de C^s de villata de Pykering de fine pro respectu habendo de tallagio suo faciendo quousque scrutaverint rotulos domini Regis si talliari debent vel non. Et de x^{li} de Soka de Pykering de fine pro eodem. Et de lx^s de Soka de Scalleby de fine pro eodem. Et de xix^{li} v^s vj^d ob de tallagio villate de Pykering facto coram domino Hugone de Louthet et sociis suis taxatoribus per literam domini assignatis. Et accidit domino tallagium de eisdem quocienscunque dominus Rex burga sua sive dominica sua talliaverit. Et de xix^{li} viij^s viij^d de Soka de Scalleby de tallagio facto coram eisdem et accidit ut supra. Et de quinquaginta libris de tallagio tenencium de Soka de Pykering facto coram Gilberto de Singelton et Johe Travers respondendum est in anno sequenti.

Summa Cxxxiiij^{li} iiij^s v^d ob.

dicted for trespass of game, released until the coming of the Earl or his Council—£9 13^s 4^d; herbage of the Castle ditches—3^s 10^d; hay, nothing; 54 wethers and 50 ewes sold before shearing—£8 0^s 10^d; 24 lambs sold before shearing—24^s; for 3 sacks, 3½ stone of wool sold—£20; 3 stone of entangled* and broken wool sold—3^s 3^d; for 17 sheep-skins, 13 pelts and 33 lamb-skins sold—11^s 8½^d; the carcasses of 7 sheep sold—2^s 1^d; the milk of 80 ewes sold—6^s 8^d; fine of Pickering township for respite of tallage until [the Justices] searched the King's Rolls to ascertain whether they should pay tallage or not—£5; fine of Pickering soke for the same—£10; fine of Scalby soke for the same—£3; tallage of the township of Pickering before Hugh Lowther and his fellows appointed assessors by the Lord's letter—£19 5^s 6½^d; and tallage is to be paid to the Lord as often as the King tallages his Boroughs or demesnes; tallage of Scalby Soke before the same—£19 8^s 8^d and it is paid as above; and £50 tallage of tenants in the Soke of Pickering assessed before Gilbert Singleton and John Travers is to be accounted for next year.

Total—£134 4^s 5½^d.

* Halliwell gives *locker*, to entangle; but the word *cot* is the more usual term for entangled wool. Possibly it means the stray locks of wool cut from the fleeces at odd times, as in autumn.

EXITUS FORESTE.

WEST WARD.—Idem reddit de cvj^s viij^d de firma diversorum mesuagiorum, prati et pasture in Gotheland et Thwayt t. Pasch. et Michaelis. Et de xl^s de domibus, pratis et pastura positis ad firmam in Wheldale ad eosdem terminos, et de xiiij^{li} xvj^s iij^d q^d de iij^c lv acris, j roda et dimidia et iij placeis terre positis ad firmam in Gotheland et Alayntoftes cum incremento anni precedentis. Et de x^s de firma j placee terre que vocatur Somerholme. Et de xvj^s ij^d ob q^d de firma Ricardi de Breuwes Nicholai Wake et Roberti fil Elie pro quibusdam teneamentis arentatis coram domino Alexandro de Kirketon Justiciario de Foresta cum redditu Thome de Ebbreston in Byckleye ad e. t. Et de v^s de redditu Ricardi de Lacy pro ij^{cc} iiij^{xx} acris terre arentatis in Marisco de Folketon coram Willo Wyther tunc Justiciario de Foresta. Et de v^s de firma Elie de Stapelton pro j placea prati in haya de Scalleby quam tenet ad terminum vite per scriptum comitis. Et de xlvj^s viij^d de firma molendini aquatici ibidem deducta decima. Et de ix^{li} iiij^s vj^d de agistamento averiorum in parco de Blandeby hoc anno. De pannagio ibidem nil hoc anno. Et de xxvj^s viij^d de veteri busca ibidem vendita hoc anno. De melle et cera ibidem nil hoc anno. Et de vij^{li} xiiij^d de averiis et bidentibus agistatis in dominica haia de Daleby hoc anno. Et de vij^s iiij^d de escapuriis ibidem hoc anno. Et de ix^d de ramis prostratis pro feris in hyeme venditis. De pannagio

ISSUES OF THE FOREST.

WEST WARD.—Farm of several houses, meadow and pasture, in Goathland and Thwayt—£5 6^s 8^d; the same in Wheeldale—40^s; 355* acres 1½ roods and 3 parcels of lands, let to farm, in Goathland and Alantoftes, an increase on the rent of the preceding year—£14 16^s 3¼^d; a parcel of land called Somerholm—10^s; Richard Bruce, Nicholas Wake and Robert son of Elias for certain tenements arrented before Sir Alexander Kirkton, Justice of the Forest, together with the rent of Thomas Ebberston in Bickley†—16^s 2¾^d; rent of Richard Lacy for 280 acres of land arrented in Folkton Marsh before William Wyther, then Justice of the Forest—5^s; Elias Stapleton, for one parcel of meadow in Scalby Hay, held for life by the Earl's lease—5^s; a watermill, tythe deducted—46^s 8^d; agistments in Blansby Park—£9 4^s 6^d; Pannage there—nothing; dry wood sold there—27^s 8^d; honey and bees-wax there—nothing; cattle and sheep agisted in Dalby Hagg—£7 1^s 2^d; escapes—7^s 4^d; sale of boughs felled for

* This probably included, if it was not identical with, Malton or Morton Close.

† This summary of names throws light on the question, no. 13, in Norden's Survey. See Vol. I., N.S., p. 15.

porcorum, turbis in bruera, melle et cera ibidem nil hoc anno. Et de iij^s de iij hoggettis forisfactis in parco venditis. Et de xx^s de pastura de Holecombe vendita. Et de veteri busca, melle et cera ibidem nil hoc anno. Et de c^s viij^d de agistamento averiorum in alta mora hoc anno. Et de xij^s xj^d de veteri busca pro j forgia et j carbonario in Wheldale et Neutondale. Et de v^s de Roberto Schort fabro pro licencia morandi ibidem hoc anno. Et de iij^s x^d de corticibus vij quercuum tam pro liberacione hospicio Comitisse quam pro operibus castri in Derncombe et in dominicis prostratarum. De turbis in bruera, melle et cera in alta mora nil hoc anno. Et de lxxvij^s xj^d ob de porcis agistatis in foresta mense defenso. Et de vj^s de fine diversorum pro licencia piscandi et capiendi volucres in foresta hoc anno. De escapuriis [qu. escapiis], averiis forisfactis, turbis, bruera, melle et cera nil hoc anno. Et de vj^d de Thoma le Ridder pro licencia morandi in Gotheland hoc anno. Et de vij^{li} x^s xj^d de perquisitis attachiamientorum foreste hoc anno.

Summa lxiij^{li} viij^s xj^d ob.

EST WARD.—Idem reddit de vij^{li} vj^s q^d de averiis et bidentibus agistatis in haia de Scalleby hoc anno. De pannagio ibidem nil hoc anno. Et de xij^s iij^d de cheminagio ibidem hoc anno. Et de iij^{li} de averiis

the use of the deer in winter—9^d ;* Pannage paid for pigs, turves in the heather, honey and bees-wax there—nothing ; sale of 3 hogs forfeited in the park—3^s ; sale of keep in Horcum—20^s ; dry wood, honey and bees-wax there—nothing ; agistment of cattle on the High Moor—£5 0^s 8^d ; sale of dry wood for the use of a smelting-place and charcoal factory in Wheeldale and Newtondale—13^s 11^d ; Robert Short, smith, for license to reside there—5^s ; sale of bark of 7 oaks felled in Darncomb and the demesne woods, as well for delivery to the household of the Countess as for the building operations in the Castle—3^s 10^d ; turves in the heather, honey and bees-wax in the High Moor—nothing ; agistment of swine in the forest during the fence month—77^s 11^½^d ;† fines of several persons for license to fish and take birds in the forest—6^s ; from escapes, forfeited cattle, turves, heather, honey and bees-wax—nothing ; from Thomas Ryder for license to reside in Goathland—6^d ; perquisites of attachments in the forest—£7 10^s 11^d.

Total—£63 8^s 11^½^d.

EAST WARD.—Cattle and sheep agisted in Scalby Hay—£7 6^s 0^¼^d ; Pannage there—nothing ; cheminage—13^s 4^d ; cattle agisted in Allan-

* Afterwards known as browsewood. See Vol. I., N.S., Introduction, p. xxxix.

† This varied slightly in different places ; it was from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, or thereabouts, but see above page 4.

agistatis in Alayntoftes hoc anno. Et de vj^{li} x^s q^d de averiis et bidentibus agistatis in Langedon. Et de viij^s de agistamento porcorum ibidem. Et de x^s de bruera vendita ibidem hoc anno. Et de xiiij^s iiij^d de petris ad mineram ferri in falesia* maris venditis. Et de iij^s iiij^d de petris in mora de Foulewode et Cloghton venditis. Et de ijs viij^d de lx bidentibus agistatis ibidem hoc anno. Et xxij^s iiij^d de bruera vendita ibidem. Et de xij^s iiij^d de ij stirkis et j porco forisfactis in dicta warda. Et de vj^s vj^d de busca vendita ibidem. Et de vj^{li} ijs ij^d de perquisitis attachiamentorum foreste in dicta warda hoc anno. Et de xlij^h xvj^s vj^d de expeditione canum per totam forestam hoc anno.

Summa lxxj^{li} ix^s iiij^d ob.

Summa tocius Recepte cum arreragiis ccciiij^{xx} v^{li} xix^s iiij^d ob.

EXPENSE.

De quibus computat lx^s in salario Capellani dominica celebrantis in capella Castri per annum. Et ijs in sustentacione Luminis capelle Castri per annum. Et v^s ix^d ob in x acris prati in Pykering falcandis herba spargenda in feno levando cum stipendio auxiliantium ad carucas carcandas. Et xvij^s vij^d ob in xl acris prati in Daleby et vij acris prati in clauso pro sustentacione bidentium falcandis et vij^s ix^d in herba spargenda feno levando et in pratis tassandis. Et iiij^s iiij^d in dicto feno cariendo et tassando in grangia cum stipendio carcantium carucas.

tofts—£4; cattle and sheep agisted in Langdale—£6 10^s 0^¼^d; agistment of swine there—8^s; sale of heather there—10^s; sale of ironstone on the cliffs—13^s 4^d; sale of stone (qu : also ironstone) in Fullwood Moor and Cloughton—3^s 4^d; 60 sheep agisted there—2^s 8^d; sale of heather there—23^s 4^d; 2 stirks and one pig forfeited in the said Ward—13^s 4^d; brushwood sold there—6^s 6^d; perquisites of attachments in the forest—£6 2^s 2^d; and lawing of dogs throughout the whole forest—£42 16^s 6^d.

Total—£71 9^s 3^½^d. Sum total with arrears—£385 19^s 3^½^d.

EXPENSES.

Yearly salary of chaplain to perform service in the castle chapel—£3; lighting of the castle chapel—2^s; mowing, tedding, making 10 acres of meadow in Pickering into hay, with wages of those assisting to load the carts—5^s 9^½^d; mowing 40 acres in Dalby and 7 acres of meadow in a close for fodder for sheep—17^s 7^½^d; tedding, making into hay and cocking in the meadows—7^s 9^d; carrying the said hay and stacking it in the grange, with the wages of those loading the carts—

* I may here refer to the fact that ironstone has been worked along the east coast of Yorkshire.

Et v^s vij^d ob in xv acris prati falcandis in parco pro feris. Et v^s xj^d ob in dicto feno levando, faciendo et tassando et cariendo. Et xij^d in j tasso feni cooperiendo. Et xx^s quad in iiij^{or} quarteriis ij bussellis et dim. mixtilis emptis pro liberatione parcarii de Blandeby per annum. Et vj^s viij^d in stipendio ejusdem per annum. Et xij^s ix^d in xxv perticatis et dim. muri lapidei circa parcum prostratis de novo reficiendis. Et xv^s v^d ob in cv perticatis palicii removendis de ripa aque versus parcum et reassidendis cum quadam parte maeremii prostrati pro eodem. Et xij^d in presepibus in parco reficiendis pro feris. Et vj^s in ramis husseto et spinis prosternendis pro feris in hyeme. Et iij^s vj^d ob in feno portando de grangia in parcum per loca pro feris in hyeme. Et vj^s viij^d in j haia circa parcum de Blandeby de novo facienda et sustentanda per annum. Et ij^s xj^d ob in grangia feni ferarum in parco cooperienda et emendanda et parietibus ejusdem de novo faciendis cum foragio empto pro eadem. Et xij^d in j haia continente quinquaginta pedes in longitudine pro uno insultorio antiquo obstupando. Et viij^s in haia circa clausum de Langehouldale emendanda et sustentanda per annum ex convencione. Et xij^d in j haia circa concipium de Cudbrightgate de novo facienda. Et xj^d in iiij^{or} perticatis palicii circa faldam faciendis cum emendatione porte et pontis exterioris castri et

4^s 4^d; mowing 15 acres of meadow in the park for the deer—5^s 7½^d; making into hay, tedding, cocking and carrying the said hay—5^s 11^d; thatching one stack of hay—1^s; 4 quarters 2½ bushells of maslin* bought as the yearly allowance of the park-keeper of Blansby—20^s 0¼^d; yearly wages of the same—6^s 8^d; rebuilding 25½ perches of stone wall round the park broken down—12^s 9^d; removing 105 perches of paling from the river bank towards the park and replacing it in part with timber felled for the same—15^s 5½^d; repairing the shelters for the deer in the park—12^d; felling branches, holly and thorns for the deer in winter—6^s; carrying hay from the grange to several places in the park for the deer in winter—3^s 6½^d; making afresh and maintaining for a year a hedge around Blansby Park—6^s 8^d; covering in and repairing a grange for the hay for the deer in the park, and making new walls for the same with materials bought for the same—2^s 11½^d; a hedge containing 50 feet in length for stopping up an old deer-leap—1^s; repairing and maintaining for a year by agreement a hedge round a close at Langdale—8^s; making anew a hedge round the inclosure at the crossways in Cuthbertgate—1^s; making 4 perches of paling around the pound and repairing the gate and bridge of the outer castle—11^d; 80 planks bought at Easingwold and carried to the

* A mixture of wheat and rye.

v^s vj^d in iiij^{xx} bordis emptis apud Esingword et eisdem cariandis usque castrum et eisdem cubendis super aluram inter cameram Comitisse et capellam cum clavis emptis. Et xj^s iiij^d ob in aliis domibus infra Castrum emendandis per loca cum foragio empto pro eisdem cum gunphis vertivellis et clavis emptis pro eisdem et pro fenestris aule emendandis. Et xij^d in ij paribus fergiarum de novo emptis et j boketto pro fonte faciendo. Et viij^s ix^d q^d in ij quateriis j busello et dim. mixtelle emptis pro liberacione et stipendio unius forestarii custodis parcorum dominicorum et vallis de Daleby a festo purificationis usque Gulam Augusti per xxvj septimanas. Et xxj^s viij^d in uncto pro bidentium empto hoc anno. Et iiij^s vj^d in liiij lagenis lactis emptis pro agnis hoc anno. Et ix^{li} vj^s vij^d in iiij^{xx} iiij multonibus ante tonsuram emptis cum expensis instauratorum et aliorum pro eisdem emendis in Nundino et fugancium eosdem de Rypon usque Pykering. Et vj^s iiij^d in vj^c xxvij bidentibus lavandis et tondendis cum expensis instauratorum existencium ultra locionem et tonsuram et auxiliancium ad lanam prolicandam. Et xxxiiij^s iiij^d in viij quarteriis v busellis siliginis emptis pro liberacione ij bercariorum per annum. Et ix^s in stipendio eorundem per annum. Et vj^s viij in stipendio instauratoris per annum. Et iiij^s vij^d ob allocatis preposito pro servicio suo per annum. Et iiij^s ix^d in decasu v acrarum terre in Gotheland que fuerunt Roberti le

castle and laid in the gangway leading from the chamber of the Countess to the chapel, together with nails for the same—5^s 6^d; repairing other apartments in several places within the castle, materials, hinges,* and nails bought for the same, and for repairing the windows of the Hall—11^s 4¹/₂^d; buying 2 pair of new forges [?] and making a bucket for the well—1^s; 2 quarters 1¹/₂ bushels of maslin bought for the allowance and wages of a forester, keeper of the demesne parks and Dalby Vale from the Feast of the Purification to Lammas, 26 weeks—8^s 9¹/₄^d; ointment for the sheep—21^s 8^d; 54 gallons of milk for the lambs—4^s 6^d; purchase of 84 wethers before shearing, with the expenses of the stockmasters and others buying them at the Fair and driving them from Ripon to Pickering—£9 6^s 7^d; washing and shearing 628 sheep with the expenses of the stockmasters beyond the washing and shearing, and of assistants in carding the wool—6^s 3^d; purchase of 8 quarters 5 bushells of rye for the yearly allowance of 2 shepherds—34^s 4^d; their wages—9^s; yearly wage of the stockmaster—6^s 8^d; allowed the reeve for his services—4^s 7¹/₂^d; decrease of rent in respect of 5 acres of land in Goathland which belonged to Robert Rider and Adam Fuwer—3^s 9^d; expenses of the steward's clerk, stockmaster, reeve

* See note in the Introduction on *gunphus* and *vertivella*.

Ridder et Ade le Fuwer. Et vj^s in expensis clerici Seniscalli, instauratoris, prepositi et clerici sui de Pykering usque Rothewelle pro computis suis reddendis eundo et redeundo per iiij dies.

Summa xxv^{li} vj^s j^d.

CUSTUS NOVE AULE.

Idem computat xiiij^s j^d ob in placea infra castrum ubi pistrina combusta fuit mundanda fodienda et equanda pro j Aula cum j camera ibidem edificanda; et cxix^s xj^d in muris la[pideis] pro Aula et camera predictis faciendis cum iiij^c carcatis petri frangendis et cariandis, terra pro mortario fodienda et carienda cum xxvij quarteriis calcis emptis et cariandis pro eisdem; et vj^{li} j^d ob [qu: pro] tota carpentaria dictarum domorum ex convencione, stipendiis sarrancium bordas et gistas et cum clij bordis pro hostiis et fenestris, iiij^{xx} grossis clavis, dc spikinges, m lednayl, xx^{ml} latten [ayle] xxij gumphis et tot vertivellis pro hostiis, xxvij gunphis et tot vertivellis pro fenestris et cum m^l.m^l. dc lattis faciendis cum cariagio pro eisdem. Et cj^s xd ob in predictis domibus cum petra cooperiendis ad tascam, musa pro eisdem colligenda, aere solerii et diversis parietibus infra cameram plastandis, uno camino de plastro parisiensi faciendo cum vadiis capellani existentis apud facturam

and his clerk, 4 days, going and returning from Pickering to Rothwell, to render their accounts—6^s.

Total—£25 6^s 1^d.

COST OF THE NEW HALL.

Clearing, digging and levelling the place within the castle where the bakehouse was burnt to build there a Hall with a chamber—14^s 1^½^d; building the stone walls of the Hall and chamber, getting and carrying 400 cartloads of stone, digging and carrying soil for mortar, buying 27 quarters of lime—£5 19^s 11^d; contract for joiners' work, wages for those employed to saw planks and joists, 152 planks for doors and windows, 80 large spikes, 600 spike nails, 1000 broadheaded nails and 20,000 tacks, 22 hinges for the doors, 28 hinges for the windows and 2600 laths with carriage for the same—£9 0^s 1^½^d; roofing the buildings with thin flags by piece-work, collecting moss for the same,* plastering the floor† of the upper room and several walls within the chamber, making a chimney piece of Plaster of Paris, together with the wages of the chaplain who was present at the building—£5 1^s 10^½^d;

* To stop up the crannies.

† Aere, probably for aera, a form of area.

dictarum domorum. Et cccxxiiij^{li} xix^s viij^d ob liberentur Johanni de Dalton Ballivo et Receptori de Pykering qui prorsus recognovit.

Summa cccxlj^{li} xv^s viij^d.

Summa totalis misarum et liberationum ccclxviij^{li} xxj^d. Et sic debentur comiti xviiij^{li} xvij^s vj^d ob.

INSTAURAMENTUM DE PYKERING.

MULTONES.—Idem ut infra reddit de iiij^c xxiiij multonibus de remanentibus. Et de xxxvij de additis. Et de iiij^{xx} iiij de eniptis. Summa d^{xl}v. De quibus viij in morina ante tonsuram, et x in morina post tonsuram. Et liiij in venditione ante tonsuram; et remanent iiij^c lxxiiij multones.

OVES.—Idem reddit de cix ovibus de remanentibus, et de xxxiiij de additis; Summa cxliij: de quibus v ante tonsuram et ij post in morina, et l in venditione ante tonsuram; et remanent iiij^{xx} vj oves.

HOGGETTI.—Idem reddit de iiij^{xx} iiij agnis de remanentibus; summa patet; de quibus vj ante tonsuram et j post in morina, et xxiiij ante tonsuram in venditione et remanent liij hoggetti quorum xxvij multones.

AGNI.—Idem reddit de iiij^{xx} xj agnis de exitu; Summa patet; De quibus xx in morina ante separacionem; et xv in morina post decimacionem et vij in decima et remanent xlix agni.

LANA.—Idem reddit de d^{cx}xv velleribus lane grosse receptis de

Paid to and accounted for by John Dalton—£323 19^s 7½^d.

Total—£341 15^s 8^d

Total expenses—£367 1^s 9^d.

Due to the Earl—£18 17^s 6½^d.

STOCK OF PICKERING.

WETHERS.—424 from last account; 37 added* and 84 bought: total 545; of which 8 died of murrain before, and 10 after shearing, and 54 sold before shearing; residue 473 wethers.

EWES.—109 ewes from last account; 34 added: total 143; of which 5 died of murrain before, and 2 after shearing, and 50 sold before shearing; residue 86 ewes.

HOGS.—84 lambs from last account; of which 6 died of murrain before, and 1 after shearing, and 24 sold before shearing; residue 53 hogs, of which 27 are wethers.

LAMBS.—91 lambs born, of which 20 died of murrain before weaning and 15 after tithing, and 7 paid as tithe; residue 49 lambs.

WOOL.—625 fleeces as above; 54 paid as tithe and 571 pounds 3 sacks 3½ stone of wool sold as below with broken wool.

* *i.e.*, last year's hogs.

bidentibus ut supra ; de quibus liiij in decima et dlxxi pondera iij saccos iij petras et dimidiam lane in venditione ut infra cum lana fracta et cognoscit.

PELLES PELLETTE.—Idem reddit de xix pellibus lanutis, xiiij pellettis et xxxv pellettis agnorum receptis de bidentibus supra. De quibus ij pelles lanute et ij pelles agnorum in decima, et xvij pelles lanute, xiiij pellette et xxxiiij pelles agnorum in venditione ut infra. Et cognoscit.

RECEPTOR DE PYKERING.

Johannes de Dalton Ballivus et Receptor de Pykering reddit compotum suum coram eisdem apud Pontemfractum et de eodem tempore ut infra.

Idem reddit de xxxvj^s ob qd de arreragiis ultimi compoti, et de xxxv^{li} de firma de Scalleby termino Michaelis, et de xlijs^s vjd de redditu iij^{or} bovatarum terre, ij toftorum, j crofti, j placee terre et prati que disracionata fuerunt per breve domini Regis de quo waranto in Soka de Scalleby ad eundem terminum, et de xlijs^s xd de firma terrarum que fuerunt Thome de Flixton in eadem ad eundem terminum ; et de vjd de xij perticis terre juxta stagnum molendini et j pertica terre juxta gardinum Lamberti de Cloghton ; et de xd de firma Thome filii Galfridi de Neuby pro j acra terre de eschaeta ibidem ad eundem terminum ; et de ix^d de ij forgiis positis ad firmam in eadem ad eundem terminum ;

SKINS AND PELTS.—19 sheepskins, 13 pelts and 35 lambs pelts as above,* 2 sheepskins and 2 lambs skins paid as tithe and 17 skins 13 pelts and 33 lambs skins sold as below.

RECEIVER OF PICKERING.

John Dalton, Bailiff and Receiver, renders his account before the same at Pontefract at the same time.

Arrears from the last account £1 6^s 0³/₄^d ; Michaelmas Rents in Scalby ; Farm of Scalby—£35 ; Rent of 4 oxgangs, 2 tofts, 1 croft and 1 place of arable and meadow which were recovered by the Kings Writ De Quo Warranto in the Soke of Scalby—£2 2^s 6^d ; ferm of the lands formerly of† Thomas Flixton—43^s 10^d ; 12 perches of land near the milldam and 1 perch of land near the garden of Lambert Cloughton—6^d ; farm of Thomas son of Geoffrey Newby for 1 acre of escheated land—10^d ; 2 smelting places leased—9^d ; Rent of Robert son of

* *i.e.*, from those that died of murrain. Pelles lanute before, pellette after, shearing.

† These had escheated to the Earl of Lancaster temp. Edward I. See Ancient Petition, No. 14,776.

et de ij^d de redditu Roberti filii Alexandri pro j tofto in Haterbergh et pro domo clerici in Scalleby ad eundem terminum; et de vj^d de j torali et j pistrina arentatis de vasto in eadem ad eundem terminum; et de lxix^{li} xix^s iiij^d de receptis de preposito de Esingwold ut in compoto infra. Et de cccxxiiij^{li} xix^s vij^d ob de preposito de Pykering ut in compoto ut infra; et de x^{li} de Abbate de Ryvaus de dono.

Summa tocius Recepte cum arreragiis ccccxlv^{li} iiij^s j^d qd.

De quibus computat [de] x^{li} in vadiis Johannis de Dalton Ballivi et Receptoris ibidem per annum; et v^s in percameno empto pro Rotulis curie; et xlv^s vj^d in vadiis Roberti de Wygan pro custodia Haie de Scalleby per annum; et ix^s allocatis tenentibus in Soca de Scalleby pro x bovatis terre quondam Thome de Flixton que sunt in manu domini et terra que disracionata fuit per breve de quo waranto; et xxvij^s in relaxacione redditus Elie de Stapelton per literam comitis qui tenuit de domino in Scalleby, Cloghton et Newton; et lx^s solutis domino Johanni de Kynardeseie pro quadam pensione eidem concessa per dominum; et iiij^s iiij^d in expensis clerici Ballivi euntis in episcopatum Dunelmensem pro custodia manerii de Neuton vendenda eundo, morando et redeundo per v dies; et xxvj^s iiij^d in expensis domini Hugonis de Louthier, Thome de Fishborne et Gilberti de Singelton pro tenentibus domini de

Alexander for 1 toft in Haterbergh and for the clerk's house in Scalby—2^d; Rent of a kiln* and bakehouse on the waste—6^d; received from the Reeve of Easingwold—£69 19^s 4^d; from the Reeve of Pickering—£323 19^s 7½^d; present from the Abbot of Rievaulx—£10.

Total with arrears—£445 4^s 1¼^d.

Deductions:—Yearly wages of John Dalton, Bailiff and Receiver—£10; parchment for the Court Rolls—5^s; yearly wages of Robert Wigan as keeper of Scalby Hay—£2 5^s 6^d; allowed to the tenants in the Soke of Scalby for 10† oxgangs of land formerly of Thomas Flixton which are in the Lord's hands and land that was recovered by Writ De Quo Warranto—9^s; remission of rent to Elias Stapelton by the Earl's letter in respect of his tenure in Scalby, Cloughton and Newton‡—27^s; paid to John Kynnersley in respect of a pension granted to him by the Lord—£3; expenses of the bailiff's clerk going to the Bishoprick of Durham about selling the wardship of the Manor of Newton,‡ going, staying and returning, in all 5 days—3^s 4^d; expenses of Hugh Lowther, Thomas Fishbourne and Gilbert Singleton in taxing the Lord's tenants in the soke of Pickering, Scalby and

* Probably a malt-kiln, although the word is also used of a lime-kiln.

† The meaning of this is somewhat obscure.

‡ Qu: Newby.

Soka de Pykering, Scalleby et Esingwold taxandis per literam domini ; et x^s in expensis Johannis de Dalton semel usque sanctum Osewalton ad mandatum domini Michaelis de Meldon pro negociis domini ; et vj^s in expensis Rogeri clerici cum ij equis et iiij^{or} peditibus salvo ducentibus centum et viginti libras usque Eboracum et ibidem diversis creditoribus solvendas pro debitis domini de expensis suis factis ibidem ad parliamentum ; et xiijs in diversis literis comitis et Ballivi portandis per loca pro negociis comitis et hoc per literam domini de mandato ; et xxvij^s in xiiij cervis de pinquedine capiendis ; et v^s iiij^d in dicta venacione carienda usque Eboracum ad parliamentum per mandatum comitis. Et cxij^{li} xv^s liberatis magistro Ricardo de Warmengton clerico hospicii comitis per vij literas ejusdem ; et cxxiiij^{li} vj^s vij^d liberatis domino Henrico de Leicester Garderobario comitis per j indenturam sigillis comitis et dicti Henrici sigillatam, datam apud Eboracum xxix die Septembris anno viij^o ; et cxvj^{li} xvij^d ob liberatis eidem Henrico per j indenturam sigillis predictis sigillatam, datam apud Eboracum vj die Octobris Anno viij^o.

Summa tocus misarum et liberacionum ccclxxiiij^{li} xvij^d ob et sic debet Receptor comiti lxxj^{li} ij^s vj^d ob qd.

Easingwold by order—£1 6^s 3^d ; expenses of John Dalton once at St. Oswald's* by order of the Earl and once at Pontefract by order of Michael Meldon on the Earl's business—10^s ; expenses of Roger the Clerk with 2 horsemen and 4 footmen conducting safely £120 to York for payment to several creditors of the Earl in respect of his expenses at the Parliament there—6^s ; delivering several business letters for the Earl and the Bailiff by order in different places—13^s ; taking 14 harts of grease—28^s ; carrying the said venison to York to the Parliament by order of the Earl—5^s 4^d ; paid to Master Richard Warmington, clerk of the Countess's household, in accordance with 7 letters—£112 15^s ; paid to Henry of Leicester, keeper of the Earl's Wardrobe, in accordance with an Indenture sealed by the Earl and the said Henry, dated at York 29 Sept. 1314—£123 6^s 7^d ; paid to the said Henry, in accordance with an Indenture sealed as before, dated at York, 6 Oct. 1314—£116 1^s 6^{1d}.

Total £374 1^s 6^{1d} ;

and so the Receiver owes the Earl £71 2^s 6^{3d}.

* Nostell Priory.

THE COUCHER BOOK OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER RECORDS, DIV : XI. NO. 1.

Irquisitio capta apud Brompton die Martis proximo ante festum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xiii^o ; coram Rado de Hastings Senescallo de Piker-ing per Thomam Thornef, Rogerum de Alverstane, Johannem de la Chimene, Robertum Serjaunt, Galfridum de Kynthorp, Ricardum de la Chaumbre, Willm de Fysseburn, Willm de Dales, Ricm de Dalby, Johem de Gerstane, Willm le Barker et Johem filium Rici juratos ad inquirendum si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium domini Comitis si concedat Stephano de Yedingham capellano, quod ipse unum mesuagium, unum toftum et situm unius bercarie, septuaginta septem acras terre, sexdecim acras prati, quinque solidatos annui redditus et redditum medietatis unius libre piperis cum pertinenciis suis in Roston et Wykham dare possit Priorisse et Conventui monialium de Wykham et successoribus suis necne ; et de quo vel de quibus dicta tenementa tenentur, et per que servicia, et quid aut quantum predicta tenementa valent per annum secundum veram estimacionem. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum : quod non est ad dampnum seu prejudicium domini comitis, nisi in hoc quod dominus seu alii de quibus tenementa supradicta tenentur amitterent eschaetas suas per donacionem supradictam, si predictus Stephanus [191] convictus fuerit de feloniam*

An Inquisition taken at Brompton, Tuesday, 20th June, 1340, before Ralph Hastings Steward of Pickering by Jurors to inquire what damage the Earl will suffer if he grant license to Stephen de Yedingham, chaplain, to give to the Prioress and Convent of the Nuns of Wykeham a house, a toft and the site of a sheepfold, 77 acres of arable, 16 acres of meadow, a rent of 5^s and a rent of half a pound of pepper in Ruston and Wykeham ; and of whom the said premises are held, and by what services, and what is their value.

VERDICT.—That the Earl will suffer no damage, except so far as he or those of whom the premises are held would by such a gift lose their escheats, if Stephen were legally convicted of felony or died without an heir, because the Prioress and convent are to be enfeoffed of the

* The numbers within square brackets refer to the folios of the Coucher Book.

secundum legem regni vel sine herede obierit, quia predicti Priorissa et conventus de predictis tenementis debent feoffari tenendis de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia que ad dicta tenementa pertinent imperpetuum. Et dicunt quod idem Stephanus tenet omnia tenementa predicta de predicto domino Comite ut domino Manerii de Pikering in capite per servicium undecim solidorum dicto Manerio annuatim reddendorum et per servicium unius secte ad wapentachium de Pickering de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas singulis annis faciente. Et in hoc ad dampnum domini quia ubi dominus jam habet duas sectas ad dictum wapentachium suum de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas de dictis Priorissa et Stephano, post concessionem non habebit nisi unam sectam de Priorissa tantum. Et cum predictus Stephanus vel alius tenens dictorum tenementorum obierit inde tunc seisitus, heres illius dabit domino ad ingressum suum duas marcas pro relevio, quod dicta Priorissa non faciet, et sic ad dampnum domini in hoc. Item dicunt quod omnia tenementa predicta valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem quadraginta solidatos ultra servicium debitum et consuetum. In cujus, &c. [Dated at Brompton in Pikeringlyth.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum cirograffatum visuris vel audituris Henricus de Lancastre, comes de Derby et dominus de Pikering salutem; Noveritis nos concessisse et licenciam dedisse, quantum in nobis est, pro nobis et heredibus nostris Stephano de Yedingham capellano quod ipse possit concedere et dare Priorisse et

premises to hold them of the Chief Lords of the fee for ever by the services* which belong thereto. And Stephen holds the premises from the Earl immediately as Lord of the Manor of Pickering by 11^s rent and doing suit every three weeks at the Wapentake Court. But so far the Earl will suffer damage; whereas now both the Prioress and Stephen do suit at his Wapentake Court, after the grant the Prioress alone will do suit.

And when Stephen or any other tenant of the premises dies seised thereof, his heir is on entry to pay the Lord two marks as a relief, which the Prioress will not do, and in this also the Earl suffers damage. Further, the premises are worth in all 40^s a year beyond the service due therefrom.

To all the faithful in Christ who will see or hear this deed, Henry of Lancaster,† Earl of Derby, and Lord of Pickering sends greeting. Know that we have granted license, so far as we can, to Stephen de

* *i.e.*, not in frankalmoigne.

† This was the son of the third Earl of Lancaster.

Conventui monialium de Wykham unum mesuagium, unum toftum et situm unius bercarie, septuaginta septem acras terre, sexdecim acras prati, quinque solidatos annui redditus et medietatem unius libre piperis cum pertinenciis suis in Roston et Wykham in Pikeringg, Habenda et tenenda omnia et singula tenementa predicta cum omnibus pertinenciis suis Priorisse et Conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum; salvis nobis et heredibus nostris serviciis inde nobis debitis et consuets. Et quod predicti Priorissa et Conventus possint recipere et tenere omnia predicta mesuagium, toftum, terras, prata et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ex dono et concessione dicti Stephani sine occasione aliquali per nos seu heredes nostros non obstante statuto domini Regis proviso ne terre nec tenementa ad manum mortuam quoquo modo deveniant. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposuimus. Datum apud Pikeringg quinto die mensis Augusti anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quinto decimo.

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Edmundo fratri nostro carissimo unum toftum et tres bovatas terre cum pertinenciis infra manerium ipsius fratris nostri de Scaleby que in Curia nostra coram Justiciariis nostris nuper itinerantibus apud Eboracum per [191b] consideracionem ejusdem Curie versus Willm de Everley, Bartholomeum de Scalleby et Galfridum filium Bartholomei recuperavimus ut jus nostrum. Habenda et tenenda eidem Edmundo et heredibus suis de

Yedingham, Chaplain, to give to the Prioress and Convent of the Nuns of Wykeham a house, a toft and the site of a sheepfold, 77 acres of arable, 16 acres of meadow, a rent of 5^s and half a pound of pepper in Ruston and Wykeham, to hold the same to the Prioress and Convent for ever; saving our due and accustomed services. And that the Prioress and Convent may take the said house, toft, land, meadows, and tenements of the gift of Stephen, without hindrance from us, notwithstanding the King's Statute which provides that no lands or tenements shall be granted in mortmain.

Dated Pickering, 5 August, 1341.

. Edward I. by the grace of God, &c. Know that we have granted to our brother Edmund a toft and 3 oxgangs of land within our brother's manor of Scalby, which we recently recovered at York Assizes against William de Everley, Bartholomew de Scalby and Geoffrey his son, To hold the same unto Edmund and his heirs of us and our heirs freely and

nobis et heredibus nostris libere et quiete imperpetuum in incrementum manerii sui predicti. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Edmundus et heredes sui predicta toftum et tres bovatas terre cum pertinenciis infra manerium suum predictum habeant et teneant sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris libere et quiete imperpetuum in incrementum manerii sui predicti sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus R. Bathon et Wellen, W. Norwyc, et T. Menevensi* Episcopis, Henrico de Lacy Comite Lincoln, Johanne Bek, Robto Tybetot, Hugone filio Ottonis, Robto filio Johannis, Elya de Hauuill et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium decimo die Novembris anno regni nostri octavo.

Edwardus, &c., dilecto et fideli suo Gerardo Salvayn Eschaetori suo ultra Trentam salutem. Licet ad mandatum nostrum certificaveritis nos quod manerium Johannis de Heselarton de Wilton in comitatu Eboracensi cepistis in manum nostram pro eo quod Rogerus Bigod, quondam comes Norfolcie et Mareschallus Anglie, manerium illud tanquam membrum manerii de Settrington tenuit de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Anglie patre nostro, et illud dedit Johanni Lovell, idemque Johannes dictum manerium de Wilton dedit prefato Johanni de Heselarton et Marjorie uxori sue et heredibus de corporibus suis legitime procreatis, licencia dicti patris nostri aut nostra super hoc non obtenta. Quia tamen per inspeccionem libri nostri qui vocatur Domesday est compertum quod soca predicti manerii de Wilton pertinet ad manerium de Pikinging quod in manu dilecti consanguinei

peaceably for ever as an addition to his Manor. Wherefore we will and strictly enjoin that Edmund may hold the said toft and three oxgangs of us and our heirs freely and peaceably for ever as an addition to his Manor. Witnesses,—the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Norwich and St. Davids, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and others. Dated Westminster, 10 Nov. 1280.

Edward II. to Gerald Salvayn, Escheator beyond the Trent. Although by our order you have certified that you have seized on our behalf the manor of Wilton of John de Heslerton, for that Roger Bigod, formerly Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England held that manor as member of the manor of Settrington from Edw. I., and gave it to John Lovell, who gave it to John de Heslerton and Marjory his wife in special tail, without obtaining leave from our father or us.

But since it appears from an inspection of Domesday Book that the soke of the manor of Wilton belongs to the manor of Pickering,

* This was Thomas Bek, brother of the Bishop of Durham.

et fidelis nostri Thome Comitis Lancastrie hereditarie jam existit, per quod dictum manerium de Wilton non de nobis set de dicto comite ut de dicto manerio de Pikering tenetur; Vobis mandamus quod de dicto manerio de Wilton vos ulterius non intromittatis, jure nostro in omnibus semper salvo, exitus per vos inde perceptos a tempore capcionis ejusdem in manum nostram prefato Johanni de Heselarton liberantes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xv die Maii anno regni nostri secundo—per consilium.

[The next entry refers to the grant of a piece of land 24ft. by 5ft. in the street called Sheeprowe in Pontefract. Then follows:—]

[192] Dominus Henricus filius domini Henrici Comitis Lancastrie mandavit literas suas domino Radulpho de Hastyng, Senescallo suo de Pikering, in hec verba; Salutz, nous envoions a vous une bille close dedeins cestes, la quele Mons^r William Bruys nous ad baille, empriant le conge qil puisse approprier certaines terres et rentes contenuz en la dite bille dedeinz nostre Seignourie de Pikering a une perpetuele aumoigne. Sur quei vous mandoms que par vous et loiaux de nostre seignourie suis-dite facez enquer del dites terres et rentes coment eles sont tenues de nous et par queu service, et a queu damage ce serroit a nous de les lesser, quele chose duement conquise, la nous certifiez souz votre seal et les sealx de ceux del enqueste. Et voloms que ceste lettre vous soit garaunt. A dieu. Escrit a Euerwyk le secound jour de Feverer. Virtute cujus mandati capta fuit hec inquisicio coram prefato Senescallo apud Thornton die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Martini in hieme, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu viii^o per Sacramentum Rogeri de Pert, Johannis Boye, Rogeri

which is the inheritance of our cousin, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, so that the manor of Wilton is not held of us but of the Earl as of his manor of Pickering, we enjoin you not to meddle further with the manor of Wilton, always saving our rights, and to hand over to John de Heslerton all issues received by you therefrom since the date of the seizure. Westminster, 15 May, 1309.

A Letter from Henry Earl of Derby to Ralph Hastings, Steward of Pickering. Herewith enclosed we send you a petition from William Bruce asking leave to grant in mortmain certain lands and rents within the Lordship of Pickering. Wherefore we command you to make inquiry how such lands and rents are held, and what damage we shall suffer thereby, and to certify the result to us. This letter is your warrant. Goodbye. York, 2 Feb.

By virtue of which order an inquisition was taken at Thornton before the Steward and 12 Jurors on Thursday, 17th Nov., 1334.

de Alvestan, Ricardi de Camera, Johannis fil Willi, Robti de Bordesden, Robti le Serjant, Galfri de Hauley, Johannis fil Ade de Thornton, Galfri del Cote, Thome de Ruston et Alani de Neweton Juratorum ; Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod unum mesuagium et una bovata terre in Midelton per predictum Willm de Bruys concedenda in elemosinam tenentur de Rectore ecclesie de Midelton per servicium iij^s per annum et idem Rector tenet redditum illum in puram elemosinam et sunt de feodo domini Thome Wake et in nullo tenentur de dicto domino Henrico. Ideo ad nullum dampnum dicti domini Henrici. Item dicunt quod unum toftum et una bovata terre in Midelton per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedenda sunt de socagio et dominio de Pikering et tenentur de Johanne de Clifton per servicium xvij^d per annum, pro omni servicio, et idem Johannes ea tenet de domino Thoma Wake, reddendo eidem Thome dictos xvij^d per annum, et idem Thomas ea tenet de dicto domino Henrico, reddendo eidem domino Henrico per annum dictos xvij^d pro omni servicio, et non est ad dampnum dicti domini Henrici, eo quod dominus de Wake reddit eidem domino Henrico dictos xvij^d per annum et facit ei omnia servicia que ad dicta tenementa pertinent, et non tenentur de dicto domino Henrico in capite ut predictum est.

Item dicunt quod duo mesuagia et due bovate terre in Midelton per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedenda tenentur de Abbate beate Marie Eboracensis per servicium ix^d per annum pro omni servicio et idem Abbas ea tenet in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et in nullo tenetur [*sic*] de dicto domino Henrico. Ideo ad nullum dampnum dicti domini Henrici. Item dicunt quod unum mesuagium in

Verdict—that a house and an oxgang of land in Middleton intended to be granted by William Bruce are held at 3^s per year of the Rector of Middleton, who holds it in frankalmoigne, and it is of the fee of Thomas Wake, and not of the Earl's fee. Therefore the Earl will suffer no damage thereby.

Further, a toft and an oxgang of land in Middleton are of the socage of Pickering, and held of John Clifton at 18^d a year, and he holds them of Thomas Wake at 18^d a year, who holds them of the Earl also at 18^d a year ;* and the Earl will suffer no damage, because Lord Wake pays the Earl the 18^d a year and does all services in respect thereof, and the premises are not held immediately of the Earl. Further, two houses and two oxgangs of land in Middleton are held of the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, at 9^d a year, and the Abbot holds them in frankalmoigne, and they are not held of the Earl. Further, a house in

* This instance of subinfeudation is worth noticing. The statute of Quia Emptores had been passed only 44 years before.

Pikering [192b] per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedendum est de Bondagio et tenetur de Alesia filia Thome le Taillour, et non est ad dampnum dicti domini Henrici, quia prefata Alesia illud potest vendere, et est sufficiens ad faciendum et facit eidem domino Henrico omnes consuetudines et servicia debita de mesuagio predicto. Item dicunt quod iij^s redditus in Pikering per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedendi percipiuntur de Laurencio de Neuton et exeunt libere de uno tofto ibidem, quod toftum tenetur in Bondagio de herede Johannis filii Ade, et non est ad dampnum dicti domini Henrici, quia dictus heres Johis fil Ade toftum illud tenet de dicto domino Henrico et facit ei omnia servicia inde debita. Item dicunt quod iiij^s vj^d redditus in Kynthorp per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedendi percipiuntur de Rogero fil Willi et exeunt de uno mesuagio et una bovata terre ibidem libere et tenentur de Petronilla de Kynthorp per servicium vj^d per annum pro omni servicio, et eadem Petronilla redditum illum tenet de dicto domino Henrico et facit ei omnia servicia inde de jure debita. Item dicunt quod iij^s redditus in Pikering per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam concedendi percipiuntur de Johanne Todde et exeunt de quadam parcella predicti mesuagii quod tenetur de dicta Alesia in Pikering, et tenentur de predicta Alesia per servicium predictum, et eadem Alesia de dicto domino Henrico ut supradictum est. Item dicunt quod ij^s redditus in Pikering per predictum Willm Bruys in elemosinam

Pickering is of servile tenure, and is held of Alice, daughter of Thomas the Tailor, and the Earl will suffer no damage, because Alice can sell it, and is capable of performing and does perform to the Earl all the customary services due in respect thereof. Further, a rent of 3^s in Pickering is paid by Lawrence of Newton, and issues freely out of a toft there, which toft is of servile tenure and held of the heir of John, the son of Adam; and the Earl will suffer no damage, because the said heir holds the toft of the Earl and performs all the services due in respect thereof.

Further, a rent of 4^s 6^d in Kingthorp is paid by Roger the son of William, and issue freely out of a house and an oxgang of land there, and is held of Petronilla de Kynthorp at 6^d a year, and Petronilla holds the rent of the Earl and performs all services due in respect thereof.

Further, a rent of 3^s in Pickering is paid by John Todd and issues from a parcel of the house already mentioned as held of the said Alice; it is held by the same services and Alice holds of the Earl as before.

Further, a rent of 2^s in Pickering is paid by Thomas de Caldham and issues freely from a toft in Pickering, and is held of Thomas [?],

concedendi percipiuntur de Thoma de Caldham et exeunt libere de uno tofto in Pikering et tenentur de predicto Thoma et idem Thomas redditum illum tenet de dicto domino Henrico et facit ei omnia servicia inde debita. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium dicti domini Henrici si predictus Willmus Bruys det in elemosinam tenementa et redditus predicta in forma predicta. In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores una cum sigillo predicti seneschalli huic Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum paud Thornton die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Martini anno supradicto.

[The next entry relates to Easingwold; it is merely a release to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, of all claims that Ralph the son of William Faderles could have to any lands.]

Composicio super officio custodis Foreste de Pickering concessio comiti Norfolcie.

Noverint universi quod cum nobilis vir Dominus Rogerus le Bigot, comes Norfolcie et Marescallus Anglie, peteret ab illustri viro Domino Edmundo filio Regis Anglie custodiam ballive quam habuit infra forestam dicti domini Edmundi de Pikering, et que erat in manu dicti Domini Edmundi occasione quarundam transgressionum per ipsum comitem et ministros suos factarum tam de venacione quam de viridi et aliis rebus infra ballivam predictam in dampnum dicti domini Edmundi. Tandem dictus comes marescallus fecit finem pro dictis transgressionibus et custodia rehabenda cum dicto Domino Edmundo pro centum libris sterlingorum de quibus fecit ei securitatem.

Et dictus dominus Edmundus reddidit et concessit dicto comiti ballivam predictam Tenendam eidem comiti et heredibus suis eo modo quo eam habere debet, et ea ipse et antecessores sui hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt libere, quiete, imperpetuum. Salvis dicto Domino Edmundo et heredibus suis serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. Insuper

and Thomas holds of the Earl and performs all services due in respect thereof.

Further, they said that the Earl will suffer no damage if William Bruce grants the above-mentioned premises in frankalmoinage.

Dated Thornton, Thursday, 17 Nov. 1334.

Agreement as to Forester's office granted to Earl of Norfolk.

Whereas Roger Bigod petitioned L^d Edmund, the King's son, for the bailiwick within the forest of Pickering, which had been seized into the hands of L^d Edmund on account of certain offences of venison and vert committed by the said Earl and his servants within the bailiwick aforesaid.

The Earl gave security for a fine of £100, and Edmund restored the bailiwick to the Earl to be held by him and his heirs as it should be

remisit dictus Dominus Edmundus eidem comiti omnes transgressioniones predictas quantum ad ipsum dominum pertinet usque ad diem confectionis presencium. Et dictus comes concessit et promisit pro se et heredibus suis dicto Domino Edmundo quod dictam ballivam in omnibus que ad dictum dominum Edmundum et heredes suos pertinent decetero fidelitur et diligenter custodiet vel faciet custodiri. In cujus rei testimonium predictus comes marescallus presentibus literis sigillum suum fecit apponi. Datum Londoniis tercio die Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici duodecimo.

Isti sunt articuli monstrandi Comiti Marescallo de custodia ballive sue de Pikering per quos balliva sua fuit seisita in manum domini Regis, etc.

In primis quod idem Comes Marescallus qui deberet esse forestarius de feodo in foresta de Pikering, qui dicit se non teneri respondere de custodia sua ibidem nisi coram domino Rege vel Justiciariis suis Itinerantibus de foresta de aliquibus transgressionibus custodie sue, idem Comes coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Pikering in crastino Epiphanie anno regni Regis Edwardi decimo non venit nec aliquem attorney certum misit ad respondendum eis de custodia sua.

Item convictum fuit per viridarios et forestarios et omnes ministros foreste quod custodia Comitis predicti non fuit destructa de venacione per Petrum de Moligton Senescallum dicti Comitis in predicta foresta et per forestarios positos per dictum Comitem et dictum Senescallum.

held, and as he and his ancestors have hitherto properly used it, reserving the proper services; and Lord Edmund released the Earl from all offences against himself up to date. And the Earl covenanted to keep his bailiwick for the future faithfully towards L^d Edmund. Datéd 3rd May, 1284.

Grounds of the seizure into the *King's** Hands.

As forester of fee the Earl claims that he is only bound to answer for any offences in his bailiwick before the King or his Justices.

Yet the Earl failed to appear in person or by attorney before the Justices at Pickering on 7 Jan., 1282, to account for his bailiwick.

Verdict of the verderers, foresters, and all the officers of the Forest that the Earl's bailiwick was not despoiled of venison by Peter de Molington, the Earl's Steward, and the foresters appointed by the Earl and his Steward.

* It will be noticed that sometimes the seizure is said to have been into the King's hands and sometimes into the hands of Lord Edmund. It must not be forgotten that the Coucher Book is a comparatively late transcript of the Forest Rolls, and possibly the discrepancies do not occur in the original.

Item convictum est per omnes predictos ministros coram predictis Justiciariis quod quedam purprestura facta fuit per dictum Senescallum apud Stayntuait in foresta domini Edmundi, fratris Regis, et arentata in claustrum posita, unde proficuum provenit ad dictum Comitem.

[193b.] Item convictum est per eosdem et coram predictis Justiciariis quod predictus Senescallus fecit quandam purpresturam in dominico domini Edmundi apud Leyntoftes* in quodam loco qui vocatur Somersholm et inclusit et edificare fecit et arenta[vit] per x^s per annum, unde predictus Comes recepit proficuum et firmam illam de ix annis preteritis.

Item convictum est modo predicto quod, ubi dictus Comes non debet habere in haya de Schalleby nisi eschapium averiorum non agistatorum in eadem haya per ballivos domini Edmundi et feugeram mariscentem tempore yemis, Forestarii predicti Comitum occuparunt herbagium falcatum per vices et agistamentum in parte et cablicia quercuum et partem de subbosco in Langedon ad Comitem non pertinentem ad vendendum et solvendum dicto Comiti pro ballivis et custodiis habendis in foresta domini Edmundi in predicta haya et in Langedon in custodia dicti Comitum.

De predictis excessibus convictus est predictus Comes coram Justiciariis predictis per Thomam de Ebreston qui est attornatus dicti Comitum in predicto itinere causa salvacionis dicti Comitum, et de quibus-

Further that this Steward made an encroachment at Stainthwaite, in Lord Edmund's forest and enclosed it and took rent for it, whence the Earl derived profit.

Further, that this Steward made an encroachment at Allantoftes in Lord Edmund's demesne, in a place called Somerholm, and enclosed it and built there, and let it at 10^s a year, which rent has been paid for the last 9 years.

Further, that whereas the Earl is only entitled to escapes in Scalby Hay from beasts that are not agisted by Lord Edmund's bailiffs and breckenst† in winter, the Earl's Foresters mowed the herbage and took the agistment, and the browewood of the oaks and part of the underwood of Langdale which did not belong to the Earl, and sold the same and paid the proceeds to the Earl in respect of his tenure of the bailiwick and custody of the Hay and of Langdale.

The Earl was convicted of the above offences before the Justices above-named by Thomas de Ebberston, acting as attorney during the

* Allentofts.

† *Mariscus* is a marsh; but I doubt the connection of *mariscentem* with it. I am inclined to think that it is a form of *marcescentem*, and means fading; but I leave it untranslated.

dam restat adhuc placitandus et idem convincendus, ut creditur, et ideo capta fuit balliva dicti Comitis in manum domini Regis primo.

Regardatores foreste de Pikering presentaverunt coram Justiciariis quod invenerunt in custodia dicti Comitis iiij^c lx stipites quercuum de quercubus prostratis in dicta custodia, de quibus idem Comes debuit respondere, ubi Comes non habuit warantum nisi de ii^s pretio subbosci quod senescallus predicti Comitis et forestarii ejusdem vendiderunt, hac ratione et aliis balliva dicti Comitis capta est in manum domini Regis iterato per Justiciarios predictos.

Et dominus Edmundus petit quod predictus Comes non habeat breve de curia per falsas suggestiones, sicut prius habuit de seysina sua rehabenda contra consideracionem Justiciariorum fundatam secundum consuetudines et assisam foreste.

Hec sunt responsa data articulis Comitis Marescalli pro balliva sua de Pikering.

Ad articulum Comitis Marescalli petentis quod possit tenere ballivam suam in pace in foresta de Pikering et in eodem statu quo dominus Hugo le Bigot, pater ejus, eam habuit, Respondet ballivus de Pikering quod dictus Comes dictam ballivam adhuc tenet et habet in pace, licet custodia predicti Comitis seisisita fuit in adventum Justiciariorum apud Pikering in manum domini Edmundi per defectum dicti Comitis et ballivorum suorum et forestariorum ob causas evidentes et manifestas quas dominus Edmundus penes se habet ; et quia dicta balliva reseisita

eyre for the Earl, and he will be again tried and, it is believed, convicted of certain other offences ; wherefore the Earl's bailiwick was seized in the King's hands the first time.

The Regarders of Pickering Forest presented before the Justices that they found 460 oaks felled in the Earl's bailiwick, for which the Earl ought to account, since he had only warrant for underwood to the value of 2^s. This the Earl's Steward and his foresters sold ; for this and other reasons the bailiwick was a second time seized into the King's hands.

And Lord Edmund asks that the Earl may not by false allegations have his bailiwick restored by the King's writ, as he did before, contrary to the judgment of the Court, which was founded on the customs and assize of the Forest.

The answer to the petition of the Earl Marshall as to his bailiwick. So far as the Earl asks to hold his bailiwick peaceably as his father Hugh Bigot held it, the Bailiff of Pickering says that the Earl does so hold it, although at the assizes held at Pickering it was seized into Lord Edmund's hands on clear evidence which Lord Edmund still has, of offences by the Earl and his bailiffs and foresters. It was then restored

fuit et retradita dicto Comiti per breve domini Regis, ideo dictus Comes illam custodiam habet in pace usque ad adventum Justiciariorum alias apud Piking, qui tunc procedent secundum quod viderint procedendum in hac parte secundum assisam foreste.

De hoc quod dictus Comes dicit quod reddit per annum lxiis^s iiij^d pro balliva sua et unde petit quod possit habere ea que ad dictam firmam levandam pertinent secundum quod predictus dominus Hugo habuit, idem Ballivus respondet quod verum est quod Comes tantum solvit per annum pro balliva sua, licet invitus, [194] et quod dictus Comes habuit hucusque omnia que ad dictam firmam pertinent levandam, et majora pro quibus ante recessum Justiciariorum forte respondebit, ut tenetur.

De hoc tamen quod exigit retallium, corticem, cooperciones de quercubus et arboribus venditis, datis vel ad opus Domini Edmundi captis per totam ballivam, de talibus nihil est auditum nec petitum per aliquem de ministris dicti Comitis, et ideo nihil est traditum nec inquisitum quod talia pertinent ad dictum Comitem, nec quod habeat aliquod instrumentum per quod talia possit vendicare vel seysinam allegare.

Item de hoc quod dictus comes tanquam jus suum in dicta foresta in boscis de Langedene et Aleintoftes herbagium, caplicium, siccum et mortuum boscum sine wasto et destruccione, mel, retropannagium, retallium, corticem et cooperciones arborum,

to the Earl by the King's writ, and he therefore holds it until the next eyre at Pickering, when the Justices will take such measures as they deem right in accordance with the assize of the Forest.

As to the Earl's plea that he pays £3 3^s 4^d a year for his bailiwick and asks for the wherewithal to levy the rent, as Lord Hugh had, the bailiff admits the payment of rent, though against the Earl's grain, and alleges that the Earl has hitherto enjoyed all things wherewith to levy the rent, yea, and more, for which he will be bound to answer before the Justices depart.

As to the Earl's plea that he claims the chips,* bark and tops of all oaks and other trees sold, given away, or used by Lord Edmund throughout the bailiwick, no such claim was ever before made by any of the Earl's officers, and therefore no inquiry has been made into the claim or the documentary evidence in support of it.

As to the Earl's claim to have as of right in Langdale and Allantoftes herbage, browsewood, dry and dead wood without waste or damage to

* This is mere conjecture. Retallium is found as a form of retallia, retail; but it cannot mean that here. *Retaiare* is found with the meaning of dividing into small pieces.

Responsum :—verum est quod dictus Comes herbagium habuit, siccum et mortuum boscum, mel, retropannagium et firmam colligencium nuces, et adhuc habet ; set, quo waranto non est adhuc inquisitum per Justiciarios, quod erit in proximo adventu eorum ut creditur, quia dictus Comes semper allegavit quod de custodia sua non tenebatur coram aliquo respondere nisi coram Rege vel Justiciariis itinerantibus de Foresta de Pikering.

Et nisi dictus Comes* quod habere debet siccum et mortuum boscum in predictis sine wasto et destruccione dictum est et verum est quod ballivi dicti Comitis ceperunt siccum et mortuum cum viride et hoc cum destruccione.

De retallio, cortice et cooperacionibus responsum est superius.

Item de hoc quod predictus Comes queritur quod ballivi domini Edmundi arrentare faciunt terram et wastum in Alayntoftes, ubi Comes vendicat herbagium quasi pertinens ad firmam suam in dicta foresta, Ballivi respondent quod verum est quod arrentare faciunt, quia Alayntoftes est domini Edmundi ubi nullus communicat nec communicare potest sine licencia dicti domini Edmundi, et unde idem dominus Edmundus per literas suas patentes dominica sua ibidem et alibi precepit arrentare, prout bene licet eidem ut videtur, ne propter vendicationem dicti herbagii dicti comitis predictus dominus Edmundus

the trees, honey, after-pannage,† chips, bark, and tops of trees, the answer is that it is true the Earl had and still has the herbage, dry and dead wood, honey, after-pannage and nutgeld, but the Justices have not yet examined his title to the same, as they will do, it is believed, at the next eyre, because the Earl has always claimed that he is only bound to answer for his bailiwick before the King or the Justices Itinerant of the Forest at Pickering.

An answer has been given above to the claim as to the chips, bark and tree-tops.

As to the Earl's complaint that Lord Edmund's bailiffs let the land and wastes of Allantoftes, where the Earl claims the herbage as appurtenant to his bailiwick, the bailiffs admit the letting, for Allantoftes belongs to Lord Edmund, and no one has right of common there without his leave, wherefore Lord Edmund ordered them by letters patent, as it seems he well might, to let his demesne lands there and elsewhere, lest he should after the herbage had been claimed by

* We should here expect "de hoc quod dictus comes dicit." The passage seems to be corrupt, but Exch. has the same reading.

† It was not an uncommon custom for the bailiff of the chief Lord to collect the acorns, etc., for his own use the first day. See the Customs of the Manor of Bolsover, referred to at p. 269 of *Law Reports*, 2 Eq., S.N., *Duke of Portland v. Hill*.

commodum dominicorum suorum amittat. De hoc autem quod dictus Comes queritur quod illi quibus dicta dominica dimittuntur faciunt includere terram, hoc verum est quia aliter non haberent inde commodum.

Item de hoc quod dictus Comes dicit quod agistamentum factum in haya de Scalleby est ad dampnum et exherbacionem [*sic*] domini Edmundi propter vendicionem factam in haya predicta quia lancioli quercuum recrescunt, ad hec respondet ballivus quod transivit undique per medium boscum de Scalleby et non invenit tales lanciolos quos averia agistata potuerunt brucilare, sed verum est quod ballivi et forestarii dicti Comitibus magis questi sunt de hoc quod amittunt escapes dicte haye propter agistamentum ibidem quam propter aliquid aliud dampnum quod poterit evenire domino Edmundo.

Item de hoc quod predictus Comes petit literas domini Edmundi ballivis dicti Comitibus directas ad supervidendum vendicionem bosci factam in custodia sua eo quod Comes carcabitur de numero cepporum inventorum in balliva sua, dicit ballivus predictus quod dictus Comes in principio vendicionis jam quatuor annis elapsis eandem literam peciit et in forma [194b] predicta obtinuit, que quidem litera ex traditione Petri de Molington tunc ballivi predicti Comitibus in custodia predicta residet penes Thomam de Ebreston nunc Senescallum dicti Comitibus unde propter hoc non poterit Comes se adquietare nec allegare quin oporteat ipsum respondere de numero cepporum predictorum.

the Earl, lose all profit from his demesnes, and as to the complaint that the tenants make inclosures, this is true, for only thus can they derive any profit.

As to the Earl's allegation that the agistments in Scalby Hay damage Lord Edmund since the sale of wood there, inasmuch as the young shoots are growing again, the bailiff answers that he has gone all through the wood and did not find any shoots that the cattle could nibble; the truth is that the Earl's bailiffs and foresters complain on account of the fines for escapes which they lose through the agistment rather than on account of any damage that Lord Edmund suffers.

As to the Earl's request that Lord Edmund may direct letters to the Earl's bailiffs to view the sale of wood that has been made in his bailiwick because the Earl is charged with the number of stumps found in his bailiwick, the Bailiff says that the Earl some four years ago, at the commencement of the sale, requested and obtained precisely the same letter which was handed by Peter de Molington, the Earl's then bailiff,* to his present Steward, Thomas of Ebberston and the latter now holds it, wherefore the Earl cannot acquit himself nor deny that he ought to answer for the number of stumps.

* Bailiff and steward are evidently used here as synonymous. See p. 36, *ante*.

Item de hoc quod dictus Comes petit restitutionem exituum ballive sue de tempore quo balliva sua fuit in manu domini Edmundi per considerationem Justiciariorum usque ad retradicionem ejusdem per preceptum domini Regis; Respondet ballivus quod omnes illi exitus allocantur dicto Comiti in firma sua quam debet pro dicta balliva.

Item de hoc quod idem Comes petit quod possit habere forrigiam suam ferrariam in bosco suo de Levisham et mineram suam in pace, mirum est quod tale petit, eo quod hucusque nullum invenit de ministris domini Edmundi qui ipsum perturbavit nec super hoc inquietavit nec perturbabitur dum firmam annuam inde debitam fideliter solvere voluerit.

Item de hoc quod dictus Comes constare fecit domino Edmundo quod ballivus de Pikering et forestarii de eadem seisure fecerunt ballivam dicti Comitis in manu domini Edmundi ex auctoritate propria dictorum ballivorum et non ex precepto Justiciariorum, Ballivus respondet pro se et forestariis predictis quod dicta balliva non fuit seisata ex propria auctoritate set ex precepto Justiciariorum et de hoc advocat Justiciarios ad warantum, et hoc evidenter apparuit quod predictus Comes in propria persona sua venit coram Justiciariis apud Pikering ad replegiandum ballivam suam et non obtinuit gratiam donec impetraverat breve domini Regis de dicta balliva rehabenda cum omnibus exitibus.

Comes petit a domino Edmundo quod habeat literam ipsius domini

As to the Earl's request that the profits of his bailiwick may be restored to him from the time of the seizure into Lord Edmund's hands by the Justices till its delivery back by the King's order, the Bailiff answers that all those profits are set off against his rent for the bailiwick.

As to the Earl's request that he may peaceably hold and enjoy his ironworks in Levisham Woods and his minerals, it is strange that he asks this, for he has never found Lord Edmund's officers disturb him in this, nor will they so long as he pays his yearly rent.

As to the Earl's allegation to Lord Edmund that the Bailiff and Foresters of Pickering seized the Earl's bailiwick into the hands of Lord Edmund on their own authority, and not by order of the Justices, the Bailiff for himself and the foresters answers that the bailiwick was not seized on their own authority, but by order of the Justices, and this is clear, for the Earl appeared at Pickering to replevy the bailiwick, and could not do so until he had obtained the King's writ, restoring to him the same and the profits thereof.

The Earl* petitions Lord Edmund to direct his bailiffs at Pickering

* This is evidently the petition referred to in the preceding answer.

Edmundi ballivis suis de Pikering de balliva dicti Comitis habenda in pace in statu quo dominus Hugo Bigod, pater ipsius Comitis, eam habuit in foresta de Pikering.

Item quod [qu : quia] idem Comes reddit pro balliva sua per annum dicto domino Edmundo lxij^s iiij^d, petit idem Comes quod habeat in pace quod dictus Dominus Hugo, pater ipsius Comitis, et alii antecessores sui habuerunt in dicta balliva sua ad dictam firmam domini Edmundi levandum, videlicet in Scalleby eschapien, caplicium, feugeram, chermunagium [qu : cheminagium] et mel ; et si dictus dominus Edmundus det aut vendat vel ad opus suum proprium capiat quercum vel aliam arborem, petit tanquam jus suum retallium, corticem et cooperaciones, et ibidem petit siccam buscam ad terram prostratam et firmam colligencium nuces.

Item petit dictus Comes tanquam jus suum pertinens ballive sue in forma predicta, videlicet in boscis de Langedone et Alynetoftes herbagium, saplicium, siccum et mortuum boscum sine wasto et destruccione, et eciam mel et firmam colligencium nuces et retropannagium, et eciam retallium, sorticem et sooperciones [sic] ut supra.

De predictis rebis queritur dictus Comes quod prefati ballivi domini Edmundi vendiderunt boscum in haya de Scalleby et bosco de Alylinetoftes jam per quatuor annos continuos et non permittos [qu : -unt] Ballivos dicti Comitis habere jus suum de retallio, sortice et cooperacionibus ad grave dampnum ipsius Comitis et injuste, unde petit a dicto Domino Edmundo remedium.

[195] Item predicti ballivi domini Edmundi arrentant boscum de

to allow the Earl to hold his bailiwick in the forest of Pickering in peace as his father, Lord Hugh Bigod, held it.

Further, inasmuch as the Earl pays £3 3^s 4^d rent to Lord Edmund, he asks for the wherewithal to raise it, as his father had, namely in Scalby escapes, browsewood, brecken, cheminage,* and honey ; and if Lord Edmund gives or sells or uses any oak or other trees, the Earl claims as of right the bark and tree-tops, and further the windfalls and nutgeld. The Earl further claims as appurtenant to his bailiwick in the woods of Langdale and Allantoftes herbage, browsewood, dry and dead wood without waste or damage to the trees, honey, nutgeld, afterpannage, bark and tree-tops as before.

The Earl complains that these last four years Lord Edmund's bailiffs have been selling wood in Scalby Hay and Allantoftes, and do not allow the Earl's bailiffs to have the bark or tree-tops that they are entitled to, to the Earl's damage, wherefore the Earl prays relief.

Further Lord Edmund's bailiffs let to farm the wood of Allantoftes

* See Vol. I., N.S., p. 20.

Alylynetoftes ubi supradictus Comes deberet habere herbagium tanquam jus suum pertinens ballive sue et firme sue prenominate et illi quibus dimittitur, fecerunt clausus [qu : clausos] et terram arabilem per c acras et per lx acras, unde dictus Comes perdidit herbagium ad grave dampnum suum, unde petit remedium.

Item predicti ballivi domini Edmundi agistaverunt hayam de Scalleby post postremam vendicionem ad grave dampnum et exheredacionem domini Edmundi, quia dictus boscus mirabiliter et bene recrescit et sunt lanceoli quarcus quasi innumeri unius ulne et amplius quos averia ibidem agistata brontitabunt et vastabunt nisi amoveantur.

Item petit idem Comes literam Domini Edmundi patentem ballivis ipsius Comitis directam de vendicione bosci supervidenda quia idem Comes carcabitur de numero et compoto cepporum in Balliva sua.

Item petit dictus Comes restauracionem exituum ballive sue tempore quo seisita fuit in manu domini Edmundi, ex quo convictum fuit coram Justiciariis foreste de Piking per ministros ejusdem foreste quod predicta balliva non fuit seisita per defectum ejusdem Comitis, vel saltem quod predicti exitus allocentur in firma quam idem Comes reddit domino Edmundo pro balliva sua predicta et sicut valuit habere domini Regis.*

Item dictus Comes debet habere in bosco suo de Levesham unam

where the Earl ought to have the herbage as appurtenant to his bailiwick and the above mentioned rent, and those to whom it is demised make inclosures and till it, in all 160 acres ; by means whereof the Earl has lost the herbage and suffered damage : wherefore he prays relief.

Further, Lord Edmund's bailiffs agist Scalby Hay after the last felling, to the great loss of Lord Edmund, because the wood is growing again in a most wonderful manner, and there are countless shoots an ell high and more which the cattle will nibble and waste if they are not removed.

Further, the Earl requests Lord Edmund to direct the Earl's Bailiffs to view the sale of wood, because he will be charged with and have to account for the number of stumps in his bailiwick.

Further, the Earl requests that the profits of his bailiwick may be restored to him from the time of its seizure after his conviction before the Justices, inasmuch as it was seized for no fault of his, or at any rate may be allocated towards the rent which the Earl pays to Lord Edmund for his bailiwick.

Further, the Earl should have ironworks in Levisham Wood, for

* This must, I think, be corrupt.

forgiam ferrariam pro qua reddit domino Edmundo ij^s et mineram per totam ballivam suam, unde petit jus suum habendi eam in pace ut predictum est.

Memorandum quod custodia Comitis Mariscalli de Foresta de Pickering seisita fuit in manum domini Regis et domini Edmundi, fratris sui, pluribus de causis rationabilibus per Justiciarios de Foresta, unde idem Comes suggerens domino Regi quod dicta custodia non fuit seisita nisi pro eo quod non venit in primo adventu Justiciariorum coram eis, impetravit breve domini Regis de predicta custodia rehabenda cum omnibus exitibus inde perceptis.

Item memorandum quod cum Willmus de Boketon et Petrus de Molington quondam Ballivi dicti Comitis convicti essent per forestarios et viridarios de transgressione foreste et finem fecissent coram Justiciariis per quinquaginta marcas, predictus Willmus impetravit literas domini Regis vicecomiti Eboracensi ne districciones faciat pro predicta pecunia usque ad festum Sancti Martini et fuit insertum in brevi quod hoc fuit ad instanciam domini Petri clerici domini episcopi Baton.

Item memorandum de aliquo viro ydoneo associando domino Alexandro de Kyrketon loco domini Ranulphi de Dacre si ille non venerit ad placitandum transgressiones foreste de Pickering in crastino Sancti Mathei apostoli et videtur quod Johannes de Lidegraynes, vicecomes Eboracensis, conveniens sit ad hoc.

which he pays Lord Edmund 2^s rent, and the minerals throughout his bailiwick ; wherefore he prays that he may peaceably enjoy the same.

Note that the Earl Marshall's custody in the Forest of Pickering was seized into the hands of the King and his brother Lord Edmund, for many good reasons by the Justices of the Forest, whereupon the Earl, suggesting to the King that the seizure was merely made because he failed to appear before the Justices, obtained a writ of restoration of the bailiwick and the profits thereof.

Further, note that when William de Bukton and Peter de Molington, the Earl's former bailiffs, had been convicted before the Justices and fined 50 marks for Forest offences, William obtained a writ from the King enjoining the Sheriff of Yorkshire not to distrain for the fine before Martinmas, and in the writ it was mentioned that it had been obtained at the instance of Peter, clerk to the Bishop of Bath.

Further, note as to appointing a fit and proper person to act with Alexander de Kirketon in the place of Ranulph de Dacre, if the latter is not able to take the pleas of the Forest at Pickering on Sep. 22, it appears that John de Lidegraynes, Sheriff of Yorkshire, would be a proper person.

Item memorandum de litera domini Regis impetranda vicecomiti Eboracensi ne distringat homines domini Edmundi de Hoby pro firma assartorum ibidem quam predictus dominus Edmundus recepit. Item eadem impetracio facienda est pro hominibus de Scalleby.

Item memorandum de quadam litera impetranda pro terra Thome de Flixton in Scalleby qui est utlegatus pro morte Thome Sculle de Seterington et terra eschaeta [195b] domini Edmundi, ne fiat calumpnia in Itinere Justiciariorum de exitibus perceptis medio tempore.

Edwardus etc. Dilectis et fidelibus suis Alexandro de Kyrketon et Ranulpho de Dacre salutem. Sciatis quod assignavimus vos ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu Eboracensi per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit de omnibus transgressionibus factis Edmundo fratri nostro in foresta sua in comitatu predicto; et ad transgressiones illas audiendas et terminandas secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri; et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis, inquisitionem illam faciant [qu : faciatis] et transgressiones predictas audiat et terminet in forma predicta. Mandavimus etenim vicecomiti nostro comitatus predicti quod ad certos diem et locum quos ei scire facietis, venire faciat coram vobis tot et tales homines de Balliva sua per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquire. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Teste me ipso apud Westm. decimo die Junii anno regni nostri viij^o.

Edwardus etc. Justiciariis ad placita foreste Edmundi fratris sui apud Piking tenenda assignatis salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus pre-

Note, that the King's letter has been obtained, enjoining the Sheriff not to distrain Lord Edmund's tenants at Huby for the rent of their assarts, which Lord Edmund has now received. The same as to the tenants of Scalby.

Further, a letter has been obtained enjoining that no claim is to be made for the profits of the lands of Thomas de Flixton, who was outlawed for the death of Thomas Sculle of Settington, and his land escheated to Lord Edmund, during the meantime.

Edward I. to Alexander de Kirkton and Ranulph de Dacre. Whereas we have appointed you to inquire by means of a Yorkshire Jury into all offences committed in Lord Edmund's Forest, and to hear and to decide according to the law and custom of our Realm, now we command you so to do at a certain time and place to be fixed by you. Moreover, we have ordered the Sheriff to summon the Jury before you at such time and place as you shall fix. Westminster, 10 June, 1280.

Edward I. to the Justices of the Forest of Lord Edmund at Piking.

fato fratri nostro amerciamenta hominum amerciandorum coram vobis pro transgressionibus [qu : de] viridi et venacione factis per quoscunque in dicta foresta de Pikering. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod extractas Rotulorum nostrorum de amerciamentis hujusmodi in fine Itineris vestri vicecomiti nostro Eboracensi liberatis ; mandavimus enim vicecomiti eidem quod amerciamenta illa juxta extractas illas levare et eidem fratri nostro liberari faciat et habere. Teste etc.

Edwardus etc dilecto et fideli suo Alexandro de Kirketon salutem. Cum nuper vobis et sociis vestris Justiciariis nostris itinerantibus ad placita de Pikering in Com: Ebor: assignatis mandavimus pro dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero le Bigod Comite Norf et marescallo Anglie ballivam suam quam in manum nostram capi fecistis eidem comiti sine dilacione restitui faceretis, vos pro eo quod socii vestri et comes predictus presentes non fuerant, hoc facere distulistis ut accepimus, in ipsius dampnum gravissimum et jacturam manifestam. Vobis mandamus iterate firmiter injungentes quod ballivam predictam attornato prefati comitis has literas nostras vobis deferenti una cum omnibus exitibus a tempore capcionis ejusdem in manum nostram inde provenientibus deliberare faciatis. Et non permittatis quod aliquis decetero faciat vastum, vendicionem seu destruccionem de dominicis boscis ipsius comitis apud Levesham sine voluntate et licencia ejusdem comitis. Teste me ipso apud Wygorn: vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri decimo.

[The next entry relates to Pontefract ; then follows :—]

[196] Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas visuris vel audituris

Whereas we have granted to our brother all fines imposed by you at Pickering for forest offences, whether of vert or venison, now we command you to deliver to the Sheriff at the close of your eyre the Estreats of the Rolls of Amercements for such offences, and we have commanded the Sheriff to levy the same and pay them over to our brother.

Edward I. to Alexander de Kirkton. Whereas we lately commanded you and the other Justices of the Forest to restore to the Earl Marshall his bailiwick which you seized into our hands, we have heard that you, inasmuch as the Earl and your fellow-Justices were not present, have delayed to obey us, to the Earl's damage, now we again strictly enjoin you to deliver] the said bailiwick and all profits accruing therefrom since the time of its seizure to the Earl's attorney, the bearer of this letter, and not to permit anyone henceforth to waste, sell, or destroy ought of the Earl's demesne woods at Levisham without his consent or leave. Dated Worcester, 20 May, 1282.

To all to whom these presents shall come, John of Oakton, son and

dominus Johannes de Oketon filius et heres quondam domini Johannis de Oketon eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me reddidisse, remisisse et omnino quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis domino Eadmundo inclite recordacionis Henrici regis Anglie filio et heredibus suis manerium de Esigwald integrum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento imperpetuum. Quod quidem manerium idem dominus Eadmundus dicto domino Johanni patri meo aliquando dedit et per cartam suam de feoffamento confirmavit. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in predicto manerio cum pertinentiis suis quibuscunque aliquod jus vel clameum occasione alicujus donacionis seu dimissionis patri meo vel michi facte exigere seu vindicare poterimus imperpetuum. Volo eciam et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod si carta aliqua seu instrumentum aliquod de predicto manerio cum pertinentiis suis predicto patri meo vel michi facto [*sic*] per me vel heredes meos inveniatur seu ostendatur, michi vel heredibus meis ad jus petendum vel retinendum in nullo imposterum possit proficere, set inventa seu ostensa omnino cassentur et adnichilentur imperpetuum. Et pro hac reddicione, remissione et juris mei et heredum meorum imperpetuum quietaclamacione dedit michi predictus dominus Eadmundus trescentas libras argenti quas me recepisse plenarie fateor et concedo. Et ut hec mea reddicio, remissio et juris mei quietaclamacio in predicto manerio cum omnibus pertinentiis suis imperpetuum perseveret, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Gaufrido tunc priore de Bridlington, domino Abbate de Meux, domino Rico Abbate de Thorneton, domino Johanne de Danthorp, Johanne de Kamington, Ad: de Hubringham et aliis.

[Next follows entries relating to Berlay and Pontefract, after which—]

[198] Conue chose soit a toutes gentz que nous Henry Counte de Lancastre et de Leycestre, Seneschal Dengleterre, avoms done et

heir of the late John of Oakton, sends greeting. Know that I have for myself and my heirs released to Lord Edmund, son of the late King Henry in fee simple the Manor of Easingwold, of which he once enfeoffed my father, so that neither I nor my heirs can ever make any claim thereto. I further covenant that any muniments of title which I or my heirs may find or be shown shall not in any way support any claim that we may make, but shall be treated as absolutely cancelled; and this release is in consideration of £300 paid to me by Lord Edmund, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. In witness, etc.

Know all men that I, Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester,

graunte a nostre tres chier fiz Henry Counte de Derby le manoir de Kilborne en le Countee de Euerwik ove les boys et vivair et toutes les autres appurtenaunces, a avoir et tenir de nous a terme de sa vie, Rendant ent par an al Eschequer nostre Seignur le Roy vint mars as termes de Pasques et Seint Michel par oweles porciouns par lestage dune aunciene dette due au Roy du temps Mons^r Patrik de Chaworth. Et fesaunt a les chiefs seignurs du fee et a touz autres les services et les charges due et acustumez du dit manoir. En tesmoigne de quieu chose a cest escrit nous avoms mis nostre seal pur yces tesmoignes Mons^r Robt de Hungerford, Mons^r Williem de Walkinton, Mons^r Esmon Trussel,* Mons^r Johan de Twyford, Mons^r Rauf de Beston et autres. Done a nostre Chastel de Kenillworth le xv jour de Janev. lan du regne le Roy Edward tierz puis le conquest unzisme.

[The next entries again relate to Berley and Pontefract.]

[199b] Placita foreste Henrici comitis Lancastrie de Pikeryng tenta apud Pikeryng coram Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury, Justiciariis ad itinerandum hac vice ad placita foreste predicte in Comitatu Eboracensi assignatis die lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo.

Seneschal of England, have granted to my son Henry, Earl of Derby, a life estate in the Manor of Kilburn, with the wood, fish pond, and all other appurtenances thereto, he paying into the King's Exchequer 20 marks, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, by way of instalment towards an old debt due to the King in the time of Patrick of Chaworth, and performing towards the chief Lords of the fee and all others the services due in respect of the same manor. In witness, etc. Dated Kenilworth, 15 Jan., 1338.

Pleas of the Forest of Henry, Earl of Lancaster of Pickering, held at Pickering, on Monday, the 6th Oct., 1334, before Richard Willoughby, Robert Hungerford, and John Hanbury, Justices of the Forest in Yorkshire.

* This name is preserved in Thorpe Trussels, a covert within a mile of Twyford, in Leicestershire.

Breve patens ejusdem Itineris patet in hec verba :—Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie, Archiepiscopus, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, militibus, forestariis, viridariis, agistatoribus et regardatoribus et omnibus aliis de Com : Ebor : salutem ; sciatis quod ad requisicionem dilecti consanguinei et fidelis nostri Henrici Comitis Lancastrie constituimus dilectos et fideles nostros Ricardum de Wylughby, Johannem de Shardelowe, Robertum de Hungerford et Johannem de Hambury, tres et duos eorum, Justiciarios ad itinerandum hac vice ad placita foreste ejusdem Comitis de Pikeryng in Comitatu predicto, a tempore quo Edmundus nuper Comes Lancastrie, pater predicti Henrici, cujus heres ipse est, placita foreste in eadem foresta virtute concessionis sibi per dominum Edwardum nuper Regem Anglie, avum nostrum, inde facte ultimo tenuit, et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eisdem Rico, Johanni, Robto et Johanni, tribus vel duobus eorum, tanquam Justiciariis ad placita foreste ipsius Comitis in dicto Comitatu in omnibus que ad placita predicta pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes, sicut in aliis Itineribus ad placita predicta in comitatu predicto ante cessionem predictam fieri consuevit. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvij^o die Augusti anno regni nostri octavo.

Ad predictum diem lune coram prefatis Rico, Robto et Johanne de Hambury, venit Petrus de Saltmersh, vicecomes Eboracensis et protulit breve domini Regis itineris predicti quod sibi inde venit, in hec verba ; —Edwardus dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Summone per bonos summonitores Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, Milites et omnes libere tenentes qui terras seu tenementa

The commission runs as follows :—

Edward III. to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, knights, foresters, verderers, agisters, regards, and all other Yorkshiremen. Whereas at the request of our cousin, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, we have appointed Richard Willoughby, John Shardelowe, Robert Hungerford, and John Hanbury, or any three or two of them, as Justices to hold the pleas of the Forest at Pickering since the time when Henry's father, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, last held them by virtue of a grant from Edward I. ; wherefore we command you to obey and answer the said Justices in all matters that relate to the Forest, as was ever the custom in all Forest Eyres before the date of the said grant. Dated Westminster, 17 August, 1334.

On the said 6th of October (Monday) the Sheriff, Peter Saltmarshe, appeared before the Justices and produced the King's writ in these words :

habent infra metas foreste dilecti consanguinei et fidelis nostri Henrici Comitis Lancastrie de Pikeryng in Comitatu predicto et de qualibet villa ejusdem Comitatus infra metas ejusdem foreste existente quatuor homines et prepositum et forestarios villarum et omnes alios qui coram Justiciariis ad placita foreste venire solent et debent, quod sint apud Pikeryng die lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis proxime futurum coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Rico de Wylughby, Johanne de Shardelowe, Robto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury, tribus vel duobus eorum quos ad requisicionem dilecti consanguinei nostri constituimus Justiciarios ad itinerandum hac vice ad placita foreste ipsius Comitis in Comitatu predicto a tempore quo Edmundus nuper Comes Lancastrie pater predicti Henrici, cujus heres ipse est, placita foreste in eadem foresta virtute concessionis sibi per dominum Edmundum nuper Regem Anglie avum nostrum inde facte, ultimo tenuit, audituri [200] et facturi preceptum nostrum de hiis que ad placita predicta pertinent ; facias etiam venire coram eisdem Justiciariis omnes forestarios, viridarios et omnes illos qui fuerunt forestarii et viridarii foreste predictae in Comitatu predicto post ultima placita predicta cum omnibus attachiamentis suis tam de viridi quam de venacione, que post ultima placita foreste sunt emersa et nondum terminata, videlicet tam de illis attachiamentis* qui manent infra metas foreste quam de illis qui manent extra forestam ; facias venire coram eisdem Justiciariis, tribus vel duobus eorum regardatores ipsius Comitis in balliva tua ita quod habeant ibi omnia regarda sua sigillis suis signata et omnes agistatores prefati comitis in eadem balliva tua cum omnibus attachiamentis ; et habeas ibi summoniciones et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvij die Augusti anno regni nostri octavo. Ad quod breve Petrus de Saltmersh vicecomes Eboracensis retornavit quod fecit plenum retornum istius brevis Hugoni de Nevill, Ballivo libertatis Henrici Comitis Lancastrie Honoris de Pikeryng, cui executio istius brevis restat facienda, qui sibi respondit quod summoniri fecit Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, Milites

Edward I. etc., Summon before the Justices on the 6th of October next all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, and all free tenants within the Forest of Pickering, and the reeve and four men from every township, and the foresters of the townships, and all others who by custom or duty should appear to hear and obey our commands relating to the forest ; further summon all foresters and verderers of the forest, as well as any who ever held that office since the date of the last eyre, with all their attachments of vert and venison that have occurred and not yet been tried since such date,

* [Sic.] It should probably be *attachiatis*. See note in the Introduction.

et omnes libere tenentes qui terras et tenementa habent infra metas foreste et de qualibet villata ejusdem Comitatus infra metas ejusdem foreste existente quatuor homines et prepositum et forestarios villarum predictarum et omnes alios qui coram Justiciariis ad placita venire solent et debent, quod sint apud Pikeryng ad diem in predicto brevi contentum coram prefatis Justiciariis, tribus vel duobus eorum, audituri et facturi preceptum domini Regis de hiis que ad predicta placita pertinent; et quod venire fecit forestarios, viridarios et omnes illos qui fuerunt forestarii et viridarii foreste predictæ in balliva sua post ultima placita predicta cum omnibus attachiamentis predictis tam de viridi quam de venacione, que post ultima placita foreste sunt emersa et nondum terminata; et etiam quod venire fecit coram eisdem Justiciariis, tribus vel duobus eorum, regardatores ipsius Comitatus in balliva sua, ita quod habeant ibi omnia regarda sua sigillis suis signata et omnes agistatores prefati Comitatus in eadem balliva sua cum omnibus agistamentis prout patet in cedula retorno suo predicto attachiata.

Forestarii de feodo in le Westwarde istius Foreste de Pickering.	{	Willelmus de Percehay, miles, Petronilla de Kynthorp, et ponit loco suo Edmundum de Hastynges ad omnia facienda que forestariis incumbunt durante Itinere isto.
Forestarii custodis Foreste in le Estwarde.	{	Rogerus de Leycestre, Hugo de Yeland, Willelmus le Parker.
Viridarii Foreste de Pikering.	{	Robertus Thurnef, Rogerus Broun, Robertus Playce, Johannes de Kilwardby.
	{	Willelmus de Everley, Rogerus le Long, Johannes Boye, Johannes filius Alani, Galfridus de Kynthorp, Thomas Thurnef,
[200b] Regardatores Foreste de Pikering.	{	Hugo de Neville, Rogerus de Alvestan, Johannes filius Galfridi, Rogerus de Stapel- ton, Rogerus Trutcok, Radulphus de Cloghton, Johannes de la Chimene.

both against those who reside within the Forest and those who reside without; summon all regards to appear with their regards duly sealed, and all agisters with their attachments; and produce in court your summonses and this writ. Dated Westminster, 17 August, 1334.

To which writ the Sheriff returned that he had duly delivered the

Agistatores in le Westward istius foreste—Johannes Dryng, Ricardus Russel.

Agistatores in le Estward istius foreste—Willelmus Roston, Willelmus Russel.

Nomina forestariorum nunc istius foreste, et eorum qui fuerunt forestarii istius foreste et eorum qui fuerunt viridarii ejusdem foreste.

Alanus de Neuton.	}	Capitales forestarii Willelmi de Percehay
Johannes de Wordes-		unius forestariorum de feodo foreste de
den.	}	Pikering in le Estward [Westward].
Henricus de Ryppeley.	}	Capitales forestarii Edmundi de Hastings
Thomas de Walby		unius forestariorum de feodo foreste de
[? Dalby].	}	Pikering.
David de Neuton.	}	Forestarii capitales Hugonis de Yeland
Thomas de Rippeley.		forestarii custodis foreste in le Estward.

Nomina subforestariorum foreste predictæ.

Forestarii Radulphi de Hastings custodis foreste predictæ.

Johannes de Harlay,	Ricardus de Aleyntoftes,	Willelmus Gower,
Ricardus de Helmesley,	Johannes Munmewe,*	
Johannes Scot,	Willelmus Courtman.	

Nomina subforestariorum qui fuerunt in foresta.

Galfridus de Haulay,	Robertus de Wygan,	Johannes de Rouceby,
Rogerus filius Nicholai,	Adam filius Willelmi,	Johannes de Neville,
Petrus Lille,	Alanus filius Radulphi,	Thomas de Neweton.

[201] Bernardus de Bergh qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista et Alexander de Bergh filius ejus et heres venit et reddidit rotulos suos tam de viridi quam de venacione tangentes forestam istam de tempore predicto.

Adam de Bruys qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta predicta et nullus (qui) venit ad rotulos reddendos, Ideo vicecomes seisiri faciat omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt predicti Ade quousque, etc. Postea

writ to Hugh Nevill, Bailiff of the Honor of Pickering, whose duty it was to execute it, and who made answer that he had duly served all the summonses, as appeared in the schedule attached to the writ.

Bernard de Bergh (deceased), late verderer. His son and heir, Alexander de Bergh, appeared and handed in his rolls of vert and venison.

Adam de Bruce (deceased), late verderer. No appearance for him.

* This name is worth noticing. It appears as if there were an interchange of officers in the possessions of the Earls of Lancaster, who held a great part of Monmouth. Compare also Roger de Leicester.

venit Willmus Bruys filius ejus et heres et fecit finem pro rotulis predictis et admittitur per xl^s prout patet in rotulis de extractis.

Robertus de Clif qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista et nullus venit ad rotulos suos reddendos et Willmus Latymer tenet terras et tenementa que fuerunt predicti Roberti, Ideo, etc. Postea venit predictus Willmus Latymer et finem fecit pro rotulis predicti Roberti per v marcas prout patet in rotulis de extractis.

Willmus Thurnef qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista. Et Robertus Thurnef filius ejus et heres venit et reddidit rotulos ipsius Willelmi de tempore suo.

Johannes Moryn, miles, qui fuit viridarius in foresta ista venit in propria persona sua et reddit rotulos suos de tempore suo.

Johannes de Wykham qui fuit viridarius in foresta ista venit similiter in propria persona et reddit rotulos suos de tempore suo.

Willelmus Ward qui fuit viridarius in foresta ista non venit ad rotulos suos reddendos de tempore suo. Ideo vicecomes, etc. Postea venit predictus Willelmus et petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino pro defalta predicti primi diei et admittitur per dimidiam marcam prout patet in extractis. Et idem Willelmus quoad rotulos et alia munimenta de tempore suo habendo dicit quod ipse omnino ignorat quo deveniuntur quia furata fuerunt ab eo per quosdam malefactores et petit quod possit de gratia admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino in hac parte et admittitur per c^s prout alibi patet.

Robtus de Wyerne qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista et Robtus filius Willmi, filius et heres ejusdem Robti [sic] venit et reddit rotulos ipsius de tempore suo.

Writ to Sheriff to seize his lands to compel appearance. His son and heir, William, appeared : fined 40^s.

Robert Cliff (deceased), late verderer. No appearance. William Latimer his successor : writ to Sheriff. Wm. Latimer appears—fined 5 marks.

William Thurnef (deceased), late verderer. His son and heir, Robert, appears and produces his rolls.

Sir John Moryn, late verderer, appears and produces his rolls.

John Wykeham, late verderer, the same.

William Ward, late verderer, fails to appear—writ to Sheriff—afterwards he appears and is fined a half mark for his non-appearance the first day, and £5 for non-production of his rolls, which he says were stolen from him and he knows not where they are.

Robert Wyern (deceased), late verderer. Robert, son of William, his son (?) and heir, appears and produces his rolls.

Willmus de Stapelton qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista et nullus est qui venit ad rotulos et alia munimenta de tempore suo reddendos. Ideo vicecomes seisure faciat omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt ipsius Willi. Postea venit Robtus [201b] Playce tenens terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt ipsius Willi et dicit quod nulla rotulos vel munimenta de tempore ipsius Willi devenerunt ad manus suas et petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino in hac parte et admittitur per lx^s* prout alibi patet.

Willmus de Irton qui obiit fuit viridarius in foresta ista et nullus est qui venit ad rotulos et alia munimenta de tempore suo reddendos. Ideo vicecomes seisure faciat omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt ipsius Willmi, etc. Postea venit Johannes de Irton tenens terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt ipsius Willmi et petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino in hac parte et admittitur per† prout alibi patet.

Robtus Thurnef, Rogerus Broun, Robtus Playce et Johannes de Kilwardby nunc viridarii ejusdem foreste venerunt et reddiderunt rotulos et alia munimenta de tempore suo forestam tangencia.

Rogerus de Manneserght qui fuit unus forestariorum del Westward in foresta ista de feodo obiit et Petronilla filia ejus et heres venit ad officium predictum faciendum et ponit inde clameum suum ut infra patet.

Alanus de Wrelton qui fuit alius forestariorum ejusdem Warde in foresta de feodo similiter obiit et Willmus de Percehay miles tenens terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt ejusdem Alani onerata de hujusmodi forestaria venit ad officium predictum faciendum et ponit inde clameum suum ut infra patet.

William Stapelton (deceased), late verderer. No appearance—writ issued. Robert Playce, his successor, appears and says that none of William's rolls have come to his hands—fined £3.

Wm. Irton (deceased), late verderer. No appearance—writ issued. John Irton, his successor, appears and fined.

Robert Thurnef, Roger Brown, Robert Playce, and John Killerby, the present verderers, appear and produce their rolls.

Roger Mansergh, late forester of fee of the Westward, is dead, and Petronilla, his daughter and heiress, comes to perform the duties of the office and makes her claim as below.

Alan Wrelton (deceased) was the other forester of fee of that ward, and Sir Walter Percehay, his successor, comes to perform the duties of the office and makes his claim as below.

* Maynard has xl^s.

† Blank.

Rogerus Bygot nuper Comes Norf: dudum forestarius del Estward istius foreste de feodo illam forestariam foreste [qu: foris] fecit, per quod forestaria illa hucusque remansit in manu domini et sic quicunque fuerint Constabularii Castri de Pikeryng periculo suo posuerunt forestarios in Warda predicta pro voluntate sua ibi morandos ad faciendum ea que officio forestarii incumbunt, et sic venit modo Hugo de Yeland forestarius per Radulphum de Hastynges Constabularium positus ad faciendum ea que officio forestarii incumbunt.

Nomina eorum qui fuerunt agistatores post ultimum Iter.

Eustachius de Peert qui obiit fuit unus agistorum in le Westward istius foreste et Rogerus de Peert filius ejus et heres venit et reddit rotulos de agistamento de tempore predicto.

Hugo Broun qui obiit similiter fuit unus agistorum ejusdem Warde istius foreste et Rogerus Broun filius ejus et heres venit et reddit rotulos de agistamento de tempore predicto.

Johannes Dryng et Ricardus Russel nunc agistatores ejusdem Warde venerunt et reddiderunt compotum de agistamento prout alibi patet.

Willmus de Roston et Willmus Russel [qui] fuerunt agistatores del Estward istius foreste post ultimum iter Justiciariorum istius foreste veniunt et reddunt compotum suum de agistamento predicto de tempore suo prout alibi patet.

Roger Bygod, late Earl of Norfolk and formerly forester of fee of the Eastward, forfeited his office (?), so that the same has till now remained in the King's hands, and the constables at their own risk have appointed at pleasure the foresters in that Ward, and Hugh Yeland appears, the forester appointed by the constable, Ralph Hastings, to do all that appertains to the office of a forester.

Names of Agisters since the last Eyre.

Eustace Peart (deceased), late agister in the Westward; Roger Peart, his son and heir, appears and produces his rolls.

Hugh Brown (deceased), late agister in the Westward; Roger Brown, his son and heir, appears and produces his rolls.

John Dring and Richard Russel, the present agisters in the Westward, appear and produce their account.

William Ruston and William Russel, who have been agisters since the last assizes [N.B. 54 years ago], appear and produce their account.

[202] Nomina Constabulariorum Castri de Pikering qui fuerunt custodes istius foreste post ultimum iter Justiciariorum in eadem Itinerancium.

Ricus de Shelton qui obiit fuit Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos istius foreste et nullus est qui venit ad rotulos et munimenta istam forestam tangencia.* Ideo veniant ejus terras et tenementa tenentes ad respondendum, etc.

Willmus Leuere qui obiit fuit Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos istius foreste et nullus est qui venit ad rotulos et munimenta istam forestam tangencia. Ideo veniant ejus terras et tenementa tenentes ad respondendum, etc.

Adam de Skeltona qui obiit fuit Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos istius foreste et nullus est qui venit ad rotulos et munimenta istam forestam tangencia. Ideo veniant ejus terras et tenementa tenentes ad respondendum, etc.

Johannes de Dalton nuper Constabularius Castri predicti venit et reddit rotulos de tempore suo.

Johannes de Kilvyngton [qu: Kilvyngton] nuper Constabularius Castri predicti venit et dicit quod toto tempore quo ipse Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos istius foreste extiterat, ipse per Commissionem domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc fuit Custos assignatus tam Honore de Pykeryng quam Castri et foreste predictorum, Honore Castro et foresta predictis in manu ipsius domini Edwardi, etc., tunc quibusdam de causis existentibus, reddendo inde computum suum ad Scaccarium domini Regis de omnibus proficuis de

Names of Constables of the Castle and Wardens of the Forest since the last Assizes.

Richard Skelton (deceased), late constable and warden. No appearance. Let his successors appear and answer.

William Leuere (deceased), late constable and warden. No appearance. The same direction.

Adam Skelton (deceased), late constable and warden. No appearance—the like as to his successors.

John Dalton, late constable of the Castle, appears and produces his rolls.

John Kilvington, late constable, appears and says that the whole time that he was constable, he was appointed by commission from Edw. II., warden of the Honor, Castle, and Forest of Pickering, the same then being for certain reasons in the King's hands, and he had to

* Exch., Maynard and Hale's MS. have *reddenda*, which should, no doubt, appear here and in the next entries.

eisdem Honore, Castro et foresta predictis provenientibus. Unde dicit quod ipse* rotulos et alia munimenta quecunque dicta Honorem, Castrum et forestam de toto tempore suo quo ibidem Constabularius [et] Custos extiterat tangencia, reddito compoto suo in Scaccario dicti domini Regis eadem rotulos et munimenta in thesauraria dicti domini Regis Judicio dicte Curie de Scaccario remanserunt ita quod ipse ad presens rotulos et alia munimenta istius foreste de tempore quo ipse Custos ejusdem extitit habere non potest. Et de hoc vocat recordum dicti Scaccarii. Et quia testatum est per ministros istius foreste quod proficua Honoris, Castri et foreste predictorum tempore quo idem Johannes extiterat Constabularius et Custos eorundem deveniebant ad manus ipsius domini Regis omnino, pro parcendis misis et expensis circa recordum predictum querendum ad requisicionem ipsius Johannis, idem Johannes admittitur ad finem faciendum in hac parte per dimidiam marcam prout alibi patet.

Thomas Ughtred qui fuit Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos foreste predictae superstes est et non venit nec aliquis similiter pro eo venit ad aliqua rotulos seu munimenta de tempore suo ibidem reddenda. Ideo, etc.

Simon Simeon qui fuit Constabularius Castri predicti et Custos foreste predictae superstes est et non venit nec aliquis similiter pro eo venit ad aliqua rotulos seu munimenta de tempore suo ibidem reddenda. Ideo, etc.

Radulphus de Hastynges miles nunc Custos et Constabularius ejusdem per Commissionem domini Comitis ad terminum vite sue prout

render his account at the King's Exchequer of all profits arising therefrom. Wherefore all his rolls, and other documents relating to the forest during the time that he was constable, are now by order of the Exchequer Court in the King's Treasury, so that he can not produce them; and he craves leave to refer to the Exchequer records. And as it is proved by the officers of the Forest that the whole time that John was constable and warden of the Honor, Castle, and Forest the profits of the same passed into the King's hand, to spare the expense of examining at John's request the said records, John is permitted to pay a fine of half a mark.

Thomas Ughtred, late constable, is surviving, and does not appear, nor anyone on his behalf to produce his rolls. A writ issued.

The like as to Simon Simeon.

Sir Ralph Hastings, at present holding the appointment of warden

* The general sense is obvious, but the text seems corrupt although it agrees with Exch.

alibi patet venit et reddit rotulos et munimenta sua de tempore suo.
Et paratus est in Curia [202b] ad ulterius faciendum.

Essonia capta apud Pikeryng coram prefatis Rico Robto et
Johanne Justiciariis, etc., predicto die lune proximo post
festum Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto.

Adam de Hakeney per Nichm de Holden.

Simon de Norway sutor per Nichm de Holden.

Johannes Maynhermer per Nichm de Holden.

Willmus de Yeland per Nichm de Holden.

Johanna de Whyteney per Adam de Bergh.

Adam de Whyten per Adam de Bergh.

Johannes de Nywton per Thomam le Forester.

Rogerus filius Alani de Scardeburgh per Johannem de la Chimene.

Willmus Thurnef per Thomam de Ruston.

Johannes Trutkok de Pikeryng per Rogerum Trutkok.

Walterus le Hunter per Johannem de Bolmere.

Johannes filius Willmi Harman de Salden per johannem filium
Alani de Thornton.

Willmus de Everley de Ugelbardby per Willm de Everley juniorem.

Robtus Porcyun per Nichm de Holden.

Et quia testatum est per omnes ministros istius foreste quod predicti
Adam de Hakeney, Simon de Norway, Johannes Maynhermer, Wills
de Yeland, Johanna de Whyteby [*sic*], Adam de Whyten, Johannes de
Nywton, Rogerus filius Alani, Willmus Thurnef, Johannes Trutcock,
Walterus le Hunter, Johannes filius Willmi Harman, Willmus de
Everley mortui sunt, ideo nichil ulterius de eis nec de eorum manu-
captoribus. Testatum est eciam per eosdem quod predicti Robtus
Porcyun et Ricus Wyther superstes sunt. Ideo manucaptore sui
capiantur et predictus Nichus de Holden eorum essoniator presens in
Curia committitur prisone et eductus idem Nichus quoad predictum
Robtum Porcyun fecit finem per j marcam prout alibi patet, et quoad
predictum Ricum Wyther dicit quod quidam Alanus Wyther ipsum

and constable from the Earl for life, appears and produces his rolls;
and is prepared in Court to carry on further proceedings.

List of essoins before the Justices.

The majority are proved to be dead, therefore no further proceedings
are to be taken in the case of them or their bail.

It is further proved that Robt. Porcyon and Rich^d Wyther are alive.
Therefore let their bail be Seized, and Nicholas Holden, their essoigner,
being present in Court is arrested

He is fined 13^s 4^d in the case of Robert Porcyon, but as to Robert

fecit intelligere quod mortuus fuerat, et petit quod veniat sibi inde responsurus. Ideo attachiatur. Postea venit predictus Alanus et petit admitti ad finem faciendum in hac parte et admittitur per x^s prout alibi patet.

[203] Presentatum est per predictos forestarios et convictum per viridarios quod Nicholaus de Menill, Petrus de Maulay filius, Johannes Percy, Willmus frater ejus, Willmus Wyvill, Robtus Coleville de Arneclif, Robtus de Staynton, Willmus de Wyllardeby, Robtus Wymark, Robtus Chiburn, Willmus Wodeman, Willmus Archer, Willmus de Eston, Willmus Toucheprykke, Willmus de Haggerston, Willmus de Broghton, Thomas de la Dale, Robtus Pecche, Wills le Ussher, Willms Parcour de Mulgrave, Alanus Pecche junior, Willmus filius domini Alexandri Percy, Robtus de Seton, Johes de Stokkesle, Galfridus de Langdon, Robtus Balde, Johannes Redheved garcio domini Johannis Percy, Willms Wyles, Robtus de Lelom junior, Adam de Lounesdale, Willmus Cecus, Thomas Maulay, Willmus de la Chapele, Rogerus de Hull, Stephanus filius Ricardi de Essedale, Johannes de Landemote, Walterus Dayson, Henricus de Mowbray, Nicholaus le Tailleur de Whiteby, Johannes de Lelum et Johes de Moresson de Sneyntonthorp et alii ignoti die mercurii proximo ante Pascham anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo venerunt in foresta de Pikeryng loco qui vocatur Blakhodloundes cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis et ibi ceperunt xliij cervos et bissas et carnes secum asportaverunt et inde voluntatem suam fecerunt; quorum ix absiderunt capita et illa fixerunt super baculos in mora. Qui modo non veniunt nec prius attachiati fuerunt, set testatum est quod sunt manentes in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos etc.

Wyther he pleads that one Alan Wyther gave him to understand that Robert was dead, and he asks that Alan may be summoned to answer to the charge.

Alan appears and is fined 10^s.

Indictments presented by the foresters and verderers:—

Nicholas Meynell, Peter de Mauley junior, John Percy, William his brother, William Wyvill, and others, on Wednesday, 23 March, 1334, at Blakey Moor,* within the forest, with bows, arrows, and gaze-hounds, took forty-three harts and hinds, of which they cut off the heads of nine and fixed them upon stakes in the Moor. They did not appear nor had they been attached, but they are proved to be residing within the jurisdiction. Therefore let a writ be directed to the Sheriff to compel their appearance. Afterwards certain appeared before the

* The exact locality of the place in the original is difficult to identify.

Postea venerunt predicti Nichus de Menill, Petrus de Maulay filius, Willms Wyvill, Robtus Colevill, Robtus de Staynton, Willms de Wyllardby, Robtus Wymark, Willmus Wodeman, Willmus de Eston, Willms Touchepryk, Willms de Haggerston, Willms de Broghton, Thomas de la Dale, Robtus Pecche, Willmus le Ussher, Willmus Parcour, Alanus Pecche junior, Robtus de Seton, Galfridus de Langedon, Robtus Balde, Willms Wyles, Robtus de Lelum, Adam de Lounesdale, Thomas Maulay, Willms de la Chapele, Rogerus de Hulle, Stephus filius Rici de Essedale, Walterus Dayson, Henricus de Moubray, Nichus le Taillour, Johannes de Lellum et Johannes Moresson coram Justiciariis et super hoc convicti liberantur prisone. Postea redempti sunt videlicet Nichus de Menill ad xx mar, Petrus de Maulay filius ad x*ii*, Willms Wyvill ad x*ii*, Robtus Coleville ad ix mar, Robtus de Staynton ad xx*s*, Wills de Wyllardby ad x*s*, Robtus Wymark ad x*s*, Willmus Wodeman ad di: mar, Willms de Eston ad di: mar, Willms Touchepryk ad x*s*, Willms de Haggerston ad j mar, Willms de Broghton ad j mar, Thomas de la Dale ad j mar, Robtus Pecche ad j mar, Wills de Ussher ad j mar, Willms Parcour ad j mar, Alanus Pecche junior ad j mar, Robtus de Seton ad j mar, Galfridus de Langedon ad x*s*, Robtus Bald ad di: mar, Willms Wyles ad di: mar, Robtus de Lelum ad di: mar, Adam de Lounesdale ad di: mar, Thomas Maulay ad xx*s*, Willms de la Chapell ad v*s*, Rogerus de Hull ad xx*s*, Walterus Dayson ad j mar, Henricus de Moubray ad x*s*, Johannes de Lelum ad j mar. Et invenerunt manucaptores quod amodo non forisfacient in foresta predicta et de eorum redempcionibus. Postea [203b]

Justices,* and after conviction were imprisoned, and were ransomed as follows:—Nicholas Meynell at £13 6*s* 8*d*, Peter de Maulay junior, at £10, William Wyvill £10, Robert Coleville £6, Robert Staynton† £1, William Willardby 10*s*, Robert Wymark 10*s*, William Woodman 6*s* 8*d*, William Eston 6*s* 8*d*, William Touchprick 10*s*, William Haggerston, William Broughton, Thomas Dale, Robert Petch, William Usher, William Parker, Alan Petch junior, and Robert Seton at 13*s* 4*d* each, Geoffrey Langdon 10*s*, Robert Bald, William Wyles, Robert Lealholm, and Adam Lonsdale at 6*s* 8*d* each, Thomas Maulay £1, William Chapell 5*s*, Roger Hull £1, Walter Davidson 13*s* 4*d*, Henry Moubray 10*s*, and John Lealholm 13*s* 4*d*. And they find bail for their future good behaviour in the forest, and for payment of their fines.

* Where it is not otherwise expressly mentioned the appearances are at Pickering.

† In many cases the place-name denotes the origin or residence, and is not a true surname. For purposes of conciseness I omit the distinction between the two classes in this paraphrase, as the reader, by referring to the text, can satisfy himself to which class it belongs.

apud Hakenesse infra libertatem Abbatis de Whiteby venerunt predicti Nichus le Taillour, Johannes Moresson et Stephus filius Rici coram Justiciariis et super hoc convicti liberantur prisone et sunt redempti prout patet infra libertatem predictam et invenerunt manucaptors etc. Postea apud Pykeryng venerunt predictus Johannes Percy et Willms frater ejus coram Justiciariis et super hoc con : li : pr : et sunt redempti ad xl^s et pro aliis quibuscunque transgressionibus ; et invenerunt manucaptors quod amodo in foresta ista non foris facient etc.

Et alii non venerunt et vicecomes retornavit quod non sunt inventi nec aliquid habent in balliva sua, nec scitur quo devenerunt, set subtraxerunt se. Ideo exigantur, et deinde de comitatu in comitatum quousque etc. utlagentur, si non etc, prout alibi patet.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Nichus Menill, Petrus Maulay filius, Willms le Wyvill, Willms de Wyllardeby, Robertus Wymark, Robertus Chiburn, Willmus le Archer, Willmus de Broghton, Thomas de la Dale, Willmus le Ussher, Willmus Parcour de Mulgrave, Stephus filius Rici et Robtus de Seton venerunt in foresta predicta anno predicto die Jovis in festo de Corpore Christi in loco qui vocatur Overstyrigge cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis et ibidem ceperunt unam bissam cujus carnes forestarii rescusserunt et tulerunt venacionem ad castellum de Pikeryng ; qui quidem Nichus de Meynill, Petrus de Maulay, Willms de Wyvill, Willms de Wyllardby, Robtus Wymark, Willms de Broghton, Thomas de la Dale, Willms le Ussher, Willms Parcour et Robtus de Seton venerunt et redempti sunt prout supra patet, et alii non venerunt nec prius etc, et manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos etc. Postea apud Hakenesse infra libertatem predictam (et) invenerunt manu-

Afterwards Nicholas Taylor, John Morison, and Stephen, son of Richard, appeared before the Justices at Hackness, within the Liberty of the Abbat of Whithy, and after conviction were imprisoned and ransomed, as appears in the records of the Liberty, and found bail, etc. Afterwards John Percy, and William his brother, appeared at Pickering before the Justices, and after conviction were imprisoned and ransomed for £2, to include all other offences committed by them, and found bail for their future good behaviour in the forest, etc. And the rest did not appear, and the Sheriff returned that they were not to be found, nor had they any goods in his bailiwick. Therefore let them be exacted from county court to county court, and let them be outlawed if they do not appear, as appears elsewhere.

Nicholas Meynell and others, on Thursday, 26 May, 1334, at Overstyrigg, within the forest, with bows, arrows, and gazehounds took a hind, which was rescued by the foresters and carried to Pickering Castle.

captores etc, alii [ut] supra redempti sunt. Ideo nichil ulterius de eis hic.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Willms Latymer cum aliis ignotis venit die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti tercio in foresta predicta loco qui dicitur Seint Hilde Kragg et ibi cepit unum cervum cum leporariis suis et carnes secum asportavit et inde fecit voluntatem suam, qui quidem Willms non venit nec prius etc, et testatum est quod manens est in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea vicecomes retornavit quod predictus Willms Latymer mortuus est. Ideo nichil ulterius de eo etc.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod idem Willmus Latymer venit in foresta predicta in parco suo de Syvelyngton die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi predicti septimo et ibi cepit unum sourellum cervi et duas bissas cum leporariis suis et carnes secum asportaverunt [*sic*] et inde fecit voluntatem suam, qui quidem Willms non venit nec prius etc, et testatur quod manens est in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea vicecomes retornavit quod predictus Willms Latymer mortuus est. Ideo nichil ulterius de eo etc.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod domina Blaunchia de Wake cum hominibus [204] suis venit in foresta predicta die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Mathei anno regni regis Edwardi predicti

Certain appeared as before at Pickering and Hackness, and were ransomed as above.

William Latimer, with others unknown, on Wednesday, 25 September, 1329, at St. Hilda's Cragg, within the forest, took a hart with his hounds, and carried it off to his own use. He did not appear, but is proved to reside* within the jurisdiction, therefore a writ was directed to issue, to which the Sheriff returned that William Latimer was dead, therefore proceedings are stayed against him.

William Latimer, in his Park at Sinnington, within the forest, on Tuesday, 27 June, 1333, took a sorrel† and two hinds with his hounds, and carried them off to his own use. Proceedings are stayed against him on the same grounds as above.

Lady Blanche Wake, with her men, on Monday, 28 September, 1332, at Emmeldburg, within the forest, took a soar and two hinds,

* This here, and no doubt elsewhere, must mean to *have* resided.

† The explanation of this and other names of deer will be found at Vol. I., p. 139, but I feel great doubt whether the nomenclature employed in these inquisitions is the same as that there set out. Certainly the term fawn is often applied to red deer, and sometimes also pricket, soar and sorell.

sexto in loco qui vocatur Emmeldburghes et ibi cepit unum sourum cervi et duas bissas et carnes secum asportaverunt et inde fecerunt voluntatem suam. Que quidem Blaunchia non venit nec prius etc, et manens est in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eam etc. Postea dominus comes mandavit Justiciariis hic quod de aliquo processu ulterius erga ipsam dominam Blanchiam ulterius faciendo omnino supersederent, cujus pretexto prefati Justiciarii supersederent [?unt].

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Radulphus de Hastynges, Willelmus Latymer, Thomas de Metham, Johannes de Sutton, Willelmus Seint Quintyn, Johannes de Metham, Robertus de Saltmerssh, Edmundus de Boynton et Thomas de Bolton filius venerunt in foresta predicta die Mercurii proximo ante Pascham anno regni regis Edwardi predicti tercio in loco qui vocatur Undercrosclyf cum leporariis suis et ibi ceperunt duas bissas et carnes asportaverunt et ibi fecerunt voluntatem suam. Qui modo non venerunt nec prius attachiati fuerunt, set testatum est quod manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos etc. Postea venit predictus Radulphus de Hastynges et dicit quod Henricus nunc comes Lancastrie pardonavit ei omnimodas transgressiones per ipsum factas in foresta ista tam de viridi quam de venacione per literas ipsius comitis patentes quas hic profert et que hoc testantur in hec verba.

A touz y ceux que cestes lettres verrount ou orrount Henry Counte de Lancastre et de Leycestre Seneschal Dengleterre Saluz en dieu ; Sachez nous pur le bon service que Mons^r Rauf de Hastynges nostre ame chivaler ad fait et fera, avoir relesse et pardone au dit Mons^r Rauf

and carried them off to her own use. She did not appear, but is proved to reside within the jurisdiction, therefore a writ was directed to issue. Afterward the Earl directed his Justices to stay all further proceedings against the Lady Blanche, wherefore they stayed proceedings.

Ralph Hastings and others, on Wednesday, 19 April, 1329, under Croscliffe, within the forest, took with their gazehounds two hinds, and carried them off to their own use. They did not appear, nor had they been attached before, but were proved to reside within the jurisdiction, therefore a writ was directed to issue, etc. Afterwards Ralph Hastings appeared, and said that Henry, now Earl of Lancaster, pardoned him all offences of vert and venison within the forest, by letters patent to the effect following, which he produced :—To all to whom these presents shall come, Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, Steward of England, sends greeting. Know ye that in consideration of the past and future good services of our good knight, Ralph Hastings, we have

toutes maneres de trespas qil ad fait du temps passe de nostre verte et de nostre veneson de la dite foreste de Pikeryng, issint que le dit Mons^r Rauf ne soit par cause du dit trespas empesche ne greve par nous ne par nul autre en nostre noun a nul temps. En tesmoignance de quele chose nous avoms fait faire cestes noz lettres patentes sealles de nostre seal. Done a nostre chastel de Tutbury le xiiij jour daust lan du regne nostre Seignur le Roi Edward tiercz puis le conquest oetisme. Protulit etiam hic idem Radulphus quandam aliam literam clausam dicti comitis Justiciariis hic directam, quod ipsum Radulphum non occasionentur neque graventur contra tenorem literarum suarum predictarum in hec verba :—Henry Counte de Lancastre et de Leycestre, Seneschal Dengleterre, a Mon^r Robt de Hungerford et John de Ham-bury Justices del Eire de nostre foreste de Pikeryng Saluz. Pur ceo que nous avoms pardone et relese par noz lettres patentes a nostre ame chivaler Mons^r Rauf de Hastynges toute manere de trespas de vert et de veneson faite en dite foreste du tout temps passe avaunt la date de noz dites lettres; si vous maundoms que vous suffretz le dit Mons^r Rauf en pees saunz empeschement ou chalenge faire denvers lui par cele encheson et ceste lettre vous sera garraunt. Done a nostre chastel de Kenill le oetisme jour de October* lan oetisme. Et quia testatum est per eosdem ministros quod idem Radulphus non foris fecit in foresta ista post dationem literarum predictarum neque de viridi neque de venacione, ideo idem Radulphus eat inde quietus. Attamen invenit manucaptors prout alibi patet quod amodo non foris faciet. Postea apud Pikeryng venit Willms de Sancto Quintino coram

pardoned all manner of offences which he has in time past committed of vert and venison within our forest of Pickering, so that he shall never be punished or harassed by us, or by any one in our name, for such offences. In witness whereof we have made these our letters patent, sealed with our seal, at our Castle of Tutbury, 13 August, 1334. Sir Ralph also produced letters close from the Earl to the Justices, directing that he should not be punished contrary to the tenor of the former letter. It ran thus :—Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, Steward of England, to Robert Hungerford and John Hanbury, Justices. Forasmuch as we have by letters patent pardoned Sir Ralph Hastings all manner of offences of vert and venison committed by him in the forest before the date thereof, therefore we direct you to leave him in peace, without taking any proceedings against him in respect thereof. Kenilworth, 8 October, 1334.

And since it was proved that Sir Ralph had committed no offence either of vert or venison since the date thereof, he is acquitted; but

* *i.e.*, after the commencement of the eyre.

Justiciariis et super [204b] hoc convictus liberatur prisone et est redemptus, videlicet, ad 1x^s et invenit manucaptos quod amodo se bene geret et in foresta predicta non forisfaciet etc. Postea Robtus de Saltmerssh quietus est per literam domini. Ideo nichil ulterius de eo.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Johannes de Malton, consanguineus Johannis Moryn militis, Willms de Tonton* capellanus, Walterus de Dyngelby, et Johannes de Dingleby die lune proximo post festum Sancti Martini anno regni domini Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc decimo nono venerunt in foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur Grenedale et ibi ceperunt unam bissam cum leporariis dicti Johannis Moryn et secum asportaverunt carnes usque ad domum predicti Johannis Moryn, ipso sciente, receptante, consenciente, qui modo non venerunt nec prius attachiati etc, et manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos etc.

Postea venerunt predicti Johannes de Malton et Johes Moryn coram Justiciariis et super hoc convicti liberantur prisone et postea redempti sunt videlicet predictus Johannes de Malton ad xiijs^s iiij^d et Johannes Moryn ad v marcas et invenerunt manucaptos quod amodo non forisfacient in foresta predicta prout alibi patet. Postea vicecomes retornavit quod predicti Willms de Tonton,† Walterus de Dyngleby et Johannes de Dyngleby non sunt inventi nec aliquid habent etc, nec scitur etc, set subtraxerunt se. Ideo exigantur etc, et deinde etc, quousque etc, prout alibi patet.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Rogerus Sturdy, Thomas de Hippleswell, Robtus filius Simonis de Farnedale, Johannes le Calvehird et Petrus filius Henrici die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni domini Regis nunc sexto venerunt in

he finds surety for his future good behaviour. William St. Quintin appears, and is fined‡ £3, and finds sureties. Robert Saltmarsh gets a pardon from the Earl.

John Malton, cousin to Sir John Moryn, William Tanton,* chaplain, Walter and John Dingleby [? Duggleby], on Monday, 18 November, 1325, slew a hind at Greendale, within the forest, and carried it to Sir John Moryn's house, with his knowledge and consent. John Malton and Sir John Moryn are fined 13^s 4^d and £3 6^s 8^d respectively; the rest are outlawed.

Roger Sturdy, Thomas Hippleswell, Robert, son of Simon of Farnedale, John the Calfherd, and Peter, son of Henry, on Thursday,

* Or Touton.

† Or Touton.

‡ As will have been seen, it was a ransom rather than a fine that was paid. The latter, however, is employed as a more concise and convenient expression.

foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur Flaskes et ibi bersaverunt unum cervum et secum asportaverunt; qui modo non venerunt nec prius attachiati fuerunt set testatum est quod manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos. Postea venerunt predicti Rogerus, Thomas, Johannes et Petrus coram Justiciariis et super hoc convicti liberantur prisone. Postea redempti sunt videlicet predictus Rogerus ad x^s, predictus Thomas ad v^s, predictus Johannes ad x^s et predictus Petrus ad j mr, et invenerunt manucaptors prout alibi patet quod amodo bene se gerent. Et Robtus exigitur prout alibi patet.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Robtus de Lelum, Johannes Landemote, Stephanus filius Rici de Essedale, Robtus Chiburn et Simon filius Robti del Wode in vigilia Pentecostes anno regni Regis nunc sexto venerunt in foresta predicta loco qui vocatur Ellerbek et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et similiter ceperunt unum sourum cervi in eadem foresta loco qui vocatur Taksyk cum leporariis Petri de Maulay patris et venacionem inde asportaverunt ad domum dicti Petri de Maulay apud Cokewold,* ipso sciente et ad hoc consenciente; et quod Johannes Storm die veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni dicti domini Regis nunc supradicto venit in foresta predicta loco qui vocatur Overstyryg et ibi cepit unum feonem bisse et carnes secum asportavit; qui modo non venit nec prius etc, set testatum est quod manentes sunt in patria. Ideo etc. Postea apud Hakenesse [205] venit predictus Stephanus etc, et redemptus est prout patet infra libertatem de Whiteby. Postea venerunt predicti Robtus de Lelum et Simon filius Robti etc, et predictus Simon redemptus est ad j mr et invenit manucaptors prout alibi patet; redempcio dicti Roberti supra patet. Alii exiguntur.

24 September, 1332, hunted a hart at Flaskes,† within the forest, and carried it off. Four fined: Roger 10^s, Thomas 5^s, John 10^s, and Peter 13^s 4^d; Robert outlawed.

Robert Lealholm, John Landmote, Stephen, son of Richard of Eskdale, Robert Chiburn, and Simon, son of Robert Wood, on 6 June, 1332, took a hind in Ellerbek, and a soar in Taksike, both within the forest, with the gazehounds of Peter de Maulay the elder, and carried them to his house at Coxwold, with his knowledge and consent. Further, John Storm, on 19 June, 1332, took a hind-calf in Overstyrygg, within the forest. Stephen is fined at Hackness. At Pickering Simon is fined 13^s 4^d; Robert Lealholm's fine appears elsewhere. The rest are outlawed.

* Coket Nook, in the parish of Egton.

† Qu. Water Flash in Allerston.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Stephus filius Rici de Eskedale et Simon filius Robti del Wode die lune proximo ante festum animarum anno regni domini Regis nunc vj^{to} venerunt in foresta predicta loco qui vocatur Sandebek et ibi ceperunt unum cervum cum canibus suis et venacionem inde asportaverunt; et quod iidem Stephanus et Simon in festo Sancti Thome Apostoli anno supradicto venerunt in foresta ista loco qui vocatur Yarlesset et ibi bersaverunt et occiderunt unam sourellum cum arcubus et sagittis et venacionem secum asportaverunt et inde fecerunt voluntatem suam; et quod iidem Stephus et Simon et Robtus del Close de Leceryk die assumptionis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti quinto venerunt in foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur Fallenskerre in Frobbresdale et ibi occiderunt unum cervum cum arcu et venacionem secum asportaverunt; et quod iidem Stephus, Simon et Hugo filius Robti del Wode, Ricus del Richemond sutor de Whiteby, Johannes filius Simonis del Hull de Lockton manens in Whiteby, Robtus Patrik junior de Sneyntonthorp et Ricus de Morson manens in Whiteby die Mercurii proximo ante dominicam in passione Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti septimo venerunt in foresta predicta loco qui vocatur Ellerbek et Thaksyk et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et eam secum asportaverunt; et quod omnes predicti Stephus, Simon, Hugo, Ricus, Johannes, Robtus et Rogerus die Jovis ante diem Palmarum anno supradicto venerunt in foresta predicta loco qui dicitur Thaksyk et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et eam secum asportaverunt. Qui modo non venerunt nec prius etc, set testatum est quod manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti etc. Postea apud Hakenesse venerunt predicti Robtus Patrik et Stephus coram Justiciariis, et super hoc etc, et educti predictus Robtus redemptus est ad xvj^s et invenit manucaptores prout alibi patet, redempcio dicti Stephi alibi patet. Postea vicecomes retornavit quod ceteri superius nominati non sunt inventi.

The same Stephen and Simon on Monday, 26 October, 1332, took a hart in Sandbeck, within the forest, with their hounds, and on 21 December, 1332, hunted and slew a sorrel with bows and arrows at Yarleset [qu: Yarlesike], and also in company with Robert Close, of Leceryk, on 15 August, 1331, at Fallenscar, in Frobbesdale, shot a hart; and further, Stephen, Simon, and his brother Hugh, Richard Richmond, cobbler, of Whitby, John of Lockton son of Simon Hull, residing in Whitby, Robert Patrick junior, of Sneatonthorpe, and Richard Moorsom, residing in Whitby, on Wednesday, 17 March, 1333, took a hind in Ellerbeck and Thaksike,* and also on

* Thatched Side House, not far from Julian Park, may possibly preserve this name.

Ideo exigantur et deinde de comitatu in comitatum quousque etc utlagentur, si non etc prout alibi patet.

Presentatum est et convictum per eosdem quod Johes Broun de Hakenesse die dominica ante festum omnium sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti quinto venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Crosseclif et ibi occidit unam bissam et inde fecit voluntatem suam. Qui modo non venit nec attachiatus fuit prius. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti etc. Postea venit et est redemptus ad di mr et invenit manucaptores quod amodo in foresta ista non forisfaciet et de ejus redempcione.

Presentatum quod Willmus de Yeland die dominica in vigilia apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti secundo venit in foresta predicta loco qui dicitur Suthliceldale et ibi bersavit unum cervum qui inventus fuit mortuus et putridus in Clivo de Baldy super vaccaria ibidem. Qui modo non venit nec prius attachiatus fuit set testatum [205b] est quod manens est in patria. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti etc. Postea apud Pikeryng venit predictus Willmus et est redemptus ad di mr et invenit manucaptores

Presentatum quod Walterus de Wyrkeshale, capellanus de Westerdale, Willms Freman et alii ignoti die lune proximo post festum Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi predicto venerunt in foresta cum vij leporariis in quodam loco qui vocatur Rameslowbek et ibi ceperunt tres bissas et j stagg, quarum duas portaverunt apud Westerdale et predictus Willms portavit alias duas apud Giseburgh. Qui modo Postea venit predictus Walterus et redemptus est ad ij mr et invenit manucaptores Postea vicecomes retornavit quod Willms Freman non est inventus Ideo exigatur

Thursday, 25 March, 1333, took a hind in Thaksike. At Hackness, Robert Patrick fined 16^s, Stephen as above; the rest are outlawed.

John Brown, of Hackness, on Sunday, 27 October, 1331, slew a hind in Crosscliffe. Fined 6^s 8^d.

William Yeland, on Sunday,* 28 June, 1328, hunted a stag in Southlicetdale, which was afterwards found dead and putrid above the cowhouse in Baldy [qu : Dalby] cliff. Fined 6s. 8d.

Walter Wirksall, chaplain of Westerdale, William Freeman, and others unknown, on Monday, 30 May, 1328, hunted with seven gaze-hounds in Rameslowbeck, and took three hinds and one stag; two were taken to Westerdale, and two by William Freeman to Guisborough. Walter fined £1 6^s 8^d, William outlawed.

* Another wrong day.

Presentatum est quod Johannes Blere die sabbati proximo post festum Sancti Willi anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti supradicto loco qui vocatur Cippelynges juxta Spitelcotes bersavit quendam cervum non est inventus Ideo exigitur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Hampton Rector Ecclesie de Middleton tenuit iiij leporarios et cepit lepores pluries ad voluntatem suam Qui modo non non est inventus Ideo utlagetur*

Presentatum quod Willms de Mora, Robtus Chiburn, Willms de la More junior cum aliis ignotis die Veneris proximo ante festum omnium sanctorum anno predicto venerunt in foresta in quodam loco qui vocatur Mawmose et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et pluries venerunt ibidem ad malefaciendum Qui modo non Postea apud Hakenesse venerunt predicti Willms et Willms redempti prout alibi patet Robtus non est inventus Ideo utlagetur

Presentatum Johes filius Henrici del Tunge, Walterus de Wyrkesale capellanus de Westerdale, Robtus filius Rici de Westgill et Johannes frater ejus die dominica proxima ante natale domini anno predicto venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Scarshougill et Wyyelond et ibi ceperunt tres bissas et inde fecerunt voluntatem suam et pluries venerunt in foresta predicta cum aliis ignotis et fecerunt [206] destruccionem in foresta predicta. Qui modo non predictus Willms [qu : Walterus] est redemptus prout alibi patet predicti Johes et Robtus redempti ambo

John Blear, on Saturday, 11 June, 1328, hunted a hart at Cippelyngs near Spital Cotes. Outlawed.

Robert Hampton, rector of Middleton, kept four gazehounds and oft hunted hares at will. Outlawed.

William Moor, Robert Chiburn and William Moor, Junior, with others unknown, on Friday, 28 October, 1328, took a hind in May Moss. The two Moors were fined at Hackness. Robert Chiburn was outlawed.

John, son of Henry Tongue, Walter Wirksall, and Robert and John, the sons of Richard Westgill, took three hinds in Scarshougill and Wyeland on Sunday, 18 December, 1338, and oft come with other poachers into the forest. Walter fined as above, Robert and John 30^s, and the other outlawed.

* It will be noticed that sometimes the indicative tense is used and sometimes the subjunctive. Possibly the former is merely a variation of the scribe. I have all along treated it for the sake of brevity as if the process of *exigency* had been completed, and as if the indicative was correct.

ad xxx^s Henricus [qu : Johes filius Henrici] del Tung non est inventus Ideo utlagetur

Presentatum quod Walterus de Straxton, Thomas de Bossale et Willmus de Roston die dominica proxima ante Pentecosten anno regni Regis E. predicti tercio venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Blakhoulondes et ibi ceperunt duas bissas Qui modo redempti sunt videlicet Walterus ad xl^s, Thomas ad xx^s et Wills de Roston ad j mar

Presentatum quod Walterus de Straxton, Thomas de Bossale, Robtus frater ejus, Johes filius Johis le Wode molendinarius die Jovis proximo ante festum Translacionis Sancti Thome anno predicto venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Sandbekmosse et ibi ceperunt unam bissam Et omnes predicti cum aliis ignotis sepius fecerunt destruccionem in mora redempti sunt videlicet predictus Johannes ad v^s Thomas et Walterus ut patet alibi Robtus non est inventus Ideo utlagetur

Presentatum quod Simon filius Robti del Wode, Robtus filius Christiane de Clos de Lecerigh, Alanus del Holme et Hugo de Aula de Whiteby die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Stephi anno regni Regis E. predicti quarto venerunt in foresta predicta cum arcubus et sagittis ad malefaciendum in quodam loco qui vocatur Frebbresdale ; et quod omnes predicti die Sabbati proximo sequenti anno predicto venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Simondeshou Mosse juxta Wyyelond et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et miserunt venacionem apud Whiteby ad domum Thome de Duffield et voluntatem suam inde fecerunt Postea apud Hakenesse Simon, Alanus, Hugo et Thomas redempti Simon prout alibi patet et Alanus ad j mr, Hugo ad [206b] ij mr et Thomas ad ij mr Robtus filius Cristiane utlagetur

Walter Stroxtun, Thomas Bossall, and William Roston, on Sunday, 4 June, 1329, took two hinds in Blakey Moor. Walter fined 40^s, Thomas 20^s, and William 13^s 4^d.

Walter Stroxtun, Thomas Bossall, Robert his brother, and John the miller, son of John Wood, on Thursday, 29 June, 1329, took a hind in Sandbeck Moss, and oft come with other poachers into the forest. John fined 5^s, Walter and Thomas as above ; Robert outlawed.

Simon, son of Robert Wood, Robert, son of Christiana Close, of Lecerigh, Alan Holm, and Hugh Hall, of Whitby, on Friday, 28 December, 1330, hunted with bows and arrows in Frebbesdale, and the next day took a hind in Simons Howe Moss, near Wyeland, and sent it to Thomas Duffield, at Whitby. At Hackness Simon was fined as appears elsewhere, Alan 13^s 4^d, Hugh and Thomas £1 6^s 8^d each ; Robert outlawed.

Presentatum quod Simon filius Robti del Wode die Veneris proximo ante festum omnium sanctorum anno predicto venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Taksyk et ibi occidit unam bissam Postea coram Justiciariis redemptus est prout alibi patet

Presentatum quod Adam Levedy et Willms Haye die Lune proximo ante festum Annunciationis Beate Marie anno regni Regis E. predicti septimo venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Sotlounde cum arcubus et sagittis causa malefaciendi Postea apud Hakenesse predictus Willms redemptus est ad ij mr Adam Levedy utlagetur

Presentatum quod Willms Page, wodewardus de Aiton et Robtus filius Robti Croner de Scardeburgh die Jovis circa festum Sancti Laurencii anno regni Regis E. septimo venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in bosco de Aiton et ibi bersaverunt unum sourum cervi et cariauerunt venationem super equum Johis Danyel de Everle ipso nesciente ad domum domini Gilberti de Aton et voluntatem suam inde fecerunt Postea apud Hakenesse predictus Robtus redemptus est ad di mr Willms Page utlagetur

Presentatum quod Willms Rome est communis malefactor venacionis in foresta predicta et fuit per quinque annos precedentes dum fuit garcio Johannis de Brumpton wodewardi, et partem venacionis portavit ad domum Johis Moryn et partem ad domum predicti wodewardi, ipsis scientibus et receptantibus; et predicti Willms et Adam Levedy in octabis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis E. sexto venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Truce-dale et ibi idem Willms bersavit unum damum et partem venacionis

Simon, son of Robert Wood, on Friday 26 October, 1330, slew a hind at Thaksyk. Fined as appears above.

Adam Levedy and William Hay, on Monday, 22 March, 1333, poached in Sutherland. William fined £1 6s 8d at Hackness; Adam outlawed.

William Page, woodward of Ayton, and Robert, son of Robert Corner, of Scarborough, on Thursday, 12 August, 1333, hunted a soar in Ayton Wood and carried it home to Gilbert Ayton on the horse of John Daniell, of Everley, without his knowledge. Robert fined 6s 8d at Hackness; William Page outlawed.

William Rome has been a confirmed poacher for the last five years, ever since he served as lad to John Brompton, the woodward; and part of the game taken he carried to Sir John Moryn and part to his master, with their knowledge and consent; and he and Adam Levedy

portaverunt ad domum predicti Johannis Moryn Postea
 Johannes Moryn coram Justiciariis redemptus est prout alibi
 patet Wills Rome, Johes [207] wodewardus et Adam Levedy
 utlagentur

Presentatum quod Thomas le wodeward de Staynton et duo
 alii ignoti de Wasconia malefactores qui fuerunt in warnistura castri
 de Scardeburgh in estate anno regni Regis E. septimo venerunt in
 foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Derneclif cum arcubus et
 sagittis et leporariis causa malefaciendi Thomas utla-
 getur

Presentatum quod Adam Levedy die sabbati proximo post
 octabas Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis E. predicti sexto venit in
 foresta predicta, videlicet in bosco de Aton, et occidit unum cervum,
 et ibi venerunt Johannes Danyel et uxor ejus et cariauerunt ipsum
 cervum in carecta sua ad domum ipsius Johannis de Everle
 Adam utlagetur

Presentatum quod Edmundus de Hastyng et alii malefactores
 ignoti de familia sua die dominica in vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis
 Baptiste anno regni Regis E.* nono noctanter venerunt in foresta pre-
 dicta loco qui vocatur Langedale et ibi idem Edmundus bersavit unum
 cervum et portavit venacionem ad domum suam apud Rouceby et ibi
 captus fuit cum manuopere Postea venit predictus Edmundus
 de Hastynges et dicit quod dominus Thomas, nuper Comes Lancastrie
 frater dicti comitis nunc, cujus heres ipse est, perdonavit ei transgres-

hunted a buck on 1 July, 1332, in Troutsdale, and carried part of it
 home to Sir John Moryn. The latter is fined as above; William Rome,
 John the wodeward, and Adam Levedy outlawed.

Thomas the woodward, of Stainton, and two unknown Gascons
 from the garrison in Scarborough Castle, in the summer of 1322, went
 poaching in Darncliff with bows, arrows, and gazehounds. Thomas is
 outlawed.

Adam Levedy, on Saturday, 10 October, 1332, slew a hart in Ayton
 Wood, and John Daniel and his wife came and carried it home to
 Everley in their cart. Adam is outlawed.

Edmund Hastings, with others of his household who are unknown, on
 Midsummer Eve, 1316, hunted a hart by night in Langdale and carried
 it home to Roxby, where he was caught in the act. Edmund appeared
 and produced a pardon by letters patent from Thomas, late Earl of Lan-
 caster, brother of the present Earl, to the following effect:—Thomas,
 Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, Steward of England, to the Justices

* This must, I think, refer to Edward II, see below, but Midsummer Eve in
 1316 fell on a Wednesday.

sionem per ipsum factam in foresta predicta de venacione sua ; ita quod ipse ab ipso Thoma nec heredibus suis occasione predicta nullatenus inquietaretur, per literas ipsius domini comitis patentes quas hic profert et que hoc testantur in hec verba ; Thomas, Counte de Lancastre et de Leycestre, Seneschal Dengleterre, as Justices de Foreste proscheynement a eyrer en nostre foreste de Pikering saluz en dieu. Pur ceo que a la requeste Mons^r Robt de Holand [Jeo] pardone a Edmund Dastyng touz trespas de nostre veneson fait par luy en nostre foreste avantdite, tanqe au jour que cestes lettres furent faites, nous mandoms que au dit Edmond par cele encheson par nulle manere denditement devant vous presentez moleste ne greve ne facetz En tesmoignauce de quele chose nous lui avoms fait faire cestes noz lettres overtez seallez de nostre seal. Donee a Neof Chastel sur Tiegne le xxvj jour doctobre lan du regne le Roy Edward fitz a tresnoble [207b] Roy Edward disme. Profert eciam idem Edmundus quandam literam clausam domini Henrici de Lancastre, domini de Kedewell, Justiciariis in hec verba. Henri de Lancastre, Seigneur de Kedewell, a les Justices errauntz en la foreste de Pikering saluz : come nostre treschier Seigneur et uncle Thomas, jadis Counte de Lancastre, par ses lettres patentes eit pardone et quitement relese a Edmund de Hastyng touz trespas de veneson faitz par lui en la foreste de Pikering tanqe au xxvj jour doctobre lan du regne le Roi Edward fitz au tresnoble Roi Edward disme, com en les dites lettres nostre treschier Seigneur et Uncle au dist Edmund ent fait plus pleinement est contenuz. Et nous sachoms la bone voillaunce de nostre treschier Seigneur et piere de faire au dist Edmund sur ceo due allowaunce, vous maundoms que au dit Edmund encountre la tenure

of the Forest next about to hold their assizes at Pickering, greeting. Forasmuch as at the request of Robert Holland we have pardoned all offences of venison committed by Edmund Hasting up to the date of these presents, we command you not to suffer the said Edmund to be molested by any indictment presented in respect thereof. In witness, etc. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26 October, 1316. He also produced letters close from Henry of Lancaster,* Lord of Kidwelly, to the following effect :—Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Kidwelly, to the Justices of the Forest of Pickering, greeting. Whereas our uncle Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, by his letters patent pardoned Edmund Hastings all offences of venison committed by him up to the 26 October, 1316, as appears by the said letters patent, and we know our father's desire to make due allowance to the said Edmund in respect thereof, we command you not to molest him contrary to the tenor of the said letters

* This was the Earl of Derby. Kidwelly is in the county of Carmarthen.

des dites lettres nostre treschier Seigneur et Uncle male et moleste nen facetz. Escriptz a nostre chastel de Pikering le xxv jour doctobre lan du regne le Roi Edward tierce puis le conquete utisme. Et quia testatum est per eosdem ministros foreste quod idem Edmundus postmodum non forisfecit in foresta ista, idem Edmundus quoad hoc inde quietus, tamen invenit manucaptos quod amodo se bene geret prout alibi patet.

Presentatum . . . quod Ricus Wrote, wodewardus de Levesham die dominica* in vigilia Purificationis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. nono cariauit venacionem de una bissa noctanter ex foresta, quam Wills filius Radi molendinarii occidit, de dono Johis Sharp, ad domum Alicie Rome de Thornbergh et voluntatem suam inde fecit . . . Ricus Wrote, Wills et Alicia . . . utlagetur . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Wills filius Willi Jurroure et Thomas de Colom die dominica in Ramis Palmarum anno regni Regis E. nono venerunt in foresta predicta, videlicet in loco qui vocatur Gundale et invenerunt unum feonem bisse vulneratum, fere mortuum, et ipsum ceperunt et in testina occultaverunt et carnes asportaverunt et capti cum manuopere et voluntatem suam inde fecerunt . . . Wills filius Willi Jurroure . . . utlagetur . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Robtus Porcion die Jovis proximo ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc undecimo venit in foresta de Pikering super Troucedale Brou juxta Crucem Willi et ibi bersavit unum cervum et habuit et portavit carnes ad domum Willi de Eton de Hakeney, ipso sciente, consensiente et receptante . . . [208] Et quod idem Robtus in festo Exaltationis Sancte Crucis anno predicto venit in foresta predicta et

patent. Pickering Castle, 25 October, 1334. And since Edmund was proved not to have again offended he is acquitted, but finds sureties for his future good behaviour.

Richard Wroth, woodward of Levesham, on Sunday, 1 February, 1316, by night carried away, at the gift of John Sharp, a hind that William, son of Ralph the miller, slew, to the house of Alice Rome at Thornborough. Richard Wroth, William and Alice are outlawed.

William, son of William the Juror, and Thomas Colomb, on Sunday, 4 April, 1316, found a wounded calf nearly dead in Gundale and hid it in a cloth (?), and carried it home and were caught in the act. William is outlawed.

Robert Porcion, on Thursday, 1 September, 1317, hunted a hart at Troutsdale Brow, near William's Cross, took it and carried it to the house of William Etton, of Hackness, with his knowledge and consent ;

* This agrees with 1316.

occidit unum cervum et portavit venacionem ad domum dicti Willi Robtus et Willms utlagentur.

Presentatum quod Johannes Philip, Willms Philip, Laurencius Mody et Ricus de Heryngton die Sabbati in vigilia Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis E. decimo venerunt in foresta predicta, videlicet in loco qui dicitur Tranemyre supra Cropton et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et portaverunt carnes ad domum Willi de Wyvill apud Slengesby, ipso sciente et receptante, Ricus coram Justiciariis est redemptus ad xx^s Willms de Wyvill coram Justiciariis est redemptus prout patet alibi Johes, Willms et Laurencius utlagentur

Presentatum quod Johes filius Willi Maynhermer die Mercurii* in vigilia exaltacionis Sancte Crucis anno regni Regis E. octavo venit in foresta predicta, videlicet in loco qui dicitur Ayclifsyk et ibi occidit unum cervum et tunc fuit wodewardus de Hoton, et partem venacionis portavit ad domum suam apud Salden et partem occultavit in bosco usque noctem sequentem, quam Ricus Wyther invenit et ibi cepit partem et portavit ad domum suam apud Salden, et Johannes Moite habuit partem ejusdem Postea apud Hakenesse Johes Moite redemptus est ad xx^s Johes filius Willi et Ricus Wyther utlagentur

Presentatum quod Willms Haye die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Wilfridi anno regni Regis E. decimo venit in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Helaghker cum arcu et sagittis

and also on 14 September, 1317, killed a hart in the forest and carried it to the same house. Robert and William are outlawed.

John Philip, William Philip, Laurence Moody, and Richard Harrington, on Saturday, 17 June, 1317, took a hart at Tranmire,† above Cropton, and carried it to the house of William Wyvill, at Slingsby, with his knowledge and consent. Richard fined 20s., William Wyvill as appears elsewhere; the rest are outlawed.

John, son of William Maynhermer, then woodward of Hutton, on 13 September, 1314, slew a hart in Aycliffe sike, and part he carried to his house in Sawdon and part he hid in a wood until the following night, when Richard Wyther found it and carried it home to Sawdon, and John Moite had part. John Moite fined 20s at Hackness, John, son of William, and Richard Wyther outlawed.

William Hay, on Wednesday, 13 October, 1316, came poaching in

* This date does not agree with the reign of either Edward. Edward II. is referred to, as appears from the later presentment on the same matter, *see* p. 89.

† Tranmire plain appears from the Ordnance map to be above Lastingham, and in the Forest of Spaunton. Perhaps it extended on both sides of the River Seven.

causa malefaciendi et communis malefactor venacionis [est] eciam in foresta predicta et Adam Crabbe fuit in societate sua ante tempus illud et post [208b] Postea apud Hakenesse venit predictus Willms prout alibi patet Adam utlagetur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Hartoft, Johes de Boyngton, Willms Scot manens in Abbattia de Whiteby, Rogerus Prison et duo ignoti vagantes infra coopertum in Haia die Sabbati proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. quinto infra vesperam venerunt in foresta predicta cum arcubus extensis, et dicti Robtus et Johannes sagittaverunt ad Johem de Weston forestarium ibidem et eos defenderunt ne idem Johes eos attachiare possit et vulneraverunt garcionem dicti Johannis forestarii, set idem Johannes cepit ab eis tres arcus, xv sagittas, unum gladium et duos cultellos. . . . apud Hakenesse Wills Scot redemptus est ad j mr Robtus de Hartoft, Johes de Boyngton et Rogerus Prison utlagentur

Presentatum quod Ingelramus dictus forestarius de Piking die lune proximo post festum Sancte Lucie virginis anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxij venit in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Rys et ibi cum quadam securi percussit quendam feonem bisse et fregit quandam scapulam ejus. Et quidam canis suus rubeus sequebatur dictum feonem usque ad fossatum juxta le Spitelcotes et ibi moriebatur. Et idem Ingelramus ibi captus fuit cum manuopere. Qui modo non venit sicut prius attachiatus fuit utlagetur

Presentatum quod Johes Burmere die lune ante carniprivium anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxij venit in foresta pre-

the forest at Helagh Carr with bow and arrows, and he is a confirmed poacher in the forest, and Adam Crabbe was in his company both before and after. William fined at Hackness, Adam outlawed.

Robert Hartoft, John Boynton, William Scot, of Whitby Abbey, Roger Prison, and two others unknown, were wandering in the evening of Saturday, 3 February, 1312, with bows bent within the covert at Hay [qu: Scalby Hay], and Robert and John shot at John Weston the forester, and prevented their capture and wounded the forester's lad; but the forester took from them three bows, fifteen arrows, a sword, and three daggers. William Scot is fined 13^s 4^d at Hackness, the rest are outlawed.

Ingram, known as the forester of Pickering, on Monday, 20 December, 1294, struck a calf with an axe in Rise, within the forest, and broke its shoulder. His red dog followed it to the ditch near the Spital Cotes, where it died; and Ingram was caught in the act. He does not appear although he was attached, and is outlawed.

dicta apud Wrelton [et] in tantum innavit cuidam cervo ex halandacione et tantos in eo lapides injecit et ipsum interfecit; et postea ipse et Radus Rok garcio ejus cariauerunt ipsum in carecta sua usque in grangiam et voluntatem suam inde fecit, qui non venit, et idem Johes attachiatus fuit et dimissus in balliva usque &c., item Willo de Bergh persone ecclesie de Thornton, Edmundo de Hastyng, Hugoni de Hastyng, Herberto de Hastyng, Willo de Nevill, Rogero Pert, Thome le Taillour de Pickering, Thome Forestario de Brompton, Johanni de Rouceby, Thome de Sandesby, Ade filio Isabelle et Ade filio Walteri le Myre, qui ipsum non habuerunt primo die Itineris prout eum manuceperunt et manentes sunt in patria. Ideo preceptum [209] est vicecomiti Postea venerunt iidem Hugo, Edmundus, Rogerus, Thomas Forestarius et Johannes de Rouceby et finem fecerunt occasione predicta prout alibi patet. Et ceteri manucaptores illius utlagentur Johannes de Burmere postea venit apud Piking coram Justiciariis et est redemptus ad xxx^s

Presentatum quod Marmeducus de Acclum, Galfridus frater ejus, Radus Waclin, Willms Wyles, Adam filius Thome de Kynthorp garcio Willi de Rosseles, Hugo Prudhom et alii malefactores ignoti die Sabbati in festo apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni Regis E. avi Regis nunc xxiiij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Ellerbek cum septem leporariis quorum quidam fuerunt domini Galfridi Maucovenant et ibi ceperunt duas bissas et portaverunt venacionem secum et partem venacionis miserunt ad domum dicti Galfridi Postea Marmeducus redemptus est ad ij mr Willms Wyles similiter prout alibi patet Adam filius Thome apud Hakenesse infra libertatem Abbatis de

John Burmer, on Monday, 22 February, 1305,* hurled such large stones at a stag that he killed it, and afterwards he and his lad, Ralph Rook, carried it away to the barn in his cart. He was arrested and let out on bail, but did not appear. Afterwards some of his bail appear and are fined; the rest are outlawed. John Burmer himself appears afterwards and is fined 30^s.

Marmaduke Acclam, Geoffrey his brother, Ralph Wakelin, William Wyles, Adam, son of Thomas of Kingthorpe, William Russell's lad, Hugh Prudhomme, and other unknown offenders, on Saturday, 1 May, 1305, hunted in Ellerbeck with seven gazehounds, some of which belonged to Geoffrey Maucovenant, and took two hinds, part of which they sent to Geoffrey's house. Marmaduke fined £1 6^s 8^d, William Wyles as appears elsewhere; Adam is fined at Hackness, and Geoffrey, Ralph Wakelin, and Hugh Prudhomme are outlawed.

* I am unable to translate the first part of the offence.

Whiteby redemptus prout patet infra libertatem predictam
Galfridus, Radus Waclin et Hugo Prudhom utlagentur

Presentatem quod idem Marmeducus, Galfridus frater ejus, Radus Waclin, Wills Wyles, Adam fil Thome de Kynthorp garcio Willi de Rosels, Hugo Prudhom et alii malefactores ignoti die Sabbati proximo post festum apostolorum Phillippi et Jacobi anno supradicto venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Ellerbek cum septem leporariis quorum quidam fuerunt domini Galfridi Maucouvenaunt et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et portaverunt secum venacionem ut supra.

Presentatum quod Hugo le Barker de Whiteby, Thomas Bene de Riswarp, Johannes de Seton et Johannes filius Johannis de Hilderwell die Sabbati* proximo post festum Invencionis sancte crucis anno supradicto venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Ellerbek cum arcubus et sagittis et ibi ceperunt unum sourum cervi et portaverunt secum venacionem [209b] Johannes de Seton redemptus est ad ij mr Hugo, Thomas et Johannes utlagentur

Presentatum quod Radus Durem, Henricus de Fissheburn, Petrus clericus domini Henrici de Percy et Martinus Palfreyman die Veneris proximo post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in Ravenclif cum arcubus et sagittis et quatuor leporariis et duobus canibus currentibus et ibi ceperunt unum capriolum et portaverunt carnes ad domum domini de Semer et ad dominam Postea venit quidam Henricus de Fissheburn, puer quasi etatis x annorum, et dicit quod ipse est filius ejusdem qui indictatus est et ipse obiit. Et vicecomes et ministri hoc idem testantur. Ideo nihil ulterius de eo. Et de aliis utlagentur

The same persons on the following Saturday committed a like offence in Ellerbeck and took a stag.

Hugh Barker, of Whitby, Thomas Bean, of Ruswarp, John Seaton, and John, son of John Hinderwell, on the same Saturday shot a soar in Ellerbeck. John Seaton fined £1 6^s 8^d; the rest outlawed.

Ralph Durham, Henry Fishburn, Peter, clerk to Henry Percy, and Martin Palfreyman, on Friday, 4 November, 1305, hunted in Raincliff with bows, arrows, four gazehounds and two running dogs, and took a roe and carried it to their Lady at Seamer. Afterwards Henry Fishburn, a boy of about ten years old, appeared and said that the person indicted is his father and is dead, and the sheriff and his officers confirm his statement. Therefore proceedings are stayed against him, and the rest are outlawed.

* This is the same date, although differently described.

Presentatum quod Willms Rufait et Thomas Gnatel sunt communes malefactores in foresta predicta Thomas redemptus ad di mr Wills utlagetur

Presentatum quod Thomas et Wills filii Willi de Dales cum ix malefactoribus ignotis die Martis proximo post natale domini anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Berlagh cum septem leporariis et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et portaverunt ad domum dicti Willi Wills filius Willi utlagetur Thomas filius Willi de Dales redemptus prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Johes de Mora, Henricus de Fissheburn, Rogerus frater ejus, Radus Skinner venator domini Henrici de Percy die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Yedmundale cum ix leporariis, arcubus [210] et sagittis contra assisam foreste causa malefaciendi Rogerus frater Henrici de Fissheburn redemptus ad xl^s Henricus de Fissheburn prout alibi patet Radulphus le Skinner utlagetur

Presentatum quod Johes Humet, Johes Wudecok, Thomas Gnatel, Willms Rufait, Rogerus de Haywode, Wills Cuper de Scardeburgh, Rogerus garcio ejus die Martis proximo post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet juxta Ellerbek cum arcubus et sagittis et cum sex leporariis Willi de Rosels et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et portaverunt venacionem ad domum Willi Rosels

William Rufait and Thomas Gnatel are confirmed poachers. Thomas fined 6^s 8^d, William outlawed. Thomas and William, sons of William Dale, with nine other unknown offenders, on Tuesday, 27 December, 1306, took a hind with seven gazehounds in Berley and carried it home to their father. William is outlawed, Thomas fined.

John Moor, Henry Fishburn and Roger his brother, Ralph Skinner, huntsman to Henry Percy, on Friday, 17 March, 1307, came poaching in Yedmondale with nine gazehounds, bows and arrows, against the assize of the Forest. Roger fined 40^s, Henry Fishburn as above, Ralph Skinner outlawed.

John Humet, John Woodcock, Thomas Gnatel, William Rufait, Roger Heywood, William Cooper of Scarborough, and Roger his lad, on Tuesday, 4 July, 1307, took a stag at Ellerbeck with bows and arrows, and six gazehounds of William Russell, and carried it to the house of William Russell. John Woodcock fined 5^s, Thomas Gnatel as above, the rest outlawed.

redempti Johes Wodecok ad v^s et Johes [qu : Thomas] Gnatel
ut alibi patet ceteri utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Acclom, Marmeducus filius
ejus, Johes Humet et ix malefactores ignoti die Veneris proximo post
festum Sancti Laurencii anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. primo
venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Hepperle
juxta Berlagh cum septem leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ibi ceperunt
unum cervum et illum portaverunt ad domum dicti Marmeduci ; et
quod idem Robtus et alii die Mercurii proximum sequente anno pre-
dicto venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in Mora de Hoton cum
quatuor leporariis et dimiserunt currere et voluntatum suam inde
fecerunt Marmeducus prout patet alibi Robtus
et Johannes utlagentur

Presentatum quod Proud Adam cum vj malefactoribus
ignotis die lune in vigilia* Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis
E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet
in Ellerbek cum v leporariis et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et unam
bissam et illos secum asportaverunt dictus Proudman [*sic*]
. . . . redemptus [210b] est ad di mr

Presentatum quod Willms de Dales, Thomas, Willms et
Robtus filii ejusdem Willi et iiij malefactores ignoti die lune in crastino
Pasche anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venerunt in
foresta predicta videlicet apud Blakhouloundes apud Yarnolfbek cum
iiij leporariis et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et unam bissam et illos
portaverunt secum redempti Thomas ad j mr et Robertus
ad xx^s Willms et Willms utlagentur

Robert Acklam, Marmaduke his son, John Humet, and nine
unknown offenders, on Friday, 11 August, 1307, took a stag at
Hipperley Beck, near Berley, with seven gazehounds, bows and
arrows, and took it home to Marmaduke's house ; and Robert and
the others, on the Wednesday following, hunted on Hutton Bushell
Moor with four gazehounds. Marmaduke fined, Robert and John out-
lawed.

Proud Adam and six unknown offenders, on Midsummer Eve, 1305,
hunted in Ellerbeck with five gazehounds, and took a stag and a hind.
Fined 6^s 8^d.

William Dale and Thomas, William and Robert his sons, and four
unknown offenders, on Monday, 27 March, 1307, took a stag and a
hind with four gazehounds at Yarnolf beck in Blakey Moor. Thomas
fined 13^s 4^d, Robert £1, the two Williams are outlawed.

* The 23rd of June, 1305, fell on a Wednesday.

Presentatum quod Willms de Dales, Robtus filius ejus, Wills de Bladale, Rogerus Grymet et tres malefactores ignoti die dominica in xv Pasche anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venerunt in foresta predicta apud Langdon cum leporariis et insultaverunt forestarium et occiderunt canem forestarii et suspenderunt eum et ceperunt unam bissam juxta Hiperle et unum damum vel damam et cariauerunt venacionem ad domum dicti Willi redempti Robertus ut alibi patet et Willms Bladale ad ij mr Willms de Dales Rogerus utlagentur.

Presentatum quod Robtus filius Willi de Dales cum vij malefactoribus ignotis die Sabbati ante festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxv venit in foresta predicta videlicet in mora inter Langedon et Berlagh cum duobus canibus, arcubus et sagittis causa malefaciendi ut supra

Presentatum quod Galfridus filius Wylon de Levesham et Wills Prud de Midelton die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Marcii Evangeliste anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc primo venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet juxta aquam sub clivo inter Levesham et Lokton et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et capti fuerunt cum manuopere [211] Predictus [? Wills Prud] redemptus ad xx^s Galfridus utlagetur

Presentatum quod dominus Philippus de Lyndesay, Johes de la More, Robtus le Veutrer, Robtus de Dunfermelyn, Wills filius Willi de Fisseburn et plures malefactores ignoti, homines Henrici de Percy, die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Nicholai anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in

William Dale, Robert his son, William Bladale, Roger Grymet, and three unknown offenders, on Sunday, 2 April, 1307, hunted with gaze-hounds in Langdale, beat a forester, killed his dog and hung it up, and took a kind at Hipperley, and a buck or a doe, and carried them off to William's house. Robert fined as above, William Bladale £1 6^s 8^d, William Dale and Roger outlawed.

Robert, son of William Dale, with seven unknown malefactors, on Saturday, 11 March, 1307, hunted in Langdale Moor and Berley with two dogs, bows and arrows. Fined as above.

Geoffrey, son of Wylon of Levesham, and William Proud of Middleton, on Friday, 26 April, 1308, took a stag in the water below the cliff that bounds Levesham and Lockton, and were caught in the act. William Proud fined £1, Geoffrey outlawed.

Philip Lindsay, John Moor, Robert Veutrer, Robert Dunferline, William, son of William Fishburn, and many unknown offenders, men of Henry Percy, on Thursday, 10 December, 1304, hunted a hind up

loco qui vocatur Ravenclif et ibi bersaverunt unam bissam ad vesperam ; et die Veneris proximum sequente mane venerunt ibidem et invenerunt dictam bissam mortuam et portaverunt venacionem secum apud Semere ad domum dicti domini Henrici ipso sciente Johes de la More redemptus est prout alibi patet ceteri utlagentur

Presentatum quod die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij invente fuerunt due bisse per Nichm filium Willi de Loketon in duabis cunis fossis sub terra juxta Saltergate, loco qui dicitur Trollesers in foresta de Pikering, que quidem bisse capte fuerunt vel bersate et cune fosse ibidem pro venacione furata in foresta domini salienda et occul-tanda per Johem Morolf et Alexm Piper, qui eciam dictum Nichm super eos venientem et dictum opus invenientem voluerunt occidis-se nisi cicius venerat succursus sibi duorum hominum de Levesham ; et adhuc publicus* transgressor venacionis domini, receptator inductorum et reductorum transgressorum foreste sunt infra forestam et extra utlagentur

Presentatum quod Adam de Helpirthorp, Robtus frater ejus, Wills Lyard, Robtus filius Adam Baretti, Johes Munkesman, Johes filius Thome le Salter, Wills de Fivle et Henricus le Long de Scarde-burgh die Jovis proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venerunt in foresta pre-dicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Rahagh cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis, et dimiserunt currere ad lepores utlagentur

to evening in Raincliff ; and early the next morning came and found it dead, and carried it home to Henry Percy's house at Semer. John Moor fined, the rest outlawed.

On Thursday, 29 July, 1305, two hinds, which had been taken or hunted, were found by Nicholas, son of William Lockton, in two trenches cut under ground at Trollesers, near Saltergate. The trenches had been dug by John Morolf and Alexander Piper for the purpose of hiding game which had been stolen in the forest and salted, and when Nicholas came upon them and found what they were doing they would have slain him had not two men from Levesham come to his as-istance. They are confirmed poachers, and concealers of poachers. They were outlawed.

Adam Helperthorp, Robert his brother, William Lyard, Robert son of Adam Barrett, John Monksman, John son of Thomas Salter, William Filey, and Henry Long of Scarborough, on Thursday, 4 February, 1305, hunted hares at Rowhowe ; all outlawed.

* We should expect these epithets to be in the plural. They evidently apply to both.

[211b] Presentatum quod Michael de Rosels, Marmeducus de Acclum, Nichus Pykstan, Adam fil Thome de Kynthorp, Rogerus de Haywod et Willms Rufait in vigilia Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Kesbek et ibi ceperunt unam bissam, et alio loco qui vocatur Wadelespole ceperunt unum feonem, et sub Broundheved ceperunt unum feonem, et partem venacionis secum asportaverunt ad domum Willi de Rossels, et partem ad domum domini Robti de Acclom apud Hakenesse, Marmeducus et Adam redempti sunt prout alibi patet ceteri utlagentur

Presentatum quod dominus Nichus de Hastyng, Henricus Chubbok, Adam le Speter et Simon Roye die Martis proximo ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johis Bapte anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxij venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Grundalegreynes et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et venacionem asportaverunt ad domum dicti domini Nichi apud Alverstan redempti Henricus ad di mr et Simon ad di mr Nichus et Adam utlagentur

Presentatum quod Henricus Chubbok, Adam le Speter et Simon Roye die Veneris in festo sci Johis Bapte anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venerunt in foresta predicta loco qui vocatur Ayclifsike et ibi ceperunt duos feones bissi [*sic*], set rescussi fuerunt de venacione per forestarios de Langedon et fugierunt et caro fuit portata ad castrum de Pikeryng prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Johannes filius Johis filii Austini de Pikering et Alanus filius Johis le Nouthird de Farmanby die Lune

Michael Russell, Marmaduke Acklam, Nicholas Pexton, Adam son of Thomas Kingthorpe, Roger Heywood, and William Rufait, on 28 September, 1305, took a hind in Keasbeck, a fawn in Waddlespool, and a fawn under Brownhead. Part they carried to William Russell and part to Robert Acklam. Marmaduke and Adam were fined at Hackness, the rest outlawed.

Nicholas Hastings, Henry Chubbock, Adam Spicer [?] and Simon Roy, on Tuesday, 23 June, 1305, took a hind in Grundale Greens and carried it home to Nicholas at Allerston. Henry and Simon each fined 6^s 8^d, Nicholas and Adam outlawed.

Henry Chubbock, Adam Spicer and Simon Roy, on Friday, 24 June, 1306, took two hind-calves in Aycliff sike, but the game was rescued by the foresters of Langdale and carried to Pickering Castle. They escaped.

John, son of John, son of Austin of Pickering, and Alan, son of

proximo post festum sci Barnabe apli anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Hamclivebek et ibi ceperunt unum feonem et capti fuerunt cum manuopere per forestarios et ducti fuerunt cum venacione ad Castrum de Pikeryng. Qui modo non veniunt set dimissi sunt in ballivam usque, etc., item Johi filio Ade, Willo filio Johis filii Austini, Johi [212] Nenigton, Nicho Pellipario, Nicho atte Mar, Johi Brun, Thome Bond, Alexo Pyngel, Nicho de Seteryngton, Johanni filio Milis, Ade filio Johis le Nouthird, Alano de Bretegate, Willo Alman et Willo Kyng qui ipsos non habuerunt primo die Itineris prout eos manuceperunt et manentes sunt in patria. Ideo utlagentur

Presentatum quod Petrus de Maulay junior, Hugo Sauvage, Willms de Thoringthwait, Thomas le Harpou de Comburhalle, Hugo de Eland, Ratus de Sheffield Kyldale venator die Veneris* in vigilia sci Bartholomei anno regni Regis E. patris [qu: avi] domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venerunt in quendam locum qui vocatur Thacsyke et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et illum secum asportaverunt Redempti Petrus ut alibi patet Hugo ad j mr alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Johes de Egton de Danby, Johes Wyles Ricus Sauvage, Walterus le Turnour, Wills filius Thome filii Stephi, Johes serviens Johis de Bordesden die dominica proxima post festum sci Jacobi apli anno regni Regis E. filii H. Regis xxxiiij venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Neutondale et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et unam bissam et venacionem portaverunt ad uxorem Petri de Maulay junioris Petrus et uxor ejus redempti sunt ambo ad l^s alii utlagentur

John, the neatherd of Farmandby, on Monday, 13 June, 1306, took a fawn in Hamcliff beck, but were caught in the act by the foresters and carried with their game to Pickering Castle. They did not appear, although they had been let out on bail; therefore they and their bail were all outlawed.

Peter Maulay, Junior, Hugh Savage, William Thoringthwaite, Thomas Harper of Combur Hall, Hugh Eland and Ralph Sheffield, huntsman of Kildale, on the 23 August, 1305, took a stag in Thaksike. Hugh fined 13^s 4^d, Peter as above, the rest outlawed.

John Egton of Danby, John Wyles, Richard Savage, Walter Turner, William, son of Thomas, son of Stephen, and John, servant of John Bordesden, on Sunday, 31 July, 1306, took a stag and a hind in Newtondale and carried it to the wife of Peter Mauley the younger. Peter and his wife both fined £2 10^s, the rest outlawed.

* August 23, 1305, was a Monday.

Presentatum quod Alexander de Bergh die Veneris proximo post festum exaltacionis sce crucis anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxxiiij venit in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Greengateheved cum tribus leporariis, et ibi ceperunt unam bissam, et venacio capta fuit ab eo et liberata Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis, nomine decime sue, quia dictus Alexander dixit se venisse nomine dicti Abbatis, set non habuit warrantum redemptus ad xl^s

Presentatum quod Jacobus de Audeley, Hugo frater ejus, Thomas de Menill, Henricus homo hominum* et alii malefactores ignoti die Jovis proximo post festum Pentecostes [212b] anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc primo venerunt in foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur Neutondale et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et illum secum asportaverunt apud Pikeryng utlagentur

Presentatum quod Nichus de Hastyng, Henr. Chubbok, Edmundus Waghre, Johannes Lichet, Willms de Yeland, Thomas de Wyvill et alii malefactores ignoti die Jovis proximo ante festum conversionis sci Pauli anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc secundo venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet in loco qui dicitur Stayndalegrene et ibi ceperunt unum sourum cervi et portaverunt venacionem ad domum dicti Nichi apud Alverstan redempti Henr. prout alibi patet et Thomas ad j mr alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus filius Rogeri de Brikshou, Robtus filius Thome on the Grene de Steyngate die dominica in festo sanctorum Innocencium venerunt in foresta de Pikeryng in quodam loco qui vocatur Forbrissedale cum arcubus et sagittis causa malefaciendi de

Alexander Barugh, on Friday, 16 September, 1306, took a hind at Greengate head with three gazehounds and delivered it to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, by way of tithe, alleging that he came on behalf of the Abbot, but he had no warrant. Fined £2.

James Audley, Hugh his brother, Thomas Meynell, Henry and other unknown offenders, on Thursday, 6 June, 1308, took a stag in Newtondale and carried it to Pickering. All outlawed.

Nicholas Hastings, Henry Chubbok, Edmund Waghre, John Lichet, William Eland, Thomas Wyvill, and others unknown, on Thursday, 23 June, 1309, took a sore in Staindale Greens and carried it to the house of Nicholas at Allerston. Henry fined as above, Thomas 13^s 4^d, the rest outlawed.

Robert, son of Roger Brixo, and Robert, son of Thomas Green of Staingate, on Sunday, 28 December, hunted with bows and arrows in Forbrissedale, and are confirmed poachers.

* This is clearly a slip of the scribe; Hugonis may be the correct reading.

venacione et sunt communes malefactores venacionis utlagentur

Presentatum quod dominus Robtus de Acclum, Galfridus de Lepyngdon, Johannes filius Robti de Acclom, Duket filius ejus et Galfridus filius ejus et alii quorum nomina ignorantur die Lune proximo ante Ascensionem domini anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxij venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Simondhou Mos cum arcubus et sagittis et duobus leporariis quorum unus albus et alius fавus, et ceperunt tres bissas et cariauerunt venacionem apud Geycotes de Eskedale in Lythebek, que est bercaria Abbatis de Whiteby et deinde ad domum dicti domini Robti de Acclom apud Neuton, et quod Hugo Prudhome de Whiteby, Rogerus de Barneby et Rogerus le Parker domini Petri de Maulay fuerunt ibidem in auxilio utlagentur

Presentatum quod Alanus venator Abbatis de Whiteby, Thomas de Nevill, Rogerus Rabuk, et alii quatuor homines ejusdem Abbatis quorum nomina ignorantur die Martis in septimana Pentecostes anno supradicto venerunt in foresta [213] predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Ellerbek cum vij leporariis dicti Abbatis et ceperunt unam bissam cum dictis leporariis et asportaverunt venacionem ad Abbatiam de Whiteby utlagentur

Presentatum quod Barths Faber de Hakenesse, Walterus Fou de Shilthou et Reginaldus Burheved de Salden die Sabbati in septimana Pasche anno regni Regis E. predicti xxj venerunt in foresta predicta cum arcubus et sagittis et ceperunt unum prikettum unius cervi et venacionem secum asportaverunt utlagentur

Robert Acklam, Geoffrey Lepington, John, Duket and Geoffrey, sons of Robert Acklam, and others unknown, on Monday, 24 May, 1294, took three hinds in Simon Howe Moss with bows and arrows and two gazehounds, one white and the other fawn-coloured, and carried the game to Geycotes in Eskdale at Lithe beck, where there is a sheepfold of the Abbot of Whitby, and thence to the house of Robert Acklam at Newton; and Hugh Prudhomme of Whitby, Roger Barnby, and Roger, park-keeper to Peter Mauley, were assisting them. All outlawed.

Alan, huntsman of the Abbot of Whitby, Thomas Nevill, Roger Rabuck, and four other unknown men of the Abbot, on Tuesday, 8 March, 1294, took a hind in Ellerbeck with seven gazehounds of the Abbot and carried it to Whitby Abbey. All are outlawed.

Bartholomew Smith of Hackness, Walter Simple of Silpho, and Reginald Burhead of Sawdon, on Saturday, 4 April, 1293, took a prickett in the forest with bows and arrows. All are outlawed.

Presentatum quod Radus molendinarius de Levesham infra quindenas post Inventionem Sce Crucis anno predicti Regis xxj venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur le Milne Cliff subtus Levesham et ibi cepit unam bissam et illam ad domum suam asportavit utlagetur

Presentatum quod Johes de Seton die Sabbati in septimana Pasche anno regni Regis E. predicti xxj per medium Whiteby usque Derewent Sprynges versus Maurygg venit in foresta predicta in locis predictis cum vj leporariis et ibidem cum eisdem leporariis cepit tres bissas et partem venacionis tulit secum et partem cariauit usque domum suam apud Seton et voluntatem suam inde fecit. Et Johannes de Hamelton, Marykyn venator ejus et Robtus frater Marykyn fuerunt cum predicto Johanne de Seton ad capcionem dicte venacionis Johes de Seton redemptus est prout alibi patet alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod dominus Willms de Vescy die Lune proximo post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxij venit in foresta de Pikeryng ad fugandum ibidem et tulit literam domini de iiij cervis habendis in eadem foresta ; quod die Lune predicto cepit duos cervos, unam bissam et unum prikettum ; die Martis sequente cepit iiij cervos et unam bissam ; die Jovis sequente cepit tres cervos, iij bissas, j vitulum bisse, unum sourellum et unum [213b] damam utlagetur

Presentatum quod Johes de Morolf manens apud Steyntweyt et garcio ejusdem Johis die Martis proximo ante translacionem sci Thome Martyris anno supradicto venit in foresta predicta cum uno

Ralph Miller of Levisham, within a fortnight after 3 May, 1293, took a hind on the Mill cliff below Levisham and carried it home. He is outlawed.

John Seaton, on Saturday, 4 April, 1293, hunted all through Whitby Forest to Derwent Springs and thence to Maw Rigg, and took three hinds ; part he took with him and part he sent to his house at Seaton ; and John Hamilton, Malkin his huntsman, and Robert, the latter's brother, were with him. John Seaton fined as above, the rest outlawed.

William de Vescy, on Monday, 16 August, 1294, came hunting in the forest of Pickering, with permission from the Earl to take four stags, but that day he took two stags, a hind, and a pricket ; the next day four stags and a hind, and the Thursday following three stags, three hinds, a hind-calf, a sorrel and a doe. He was outlawed.

John Morolf, residing at Stainthwaite, and his lad, on Tuesday, 6 July, 1294, hunted a hind and calf with a dog called Botoun, and

cane nomine Botoun et persequabatur unam bissam et vitulum suum apud Killyngnebbesker, ita quod ceperunt dictam bissam et vitulum suum et venacionem asportaverunt ad domum dicti Johis apud Steynwheyt utlagetur

Presentatum quod Petrus de Maulay, Johes filius Malkini, Willms filius Thome filii Stephi, Wills de Haverdale et plures alii ignoti die Sabbati in vigilia Pasche anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc sexto venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Weledalerygge et Weledabek cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ceperunt duos cervos quorum canes dicti domini Petri unum comederunt, et carnes alterius portaverunt ad domum dicti domini Petri Petrus redemptus prout alibi patet Johes filius Malkini, Willms filius Thome utlagentur

Presentatum quod dominus Johes de Carlton et Wills de Rykehale supra Caletthorn die Lune proximo ante festum conversionis sci Pauli anno predicto venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui dicitur Centoftdikes cum uno leporario, et ibi dictus leporarius cepit unam bissam et prostravit eam et mordebat eam unde habuit mortem, set tunc evasit et postea inventa fuit mortua juxta hospicium sci Nichi de Pikeryng utlagentur

Presentatum* quod Johes Maynhermer in vigilia exaltacionis see Crucis anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc viij &c.

[214] Presentatum quod Robertus de Acclom et Matheus

took them at Killingnebscar and carried them to his house at Stainthwaite. Outlawed.

Peter Mauley, John son of Malkin, William son of Thomas son of Stephen, William of Haverdale, and many others unknown, on Saturday, 14 April, 1313, took two harts in Wheeldale Rigg and Wheeldale Beck with gazehounds, bows and arrows; one was eaten by Peter's hounds and the other was carried to his house. Peter fined as above, the rest outlawed.

John Carlton and William of Riccal† above Cawthorn, on Monday, 22 January, 1313, hunted at Saintoftdikes with a gazehound which caught a hind, threw her down, and bit her mortally; but she escaped and was found dead near the hospital of St. Nicholas at Pickering. Outlawed.

Robert Acklam and Mathew Sturmy‡ on 24 August, 1326, with two

* This refers to the same offence as that already printed, page 76. The indictment is in almost identical words.

† Riccal Moor is outside the forest, and far to the west of Cawthorn. The name is, however, not uncommon, and possibly there was another place of the name near Cawthorn.

‡ The Sturmys lived near Dromondby, in Cleveland. In 1320 one of the family, John, appears to have owned a shop in the "Mercery" of Chepe. See "Riley's Memorials of London," p. 134.

Sturmy in vigilia sce Hilde virginis anno xx finiente venerunt in foresta predicta cum duobus leporariis dicti domini Roberti, quorum unus albus et alius tengrus, et ceperunt unum cervum et venacionem secum asportaverunt utlagentur

Presentatum quod Galfridus filius domini Roberti de Acclom, Matheus Sturmy, Nichus Sturmy et Johes de Lounesdale die Mercurii proximo post Nativitatem beate Marie virginis anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc xvij venerunt in mora in loco qui vocatur Ranneslound cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ceperunt ibidem venacionem utlagentur

Presentatum quod Alanus filius Johis de Thornton, Wills le Archer, Radus filius Petri de Marton et Robtus de Westerdale die Mercurii proximo ante Nativitatem sci Johis Bapte anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xx venerunt in predicta foresta in quodam loco qui vocatur Troucedale et ibi ceperunt unum cervum utlagentur

Presentatum quod Johes de Vescy in vigilia circumcisionis domini anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxj venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Saltergate et ibi cepit unam bissam et unum prikettum sine visu forestariorum cum leporariis suis et carnes secum asportavit utlagetur

Presentatum quod malefactores ignoti die Lune proximo post Epiphaniam domini [214b] anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxj venerunt in foresta predicta cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis et dimiserunt currere et ceperunt unum prikettum et unam bissam et asportaverunt secum venacionem et voluntatem suam inde fecerunt. Non scitur unde venerunt nec quo iverunt.

of the former's gazehounds, one being white and the other tan, took a hart. Outlawed.

Geoffrey, son of Robert Acklam, Mathew Sturmy, Nicholas Sturmy, and John Lonsdale, on Wednesday, 12 September, 1324, took game with gazehounds, bows and arrows, on the Moor at Rannes lound. Outlawed.

Alan, son of John Thornton, William Archer, Ralph, son of Peter Marton, and Robert Westerdale, on Wednesday, 18 June, 1292, took a hart in Troutsdale. Outlawed.

John de Vescy, on 31 December, 1292, took a hind and a pricket without view of the foresters in Saltergate with his gazehounds. Outlawed.

Some unknown poachers, on Monday, 12 January, 1293, hunted in the forest with gazehounds, bows and arrows, and took a pricket and a hind. It is not known whence they came or whither they went.

Presentatum quod Johes Calipan garcio Rogeri Halden, Petrus Sleveland, Alexander Pape de eadem, Ricus filius Willi de Etton homo Willi Spayne de Brompton, et Robtus filius Willi Spayne die Veneris proximo ante festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli venerunt in foresta in quodam loco qui dicitur Brumptonedale et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et inter eos dividebant carnes; ita quod quilibet eorum tulit partem suam ad domum ubi fuit commoratus, excepto Alexandro Pape qui vendidit partem suam pro iiij^d et ob utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Acclom, Johes filius ejusi Nichus Pykstan, Hugo Prudhome et Rogerus filius Cib de Wirschou die Martis proximo ante Ascensionem domini anno regni Regis E. av; domini Regis nunc xxj venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Taksyk cum v leporariis et ibidem bersaverunt unam bissam et illam occiderunt et postquam bersata fuit evasit ab eis; et bissa predicta inventa fuit mortua cum sagitta infra corpus ejus; et postea testatum est quod Petrus de Neuton, Johes filius Patricii de Westerdale, Rogerus Rabuk de Eskedale fuerunt ibidem ad venacionem illam capiendam utlagentur

Presentatum quod Reginaldus Burreheved de Salden die Mercurii in septimana Pasche anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxj venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Troucedale et ibi cepit unum prikettum cervi et venacionem asportavit ad domum propriam utlagetur

Presentatum quod dominus Hugo de Hastyng, Nichus de la Ley, Nichus filius ejusdem, Hugo et Adam Scot die Lune proximo post festum sci Gregorii anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxj

John Caliban, lad to Roger Haldane, Peter Sleeveless, Alexander Pope, Richard, son of William Etton, tenant of William Spain, of Brompton, and Robert, son of William Spain, one Friday in June took a hart in Brompton dale, divided it up and each took part to the house where he was dwelling, except Alexander Pope, who sold his share for 4½^d. All outlawed.

Robert Acklam, John his son, Nicholas Pexton, Hugh Prudhomme, and Roger, son of Cib of Wirschow, on Tuesday, 5 May, 1293, with five gazehounds hunted a hind to death at Taksike; but she escaped and was found dead, pierced with an arrow. And Peter Newton, John, son of Patrick Westerdale, and Roger Rabuck, of Eskdale, were in their company. All outlawed.

Reginald Burhead, of Sawdon, on Wednesday, 1 April, 1293, took a prikett in Troutsdale and carried it home. Outlawed.

Hugh Hastings, Nicholas Loy, and Nicholas his son,* Hugh and

* Possibly the son of Hugh Hastings, Hugo being written for Hugonis.

venerunt in foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur Westerdale cum leporariis suis et ceperunt unum cervum inter Alverstan et Wilton et asportaverunt venacionem ad domum dicti Hugonis in Alverstan [215] Postea venit predictus Hugo et profert quandam cartam Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie per quam quietus est prout supra patet etc alii utlagantur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Acclom, Duket filius ejus, Galfridus de Lepyndon, Wills de Percy, Rogerus de Loketon, Wills del Dale, Thomas frater ejus, Galfridus de Everle, Nichus de Levesham garcio ejusdem Galfridi, Rogerus de Harewode, Rogerus de Barneby, Thomas filius Stephani de Asseby, Johes de Marton et Johes dominus de Berghby die Lune proximo ante Pentecosten* venerunt in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Thursfen cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ceperunt tam cervos quam bissas tres et ibi partita fuit venacio inter eos apud Pikeryng Thomas† redemptus ut alibi patet alii utlagantur

Presentatum quod Wills Duk forestarius Abbatis de Ryevall est communis malefactor venacionis et malefactoribus venacionis consensciens et manet in Norhou.

Presentatum quod Wills de Fissheburn est communis malefactor venacionis ubique in foresta et malefactoribus venacionis concenciens.

Presentatum quod Wills de Seteryngton Wodewardus de

Adam Scot, on Monday, 15 March, 1293, took a hart in Westerdale,‡ between Allerston and Wilton, and carried it home to Hugh's house at Allerston. Hugh produces a pardon from Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and is acquitted, the rest are outlawed.

Robert Acklam, Duket his son, Geoffrey Lepingdon, William Percy, Roger Lockton, William Dale, Thomas his brother, Geoffrey Everley, and Nicholas Levisham his lad, Roger Harwood, Roger Barneby, Thomas son of Stephen of Ashby, John Marton, and John, lord of the Manor of Borrowby, on a certain Monday next before Whitsunday, took three harts and hinds at Thrush Fen with gazehounds, bows and arrows, and divided the game between them. Thomas is fined as appears elsewhere, the rest outlawed.

William Duck, forester to the Abbot of Rievaulx, is a confirmed poacher and companion of poachers, and dwells at Norhow.

William Fishburn is the same.

William Settrington, woodward of Levisham, on Wednesday, 26

* The year is omitted.

† I presume Thomas del Dales, *see* p. 81.

‡ This is, therefore, not the same as that in the parish of Stokesley, adjoining Danby and Kildale.

Levesham die Mercurii proximo ante festum sci Michaelis anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc xvij venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Neutondale cum arcubus et sagittis et ibi occidit unum cervum et venacionem secum asportavit attachiatus fuit et dimissus in ballivam Robto Scut, Rico filio Alani de Levesham, Rado Pete de eadem, Johi Kilyng de eadem Waltero filio Simonis de eadem et Willo Fabro de eadem qui ipsum non habuerunt primo die Itineris prout eum manuceperunt et manentes sunt in patria utlagentur

[215b] Presentatum quod Willms de Seteryngton consuetus est ponere acutas cathias in Berkis haiarum ad feras capiendas. Qui modo non venit set attachiatus fuit et dimissus in ballivam Petro de Kirkeby, Thome filio Rici de eadem, Galfrido Baldelok de eadem, Willo Dundale de eadem, Rado Carpentario de eadem et Edmundo Batholf de eadem qui ipsum non habuerunt utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus Sprynk die Veneris proximo ante Pentecosten venit in foresta predicta in quodam loco qui vocatur Fulepote et ibi occidit unam bissam utlagatur

Presentatum quod Johannes Tendbarn, Walterus le Smyth, Wills filius Willi filii Moye, Prester Johan die Jovis proximo ante festum Sci Andree apli anno predicto in Wirlawewath ceperunt unam bissam cum canibus Postea apud Hakenesse redempti sunt, videlicet Johes ad xx^s, Wills ad xx^s et Walterus ad ij mr Prester Johan utlagetur

September, 1324, killed a hart in Newtondale with bow and arrows and carried it off with him. He was arrested and released on bail, but does not appear; wherefore he and his bail were outlawed.

William Settrington is wont to place sharp spears* in the hedges to catch deer. He was arrested and let out on bail, but does not appear; all are outlawed.

Robert Sprynk, on a Friday before Whitsunday, killed a hind in Fullpot. He is outlawed.

John Tendbarn, Walter Smith, William son of William son of Moye, and Prester John, on a Thursday before St. Andrew's Day (30 November), in the same (?) year, took a hind with their hounds in Wirlawewath. John Tendbarn fined £1, William £1, and Walter £1 6^s 8^d at Hackness; Prester John outlawed.

* This presents some difficulty. *Cagia* is used for a trap, but it does not seem to fit the sense. *Cateia* is a missile supposed to have been somewhat like a spear, and used by the Germans and Gauls. See Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Third Edition, page 385. To place sharp spikes near drinking-places is an old poacher's trick. See Badminton Library, Shooting, Vol. I., page 57.

Presentatum quod Thomas Wryel, Wills filius Willi Moye et Prester Johan in vigilia Sce Trinitatis anno predicto in Stayrigh venerunt cum canibus Abbatis de Whiteby sciente Abbate et dimiserunt currere et ceperunt unam bissam Thomas, Wills et Abbas redempti sunt ut alibi patet Prester Johan ut alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Galfridus de Langedon die Veneris proximo ante festum Circumcisionis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quarto in Depedale occidit unam bissam [216] redemptus est prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Johannes de Brigham die Jovis in vigilia Translacionis Sci Thome Martyris anno regni Regis E predicti tercio in Sandbekmos cum quadam societate cepit unam bissam redemptus ad x^s

Presentatum quod Johannes Cokerell de Cropton die Veneris proximo ante Natale Domini anno regni Regis E. predicti tercio venit in foresta predicta in loco qui vocatur —* et invenit unum damum mortuum quem Willms de Shipton for estarius Abbatis beate Marie de Spaunton bersavit et illum secutus fuit usque aquam de Syven, quem predictus Johannis invenit mortuum in foresta predicta juxta domum suam et illum posuit super sledam suam et illam cariavit usque domum suam propriam et inde fecit voluntatem suam propriam redemptus est ad xij^s iiij^d Wills utlagetur

Presentatum quod Wills de la Chapel et Wills de Egton die veneris proximo ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis E.

Thomas Wryel, William son of William Moye, and Prester John, on Trinity Eve in the same (?) year, came with hounds of the Abbot of Whitby with his knowledge to Stayrigg and laid them on and took a hind; Thomas, William and the Abbot fined, Prester John outlawed as above.

Geoffrey Langdon, on Friday, 28 December, 1330, killed a hind in Deepdale. Fined as above.

John Brigham, on Thursday, 6 July, 1329, took a hind in Sandbeck Moss with a company of persons. Fined 10^s.

John Cockerell of Cropton, on Friday, 22 December, 1329, found in the forest near his house a dead buck which William Shipton, forester at Spaunton to the Abbot of St. Mary's, had wounded and followed to the river Seven, and John carried it home on his sledge and appropriated it. Fined 13^s 4^d, and William is outlawed.

William Chapel and William Egton, on Friday, 28 October, 1328,

* Place omitted.

predicti secundo in Taksyk ceperunt unam
bissam Wills de Egton redemptus ad di mr Wills
Chapel prout alibi patet.

Presentatum* quod Wills de Askeby et Wills filius Robti
Todde die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sci Nichi anno regni Regis E.
filii Regis E. sextodecimo venerunt in Crossedale versus
borem et ibi predictus Wills de Askeby occidit unam bissam et portavit
venacionem ad domum Rici Champion de Farmanby et Alanus filius
ejusdem Robti et Juliana uxor ejusdem Robti receptaverunt dictam
venacionem ipso Robto sciente et consenciente, ad opus fratris Austini
Stalwordman, tunc grangiarium† de Kekmarreys, qui partem venacionis
receptavit et habuit [216b] redempti Robtus ad
j mr et Alanus ad di mr alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Rogerus Drye, Ricus Drye, Johes Sumpter
Abbatis de Whiteby, Henricus le Parker, Petrus de Acclom, Petrus
garcio ejus, Willms de Elredby, Johannes Paulyng garcio dicti Petri et
Walterus le Hunter die Veneris proximo ante festum Sci Thome apli
anno supradicto cum arcubus sagittis et quinque leporariis quorum
tres fuerunt Abbatis de Whiteby in Yarnolfbek ceperunt
unum sourum cervi redempti sunt videlicet predictus Rogerus
ad di mr, Ricus ad j mr, Johes Sumpter ad j mr, Henricus ad xxxs,
Petrus ad v mr et Wills ad j mr Petrus garcio Petri de Acclam,
Johannes Paulyng et Walterus le Hunter utlagentur

took a hind in Taksyke. William Egton fined 6s 8d, William Chapel
as above.

William Ashby and William son of Robert Todd, on Saturday,
4 December, 1322, hunted in the north of Crossdale, and there William
Ashby slew a hind and carried it to the house of Richard [? Robert]
Champion at Farmanby, whose son and wife, Alan and Juliana, received
it with his knowledge and consent for the use of brother Austin
Stalwardman, granger of Kekmarsh, who also had part of the venison.
Robert fined 13s 4d, Alan 6s 8d, the rest outlawed.

Roger Dry, Richard Dry, John sumptour of the Abbot of Whitby,
Henry Parker, Peter Acklam, Peter his lad, William Ellerby, John
Pauling, Peter's lad, and Walter Hunter, on Friday, 17 December,
1322, with bows, arrows, and five gazehounds, three of which belonged
to the Abbot of Whitby, took a soar in Yarnolfbeck. Roger fined
6s 8d, Richard 13s 4d, John Sumptour 13s 4d, Henry 30s, Peter

* See Appendix for this and several other of the next following presentments.

† The Grange of Kekmarreys then belonged to the Abbey of Rievaulx. See
Surtees Society, Vol. 83, page 350. The granger is called a lay brother of the
Abbey in the entry printed in the Appendix.

Presentatum quod Petrus de Acclom, Petrus garcio ejus, Wills de Elleredby, Johannes Paulyn garcio dicti Petri de Acclom, Willms Page de Aton, Wills de Roston, Walterus le Hunter, Johannes de Seton, Ambrosius de la Chaumbre, dominus Robtus de Capoun die Veneris in festo Nativitatis Sci Johis Baptiste anno supradicto venerunt cum v leporariis, arcubus et sagittis in Mora de Hoton et ibi ceperunt unum sourum cervi redempti sunt videlicet Wills filius Radi [qu : de Roston] ad v^s, Ambrosius ad di mr, Petrus Acclom, Wills Elredby, Johes de Seton, Robtus Capoun prout alibi patet Petrus garcio, Johannes Paulyn, Willms Page, Walterus le Hunter utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus Capoun miles, dominus Robtus filius [217] Marmeduci de Tweng et octo ignoti die Veneris in crastino Sci Martini anno supradicto cum quatuor leporariis, arcubus et sagittis in Ellerbek ceperunt unum cervum et duas alias feras et quod predictus Robtus Capoun et alii predicti ignoti die Jovis proximo ante Inventionem Sce Crucis anno supradicto venerunt in Ellerbek cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis contra assisam foreste causa malefaciendi de venacione Robtus filius Marmeduci redemptus ad j mr Robtus Capoun prout alibi patet

Presentatum quod Adam filius Simonis Molendarii de Farn-dale, Ricus filius Johannis Molendinarii et tres ignoti die Veneris proximo post festum Translacionis Sci Thome anno regni Regis E. avi domini

£3 6^s 8^d, and William 13^s 4^d. The lad Peter, John Pauling, and Walter Hunter outlawed.

Peter Acklam, Peter his lad, William Ellerby, John Paulin, Peter's lad, William Page of Ayton, William Ruston, Walter Hunter, John Seaton, Ambrose Chambre, and Sir Robert Capoun, on Friday, 24 June, 1323, hunted on Hutton Moor with five gazehounds, bows and arrows, and took a soar. William son of Ralph, fined 5^s, Ambrose 6^s 8^d. The rest dealt with as appears above.

Sir Robert Capoun, Sir Robert son of Marmaduke Thweng, and eight persons unknown, on Friday, 12 November, 1322, took a stag and two other deer in Ellerbeck with four gazehounds, bows and arrows, and Robert Capoun and others unknown, on Thursday, 28 April, 1323, hunted in Ellerbeck with gazehounds, bows and arrows, contrary to the assize of the forest. Robert son of Marmaduke Thweng, fined 13^s 4^d, Robert Capoun as above.

Adam son of Simon Miller of Farndale, Richard son of John Miller, and three persons unknown, on Friday, 1 July, 1323, took two hinds in Parnelldale, and when they were proclaimed by the foresters

Regis nunc xvij* in Petroneldel ceperunt duas bissas ; et quum proclamate fuissent per forestarios dimiserunt unam bissam quam forestarii portaverunt ad castrum de Pikering, et aliam bissam malefactores secum asportaverunt redempti Adam ad xxvj^s viij^d et Ricus ad xl^s

Presentatum quod Willms de Shupton in principio estatis anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xv in Steppigate cepit unam bissam et asportavit venacionem ad cameram suam in Scalby utlagetur

Presentatum quod Wills de Askeby tempore Willi le Wode parcarii in parco de Blandaby venit in eodem parco ad malefaciendum de venacione utlagetur

Presentatum quod Willms de Askeby et unus alius ignotus die Jovis proximo ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis E. tercii quinto[†] venerunt in foresta de Pikeryng in Mora de Kynthorpe eundo versus parcum ad malefaciendum, et Willms le Wode tunc parcarius sequebatur ipsos et loquebatur cum dicto Willo et cepit de dono ejusdem Willi unam bursam de serico et xij denarios ut dictum factum nulli ostenderet [217b] Willms de Askeby utlagetur prout alibi patet Willms Wode redemptus est ad v^s

Presentatum quod Adam de Loundon fuit socius Willi le Wode, parcour, ad malefaciendum in parco Adam de London utlagetur set predictus Willms venit ut supra patet

they gave up one hind, which the foresters carried to Pickering Castle, but the poachers carried away the other. Adam fined £1 6^s 8^d, Richard £2.

William Shipton, in the early part of the summer of 1323, took a hind in Steppinggate and carried it to his room at Scalby. He is outlawed.

When William Wood was parker at Blansby, William Ashby came poaching in the Park ; outlawed.

William Ashby and a person unknown, on Thursday, 31 October, 1331, came to Kingthorpe Moor on their way to poach in the Park, and William Wood then parker followed them and talked to William Ashby, and took from him as a bribe to keep silence a silk purse and a shilling. William Ashby outlawed, William Wood fined 5^s.

Adam London was a companion of William Wood in his offences in the park ; outlawed.

* The offence was committed thirty-five years previous to the punishment. Certainly justice in this case was slow but sure.

† This date must be wrong. See Appendix.

Presentatum . . . quod Gilbertus de Bulmere manens in Harewode, Johannes le Rede manens in Shilfough die dominica ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis E. tercii quinto . . . in Crosseclif . . . ceperunt unam bissam ; et supervenit Thomas de Hoton et invenit eos excoriantes dictam bissam ; et idem Thomas cepit finem ab eis ut permitteret eos asportare venacionem . . . redempti Johes ad di mr et Thomas ad xl^d. . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Johannes Fauconberge miles, Robtus Capoun miles, Robtus Blaver, Willms de Roston, Walterus le Hunter, Petrus de Acclom, Petrus garcio ejus, Wills de Elredby, Johannes Paulyn garcio dicti Petri, Willms Page de Aton, Ambrosius de la Chaumbre, Johannes de Seton, Ricus de Wyresdale,* Wills Boythorp, Ricus Forestarius, Thomas Douncour et Willms de Eston Forestarii, die Mercurii in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno supradicto . . . cum viij leporariis, arcubus et sagittis . . . in Lillouswang et Ellerbek . . . ceperunt unum cervum et duas bissas Postea venerunt predicti Johannes de Fauconberge, Robtus Blaver, Ricus de Wyresdale, Ricus le Forester et Wills Boythorp et dicunt quod dominus E. nuper Rex Anglie pater domini Regis nunc, foresta predicta una cum castro et honore de Pikeryng per mortem Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie, fratris Comitis nunc cujus heres ipse est, in manu ipsius domini E. existente, perdonavit eis transgressionem quam fecerunt fugando in foresta etc. et unum cervum et unam bissam capiendo in foresta per literas patentes quas hic proferunt et que hoc testantur in hec verba ;—Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et

Gilbert Bulmer, residing in Harwooddale, and John Reed, residing in Silpho, on Sunday, 27 October, 1331, killed a hind in Crosscliffe, and Thomas Hutton came upon them skinning it and took a bribe to allow them to carry it away. John fined 6^s 8^d, Thomas 3^s 4^d.

Sir John Fauconberge, Sir Robert Capoun, Robert Blaver, William Ruston, Walter Hunter, Peter Acklam, Peter his lad, William Ellerby, John Pauling, William Page of Ayton, Ambrose Chaumbre, John Seton, Richard Wyresdale, William Boythorp, Ricard Forrester, Thomas Douncour, and William Eston, foresters, on a Wednesday,† 29 June, took a hart and two hinds in Lilla How Swang,‡ and Ellerbeck with eight gazehounds, bows and arrows. Five of the abovementioned appear and say that Edward II. having seized the Forest Castle and

* The Forest of Wyresdale, in Lancashire, was also part of the Duchy possessions.

† Again a mistake here. Probably the year was 1323, a conjecture which the entry in the Appendix confirms.

‡ The Green Swang, to the north of Lilla How, was in Whitby, not Pickering Forest.

Dux Aquitannie, Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus [218] suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod per finem centum marcarum quem Johannes de Fauconberge fecit nobiscum pro se, Robto Blaver, Rico de Wyresdale, Rico le Forester et Willo de Boythorp perdonavimus eisdem Johi, Robto, Rico, Rico et Willo transgressionem quam fecerunt fugando in foresta nostra de Pikeryng, postquam ad manus nostras per forisfacturam Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie devenit, unum cervum et unam bissam in eadem foresta capiendo, unde coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Willo Dyreminne, Umfrido de Waleden et Johanne de Kylvyngton quos ad inquirendum de hujusmodi transgressionibus in foresta predicta factis nuper assignavimus, sunt indictati, nolentes quod predicti Johes, Robtus, Ricus, Ricus et Wills occasione transgressionis predictæ per nos vel heredes nostros, Justiciarios, forestarios, viridarios aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros foreste quoscunque occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Notyngham xv die Novembris anno regni decimo septimo. Ideo quoad cervum et unam bissam de contentis in presentacione remaneant quieti set quoad unam bissam residuam convicti liberentur prisone.

Presentatum . . . quod Jacobus de Bulford, Wills Toucheprick, Robtus frater ejus et Johannes Streynan die Mercurii in vigilia Omnium

Honor of Pickering upon the death of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, pardoned their offence in taking a hart and a hind in the forest. They produce his letters patent to the following effect. Edward to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that in consideration of a fine of £66 13^s 4^d paid by Sir John Falconberge on behalf of himself and Robert Blaver, Richard Wyresdale, Richard Forester, and William Boythorp, we have pardoned their offence of hunting in Pickering forest after it came into our hands through the forfeiture of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and taking a hart and a hind, for which offence they were indicted before William Ayremynne, Humphrey Waleden, and John Kilvington, whom we lately appointed to inquire into such like forest offences, being unwilling that the abovenamed offenders should be punished in respect of the above offences by us, our heirs, justices, foresters, verderers, or other bailiffs or officers of the forest whatsoever. In witness, &c., Nottingham, 15 November, 1323. Therefore as to a hart and a hind of those mentioned in the indictment they are acquitted, but as to the remaining hind they are committed to prison.

James Bulford, William Touchprick, Robert his brother, and John Streynan, on Wednesday, 31 October, 1324, took two does at Thornton

Sanctorum anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. xvij in Ryseburgh ceperunt duas damas redempti Johannes ad di mr Wills ut alibi patet Jacobus et Robtus utlagetur.

Presentatum quod Wills filius Petri Wyles simul cum aliis malefactoribus die Mercurii in festo exaltacionis Sce Crucis anno regni Regis predicti xvij in Aleyntoftes in Dernholm cum uno magno cane griseo, arcubus et sagittis occidit unum cervum redemptus ad di mr

Presentatum quod Johes Male forestarius in Haia de Scalby die Martis proximo ante festum Sci Michaelis anno predicto in Merswra cepit unum prikettum dami [218] utlagetur.

Presentatum quod Johes filius Rici de Westgil de Farndale et Robtus frater ejusdem Johis die Dominica in vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Bapte anno regni Regis E. predicti xvij in Soterlund cum uno mastivo, arcubus et sagittis ceperunt unum feonem bisse redempti sunt videlicet ambo ad xxx^s

Presentatum quod Petrus filius Henrici le Yonge de Roscedale die Mercurii proximo ante festum beate Marie Purificationis anno predicto in Souterlund cum arcu et sagittis occidit unam bissam redemptus prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Petrus Wyles simul cum aliis malefactoribus die Jovis proximo ante festum Sci Michaelis anno regni Regis E. predicti xvij in Wheledale cum leporariis cepit unum cervum redemptus ad di mr

Presentatum quod Thomas Blount et Willms Mappede

Riseborough. John fined 6^s 8^d, William as above, James and Robert outlawed.

William son of Peter Wiles, with other offenders, on Wednesday, 14 September, 1323, slew a hart in Darnholm in Allantoftes with a great grey dog, bows and arrows. Fined 6^s 8^d.

John Male, forester in Scalby Hay, on Tuesday, 27 September, 1323, took a prickett in Merswra. Outlawed.

John, son of Richard Westgill of Farndale, and Robert his brother, on Sunday, 23 June, 1325, took a hind calf in Sutherland with a mastiff, bows and arrows. Fined 30^s the two.

Peter, son of Henry Young of Rosedale, on Wednesday, 30 January, 1325, slew a hind in Sutherland with bow and arrows. Fined as above.

Peter Wiles with other offenders, on Thursday, 27 September, 1324, took a hart in Wheeldale with his gazehounds. Fined 6^s 8^d.

Thomas Blunt and William Map of Ebberston, on Monday, 24 June

Ebreston die Lune in festo Sci Johis Bapte anno regni Regis E. predicti xvij in Blakhouland ceperunt unam bissam cum leporariis Willms redemptus est ad x^s Thomas utlagetur

Presentatum quod Rogerus de Mannesherne, Willms de Dundale, Johannes Cruel, Edmundus filius ejus die Dominica proxima ante festum Sci Wilfridi anno [219] regni Regis E. predicti quarto venerunt in foresta predicta in campo inter Aslakby et Wrelton cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ibi predictus Edmundus percussit unum leporem et alium cepit dictus Johannes cum leporariis suis et illos secum asportaverunt Willms redemptus ad di mr Rogerus, Johes et Edmundus utlagentur

Presentatum* quod Rogerus de Mansergh tunc custos foreste feodi pro Petronilla de Kynthorp, Willms de Dundale tunc forestarius, Johes Cruel et Edmundus filius ejus die Dominica proxima ante festum Sci Wilfridi etc. [as above].

Presentatum quod Hugo Prudhom, Wills de Overton, Wills le Parcour, Johes dictus Jackehare, Mich Rosels, et Wills filius Thome del Hunthous die Sabbati proximo ante festum Exaltacionis Sce Crucis anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc quinto venerunt in Frudbrisedale cum uno berceletto et ceperunt unam bissam ibidem et aliam ceperunt in Neutondale et apud Motbrig partiti sunt venacionem redempti sunt videlicet Wills de Overton ad xl^d et Wills le Parcour prout alibi patet Hugo, Johes, Mich, Wills et [qu : filius] Thomas utlagentur

1325, took a hind in Blakey Moor with his gazehounds. William fined 10^s, Thomas outlawed.

Roger Mansergh, William Dundale, John Cruel, and Edmund his son, on Sunday, 7 October, 1324, came hunting with gazehounds, bows and arrows, in the field between Aislaby and Wrelton. Edmund shot a hare and John caught another with his hounds, both of which they carried off William fined 6^s 8^d, the rest outlawed.

Roger Mansergh then forester of fee for Petronilla de Kynthorp, &c. [as before].

Hugh Prudhomme, William Overton, William Parker, John Jackhare, Michael Russell, and William son of Thomas Hunthouse, on Saturday, 11 September, 1311, took a hind with a beagle in Frudbrisedale and another in Neutondale, and divided the game at Motbridge. William Overton fined 3^s 4^d, William Parker as above, the rest outlawed.

* Again we have two indictments relating to the same offence. The inquisition post-mortem [16 Edward II., No. 20] of Roger Mansergh was by direction of a writ tested at Pontefract, and dated February 13, 1323, taken at Pickering in the April following. The Inquisition is printed in the Appendix.

Presentatum quod Wills filius Thome filii Stephani de Egton, Johes filius Malkyn, Johannes de Daneby, Johes le Stalker et Willms filius Thome del Hunthous die Lune in vigilia Sci Barthi anno regni Regis E. predicti quinto in parco de Blandeby cum uno berceletto ceperunt unum damam utlagentur

[219b] Presentatum quod malefactores ignoti de familia domini Walteri de Teye die Jovis proximo ante festum Sci Jacobi apli anno predicto venerunt ad domum Johis Cruel et exinde iverunt ad forestam predictam videlicet ad locum qui dicitur Suterlund bek et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et voluntatem suam inde fecerunt et postmodum ad dictam domum dicti Johannis redierunt utlagentur*

Presentatum quod Hugo de Hastyng, Wills filius Thome Molendinarii de Dalton, Thomas filius Rici Molendinarii de eadem, Wills de Kyrkham Wodewardus domini Nichi de Hastyng de Alverstan, Reginaldus Pipynheved Bercarius dicti domini Nichi, Edmundus filius domini Robti de Boyngton, Walterus de Sywardeby, Thomas de Dales, quidam paiettus nomine Thomas filius Aubri cum tribus ignotis die Mercurii in octabis Sci Michis anno supradicto venerunt in Stockelund et Hipperle cum arcubus et sagittis et duodecim leporariis causa malefaciendi et dimiserunt currere et sagittaverunt ad unum cervum, set nichil ceperunt, et tunc venerunt forestarii et ceperunt ex eis novem leporarios quos predicti forestarii miserunt domino, duos

William son of Thomas son of Stephen Egton, John son of Malkyn, John Danby, John Stalker, and William son of Thomas Hunthouse, on Monday, 23 August, 1311, took a buck in Blansby Park with a beagle. Outlawed.

Some unknown offenders of the household of Sir Walter Teye, on Thursday, 22 July, 1311, assembled at the house of John Cruel, departed thence to Sutherland† beck, where they took a hart and then returned to John's house. Outlawed.

Hugh Hastings, William son of Thomas Miller of Dalton, Thomas son of Richard Miller of the same, William Kirkham woodward and Reginald Pippinhead shepherd of Sir Nicholas Hastings of Allerston, Edmund son of Sir Robert Boynton, Walter Sywardby, Thomas Dale, a page called Thomas son of Aubrey, and three unknown persons, on Wednesday, 6 October, 1311, came poaching in Stockland and Hipperley, with bows, arrows and twelve gazehounds, and laid them on. They shot at a hart, but missed it; then came the foresters and took from them nine gazehounds, which they sent to the

* The plural form no doubt includes John Cruel; but it is possible that sentence of outlawry was also passed against the unknown offenders.

† Not far from Cropton.

arcus, sex sagittas, unum equum cum una cella cum duobus costrellis et unum saccum cum pane et allec. Qui modo non . . . Postea venit predictus Hugo de Hastyng et dicit quod dominus Thomas nuper Comes Lancastrie frater domini Comitis nunc cujus heres ipse est, perdonavit ei transgressionem per ipsum factam in foresta predicta de venacione sua; ita quod ipse ab ipso Thoma nec heredibus suis occasione predicta nullatenus inquietaretur, per literas ipsius domini comitis patentes quas hic profert et que hoc testantur in hec verba. Thomas Counte de Lancastre et de Leycestre, Seneschal de Engleterre, as Justices de nostre foreste de Pikeryng assignez, verdiers foresters rewarders et a les autres ministres de nostre dite foreste salut: cum Hugh de Hastyng soit endite de trespas faite a nostre veneson en la dite foreste taunt come il fust en la companie Mons^r Nichol de Hastyng son frere et dautre temps, nous voillantz faire grace a lui especial a la requeste nostre cher et bien ame Bachelor Mons^r Robt de Holond lui avoms quitement relese la dite trespas et pardone, purquei nous vous mandoms qe pur les suisdites enchesons attachementz ne empechementz ne autres grevaunces ne lui facetz, ne a lui suffrez estre faite. En tesmoignance de quele chose nous lui avoms fait faire cestes noz lettres ouvertes seallez de nostre seal. Done a nostre Chastel de Pountfret le xvij jour daust en lan du regne le Roi Edward fitz au tresnoble Roi Edward xj. Profert eciam idem Hugo quandam

Earl, two bows, six arrows, a horse with a saddle,* two costrels, and a bag containing bread and herrings. They do not appear; afterwards Hugh Hastings produces a pardon by letters patent, from Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, to the following effect:—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, Steward of England, to the Justices of the Forest at Pickering, the verderers, foresters, regards and other officers of the forest, greeting. Whereas Hugh Hastings is indicted of offences of venison committed in our said forest whilst he was in the company of Sir Nicholas Hastings, his brother, and at other times, we willing to show him especial favour at the request of our dear and well-beloved knight Sir Robert Holland, have absolutely released him from and pardoned his offence; wherefore we command you that you do not attach or hinder or vex him on account thereof, nor suffer the same to be done by others. In witness, etc. Pontefract, 17 August, 1317. Hugh also produced letters close from Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Kidwelly, directed to the Justices here to the following effect:—Henry

* This was probably the pad on which the two costrels were suspended like panniers. The costrel was a vessel for holding or carrying wine or other liquid; a large bottle with an ear or ears by which it could be suspended from the waist. See New English Dictionary, s.v.

literam clausam domini Henrici de Lancastre domini de Kedwell Justiciariis hic in hic verba. Henri de Lancastre, Seigneur de Kedwell [220] a Mons^r Richard de Wylughby et ses compaignons Justices errauntz en la foreste de Pikeryng salut: come nostre treschier seigneur et uncle Thomas jadis Counte de Lancastre qui dieu assoille par ses lettres patentes eit pardone et quitement relesse a Hugh de Hastyng toutes trespas faites par le dit Hugh en la foreste de Pikeryng de veneson en la companie Mons^r Nichol de Hastyng son frere, et dautre trespas tanque au xvij jour daust en lan du regne le Roi Edward fitz au tresnoble Roi Edward xj come en les dites lettres nostre tresnoble Seigneur et Uncle au dit Thomas ent faitz, pluis pleinement est contenuz; et nous sachaunz la bone voillaunce nostre treschier Seigneur et piere de faire au dit Hugh sur ceo due allowance, vous maundoms que au dit Hugh encontre la tenure des dites lettres nostre treschier Seigneur et uncle mal ne moleste ne facetz. Escriptz a nostre Chastel de Pikeryng le xxv jour doctobre lan du regne le Roi Edward tierce puis le conquest oetisme; et quia testatum est per eosdem ministros foreste quod idem Hugo postmodum non forisfecit in foresta ista, ideo idem Hugo quoad hoc inde quietus, tamen invenit manuceptores quod amodo se bene geret prout alibi patet. Postea redempti sunt Thomas filius Rici ad xl^d et Walterus de Sywardeby ad xx^s Wills filius Thome, Wills de Kyrkham, Reginaldus, Edmundus et Thomas filius Aubri utlagentur Thomas de Dales venit prout alibi patet.

of Lancaster, Lord of Kidwelly, to Sir Richard Willoughby and his fellows Justices Itinerant in the forest of Pickering greeting. Whereas our dear lord and uncle Thomas, formerly Earl of Lancaster, whom god assoil, by letters patent has pardoned Hugh Hastings all offences of venison committed by him in the forest of Pickering, in company with Sir Nicholas Hastings, his brother, and at other times up to the 17 August, 1317, as more plainly appears in the letters of our noble Lord and Uncle; now, we knowing the desire of our dear Lord and father to make due allowance to the said Hugh in respect thereof, command you to do nought to the said Hugh contrary to the tenor of the said letter of our dear Lord and Uncle. Dated Pickering Castle, 25 October, 1334. And since the same officers of the forest bear witness that Hugh has committed no offence in the forest since the date thereof, therefore he is acquitted of the indictments, but finds sureties for his future good behaviour. The following are afterwards fined: Thomas son of Richard, 3^s 4^d, Walter Sywardeby 20^s, William son of Thomas, William Kirkham, Reginald, Edmund, and Thomas son of Aubrey, outlawed. Thomas Dale as above.

Presentatum quod Rogerus filius Alani le Caretter,* Wills frater ejus, Robtus de Helperthorp, Johes le Munkeman, Wills filius Rogeri le Carretter, Johannes filius Rogeri ad Crucem, Thomas le Salter, Willms filius Lygard, Reginaldus frater ejus et Robtus filius Robti le Coroner die Mercurii proximo ante Pentecosten anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti quarto venerunt in Campis de Scalby et Neuby cum arcubus et sagittis, ballistis et leporariis causa malefaciendi et ceperunt unum leporem redempti sunt Wills filius Rogeri ad j mr, Johes filius Rogeri ad j mr, Reginaldus ad di mr, alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Willms filius Radi molendinarii de Lokton die Veneris proximo ante festum Pasche Floride anno regni Regis E. predicti quinto in Mora inter Pikeryng et Kynthorp bersavit unam bissam ita quod mortua fuit, quam postea forestarii invenerunt mortuam et portaverunt [22ob] venacionem secum ad Castrum de Pikeryng utlagetur

Presentatum quod Thomas del Hunthous scivit transgressores ignotos qui transgressi fuerunt in foresta predicta, videlicet in Parco de Blandeby, qui superius indictati sunt, et illos hospitavit ante dictum factum et post, et hospitavit pluries Willm filium suum et alios transgressores in foresta predicta utlagetur.

Roger son of Alan Carter, William his brother, Robert Helperthorp, John Monkman, William son of Roger Carter, John son of Roger Cross, Thomas Salter, William son of Lygard, Reginald, his brother, and Robert son of Robert Corner, on Wednesday, 26 May, 1311, came poaching in the common fields of Scalby and Newby, with bows, arrows, cross-bows and gazehounds, and took a hare. William son of Roger, and John son of Roger, fined 13^s 4^d each, Reginald 6^s 8^d, the rest outlawed.

William son of Ralph Miller of Lockton, on Friday, 24 March, 1312, hunted a hind to death in the moor between Pickering and Kinthorp, which the foresters afterwards found dead, and carried to Pickering Castle. Outlawed.

Thomas Hunthouse was an accessory before and after the fact to many of the offences presented above, as, for instance, those in Blansby Park, and he oftentimes received as his guest his son William and other poachers. Outlawed.

* The following entry in the Close Rolls appears to refer to the same matter :—

Close Rolls, 5 Ed. II., m. 10 [March 12]. To the keeper of the Forest of Pickering. Order to release Roger son of Alan le Charetter of Scarborough, imprisoned in Pickering Castle for trespass of that forest, upon his finding twelve mainpennors to have him before the Justices of pleas of the Forest.

Presentatum quod Thomas Sutor de Scardeburgh, Walterus Foune, Anselmus de Leicet et Thomas de Blishton die Mercurii proximo ante festum Translacionis Sci Thome anno regni Regis E. predicti quinto in Troucedale loco qui vocatur Ayclifside cum arcubus et sagittis et uno berceletto vulneraverunt unam bissam utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus de Percy, Johes homo ejusdem, Ricardus de Sulleby, Wills Fossard, Johes de Calveton die Veneris statim post ultimum iter in Blakhoulundes cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis ceperunt unam bissam et portaverunt venacionem in Clivedale [*sic*] ad domum domini Arnaldi de Percy de Kildale Johannes de Calveton redemptus est ad di mr alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Robtus filius Johis de Scalby, Johes garcio Willi de Nafferton Vicarii de Scalby et Wills Capel die Martis proximo post festum Translacionis Sci Thome anno regni regis E. predicti in crofto dicti Robti juxta haïam de Scalby dictus Robtus occidit unam bissam et illam portaverunt ad domum dicti vicarii, ipso penitus ignorante, et ibi excoriaverunt eam et Dionysia ancilla dicti vicarii scivit de facto et habuit partem venacionis et misit partem venacionis Emme Pynchon de Neuby lotrici de dono suo et partem misit ad gentaculum carucariorum dicti vicarii ubi

Thomas Cobbler of Scarborough, Walter Fawn, Ambrose Lycett, and Thomas Blishton, on Wednesday, 5 July, 1312, wounded a hind in Aycliffeside in Troutsdale, with bows, arrows and a beagle. Outlawed.

Robert Percy, John his man, Richard Sulby, William Fossard, John Calveton, the next Friday after the last Eyre,* took a hind in Blackhow lounds, with bows, arrows and gazeounds, and carried it to Sir Arnald Percy's house at Kildale in Cleveland. John Calveton fined 6s 8d; the rest outlawed.

Robert son of John Scalby, John lad of William Nafferton vicar of Scalby, and William Capel, on Tuesday, 10 July, 1311, carried to the vicar's house without his knowledge a hind which Robert had killed in his croft near Scalby Hay, and there they skinned it. Dionysia, the vicar's maid, was an accessory, and had part of the venison, other part she sent as a gift to Emma Pinchon, laundress, of Newby, and

* In the year 1282, see page 46; but at this date I believe that Sir William Percy, father of Sir Arnald, was still alive, although an idiot, and certain proceedings in the years 1284 to 1286 induce me to hold the view that it was his second son William, and not his eldest, who lived with him at Kildale, and looked after his affairs. Sir Arnald seems at that date to have been living at Sandhutton, near York. He was dead at the date of the present Eyre.

iverunt ad carucam [221] dicti vicarii Wills Capel redemptus est ad di mr ceteri malefactores utlagentur

Presentatum quod Willms filius Henrici, et Adam filius Radi Rappat die Sabbati proximo post festum Sci Luce Evangeliste anno regni Regis E. predicti quinto venerunt in foresta predicta et posuerunt laqueum in Curia Johis filii Alani de Thornton et per hunc laqueum ceperunt unum sourum cervi et idem Johes habuit carnes et coreum, quod quidem coreum idem Johes vendidit apud Eboracum et inde emit unam furruram ad supertunicam suam utlagentur

Presentatum quod Johes filius Abbe de Roscedale die Sabbati in festo Sce Marie Magdalene anno regni Regis E. predicti sexto venit et vulneravit unum cervum in foresta Abbatis de Whiteby et sequebatur eum usque in forestam de Pikeryng cum arcu et sagittis contra assisam foreste, set non habuit venacionem, quem quidem cervum vulneratum Ballivus de Pikeryng postea invenit et cepit eum cum leporariis et portavit carnes ad Castrum de Pikeryng; et quod idem Johes occidit unum cervum in foresta predicta videlicet in Aleyn-toftes cito post festum Sci Michis anno predicto et portavit secum venacionem; et quod idem Johes percussit unam bissam in loco predicto; et quod idem Johes die Mercurii proximo post festum Sci Michis anno predicto venit in foresta predicta cum arcu et sagittis causa malefaciendi utlagetur

Presentatum quod Wills Darell, Johes Darell, Ricus de

other part she sent out to the vicar's ploughmen for their dinner, when they went ploughing for the vicar. William Capel fined 6s 8d; the rest outlawed.

William, son of Henry, and Adam, son of Ralph Raffat, on Saturday, 23 October, 1311, came into the forest and set a snare in the courtyard of John, son of Alan Thornton, and caught a soar. John had the flesh and skin, which skin he sold at York, and with the proceeds bought some fur for his overcoat. All outlawed.

John, son of Abbas of Rosedale, on Saturday, 22 July, 1312, wounded a hart in the forest of the Abbot of Whitby, and followed it with bow and arrow, contrary to the Assize of Forest, into the Forest of Pickering; but he did not take it, and afterwards the Bailiff of Pickering found the wounded hart, and took it with his gazehounds, and carried it to Pickering Castle. Shortly after Michaelmas the same year, John slew a hart in Allantoftes, and took it home, and in the same place wounded a hind, and on Wednesday, 4 October, 1312, he came poaching with bow and arrows in the forest. Outlawed.

William Darell, John Darell, Richard Spofforth, James ,

Spofford, Jacobus ,* Jordanus de Aleyntoftes, Walterus venator domini Henrici de Percy et Ricardus de Shupton de Raskelf die Veneris in vigilia Sci Martini anno regni Regis predicti sexto in Ravensclif cum leporariis, arcubus et sagittis ceperunt unam bissam et dimiserunt currere ad aliam bissam quam ceperunt in Haia de Scalleby; et quod idem Johes, Wills et alii predicti die Lune proximo ante festum Sci Martini anno predicto ceperunt unum capriolum in Ravensclif et portaverunt totam venacionem predictam ad domum domini Henrici de Percy de Semer, ipso sciente [221b] Postea venerunt predicti Wills Darell, Johes Darell et Ricardus Darell [*sic*] et redempti sunt videlicet Wills ad x mr, Johes di mr et Ricus di mr alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Rogerus le Caretter, Willms frater ejus, Willms filius Rogeri le Caretter junior, Wills de Bukton junior, et Robtus Cut die Martis proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. predicti sexto venerunt in Ravensclif cum arcubus, sagittis et leporariis causa malefaciendi et ceperunt lepores et duxerunt secum plures de Wasconia de illis qui fuerunt in Warnistura Castri de Scardeburgh Wills filius Rogeri redemptus est prout alibi patet alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Walterus Faber et Johes de Gosnargh forestarii jurati in warda de Langedon sunt communes malefactores de venacione in foresta de Pikeryng et Adamo Levedy et Willo Haie malefactoribus inde consencientes, scientes et receptantes et partem

Jordan Allantoftes, Walter huntsman to Henry Percy, and Richard Shipton of Raskelf, on Friday, 10 November, 1312, took a hind in Raincliff with gazehounds, bows and arrows, and laid their hounds on to another hind, which they took in Scalby Hay, and on the Monday following took a roe in Raincliff. They carried all this game to the house of Henry Percy at Seamer with his knowledge. William Darell fined £6 13^s 4^d, † John 6^s 8^d, Richard 6^s 8^d; the rest outlawed.

Roger Carter, with William his brother, and William the younger his son, William Buckton, junior, and Robert Cut, on Tuesday, 6 February, 1313, came poaching in Raincliff with bows, arrows and gazehounds, and took some hares. They brought with them several Gascons out of the garrison in Scarborough Castle. William, son of Roger, fined as above, the rest outlawed.

Walter Smith and John Gosnargh, ‡ sworn foresters in Langdale Ward, are common poachers in Pickering Forest, and accessories to the misdeeds of Adam Levedy and William Hay. The venison that they took

* Blank in original. † More probably x should be j, i.e., 13^s 4^d only.

‡ Probably from Goosnargh, Co. Lanc., not far from Clitheroe.

venacionis miserunt ad dominum Johem de Wyntryngham monachum de Whiteby.* Postea apud Hakenesse Walterus redemptus est prout alibi patet alii utlagentur

Presentatum quod Adam Levedy et Wills Haye sunt communes malefactores [et] venerunt in foresta predicta circa festum Sci Johannis Bapte anno regni Regis E. predicti quinto videlicet in bosco de Aton loco qui dicitur Aton Frith et ibi bersaverunt unum sourum cervi et habuerunt partem venacionis et miserunt ad domum domini Johannis Capellani de Hacknesse, ipso Johanne sciente et receptante Johes redemptus ad ij mr Wills Haye redemptus prout alibi patet Adam utlagetur

Presentatum quod Adam Levedy et Willms Haye die Sabati proximo ante Carniprivium anno regni Regis E. predicti septimo venerunt in foresta predicta videlicet [222] circa Hiperle et ibi bersaverunt unam bissam et habuerunt, et partem venacionis portaverunt ad domum predicti domini Johis Capellani et partem ad domum Rici Haye de Hacknesse Wills et Johannes redempti prout alibi patet Adam et Ricus utlagentur

Presentatum quod Walterus de Kyrkeby, Wills Tweng et Willms de Lofthous die Carniprivii anno predicti Regis E. xx capti fuerunt in parco de Blandeby cum cornu, arcu sagittis, uno leporario, uno kenetto, sicut preterire debuissent inter Egton et Edingham super

they sent to John Wintringham, a Whitby monk. Walter fined at Hackness, the rest outlawed.

Adam Levedy and William Hay are common poachers, and about midsummer, 1312, they hunted at Ayton Frith in Ayton Wood within the forest, and killed a soar; part they sent to the house of John the chaplain of Hackness with his knowledge. John fined £1 6s 8d, William as appears elsewhere, Adam outlawed.

Adam Levedy and William Hay on Saturday, 16 February, 1314, killed a hind at Hipperley within the forest, and part they sent to the house of John the Chaplain above-mentioned, and part to the house of Richard Hay at Hackness. William and John fined as above, Richard and Adam outlawed.

Walter Kirkby, William Thweng, and William Loftus, on Ash Wednesday in 1327,† were caught in Blansby Park with horn, bows, arrows, one gazehound, and one small dog.‡ They plead that as they

* Patent Rolls, 3 Ed. III., m. Amongst the names of those who took part in a dispute between the Prior of Conishead and the Abbot of Whitby, we find that of John Wintringham, monk, of Whitby.

† Edward III. came to the throne on January 25 in that year.

‡ I conjecture this to be a diminutive of *canis*, but I do not find any other place where the word occurs. But see Introduction.

Moram, ita quod nebula illos circumfulsit per quod male ceperunt viam et intraverunt Blandeby nescientes et non causa malefaciendi. Et quia inventi sunt in loco suspecto ubi intrasse non debuerunt sine licencia, ideo manucapti sunt usque adventum Justiciariorum per dominum Willm Malcake, Galfrn Maucovenaunt, Nichm filium Rici, Johem Bland, Rogerum le Pytz et Willm filium Reginaldi . . . Wills de Lofthous . . . redemptus ad di mr . . . Robtus [*sic*] de Kyrkeby . . . utlagetur . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Willms de Everle die Dominica in festo clausi Pasche anno regni Regis E. avi domini Regis nunc xxj infra vesperam luna lucente tenuit duos leporarios, unum album et unum nigrum, infra coopertum de Langhouldale juxta Lydeyate et secum fuit alius vestitus in russeto, set de ejus nomine ignoratur, cui venit in obviando Alanus Goderikneve, et, viso illo Alano, retraxit se in bosco. Et plene presentat villata de Thornton quod Ricus Russel cepit illam bissam de qua capta fuit inquisitio, presente predicto illo extraneo et venacionem asportavit et voluntatem suam inde fecit. Et postea per inquisitionem factam compertum est quod ille vestitus de russeto qui tenuit leporarios predictos fuit Johes de Rouceby . . . utlagetur . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Ricus Moryn de Rossedale ex parte Abbatis beate Marie, Wills Trotan de Spaunton, Rogerus del Mulne

were going across the moor between Egton and Yedingham, they were caught in a fog and lost their way, so that they entered Blansby Park in ignorance, and not with the intention of poaching; but because they were found in a suspected place, where they had no right to enter without leave, they were held to bail until the coming of the Justices. William Loftus fined 6^s 8^d.

William Everle on the evening of Sunday, 5 April, 1293, was found by moonlight holding two gazehounds, one white, the other black, within Langdale* covert, near Lidgate, and with him was one clothed in russet, whose name is unknown. Alan Goderickneve met them, and the latter seeing him withdrew into the wood. The township of Thornton presents that Richard Russel in the presence of that stranger took the hind, in respect of which an inquisition was taken, and appropriated it. Afterwards it was found by inquisition that the man clothed in russet who held the gazehounds was John Roxby. Outlawed.

Richard Moryn, of Rosedale, on behalf of the Abbot of St. Mary's, William Trotan, of Spaunton, Roger Milne, of Farndale, Robert son

* This is evidently the wood whose locality under the name of Langatdale is described at Vol. I., N.S., page 97.

de Farndale, Robtus filius Petri de eadem, Walterus Blakhous de eadem et Radus de Heved de eadem die Lune proximo post festum Epiphanie Domini venerunt in foresta quo loco ignoratur cum arcubus et sagittis et occiderunt unum sourum et bersaverunt unum cervum utlagentur

[222b] Presentatum quod Johes filius Hugonis Sturmy et Willms filius Radi molendinarii de Loketon die Mercurii in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno predicto in Rysebergh cum aliis malefactoribus ceperunt duas damas utlagentur

Presentatum quod Wills Ergom capellanus die Veneris proximo post festum Assumcionis beate Marie anno regni Regis E. predicti xvij in Brumptonale cum arcu et sagittis vulneravit unum sourum cervi redemptus ad di mr

Presentatum quod Robtus Wymark de Egton die Martis proximo ante festum Sci Barnabe anno regni Regis E. predicti decimo nono in Neutondale in Riccandside occidit unam bis-sam et caro inventa fuit per forestarios et portata apud Castrum de Pikeryng redemptus prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Robtus Gos de Brokeseye simul cum aliis malefactoribus ignotis die Sabbati in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno predicto in Londbek occidit unam bissam que postea inventa fuit mortua per forestarios in Crosseclif utla-getur

Presentatum quod Johes Lassels dominus de Sourby, Johes de Speton, Robtus Scot garcio ejusdem Johis et Alanus filius Radulphi

of Peter, Walter Blackhouse, and Ralph Head, all of the same place, on a Monday in January killed a soar, and slew* a hart with bows and arrows in some unknown place within the forest. All outlawed.

John, son of Hugh Sturmy, and William, son of Ralph Miller, of Lockton, on Wednesday, 31 October, with other poachers took two bucks in Riseborough. Outlawed.

William Ergom, chaplain, on Friday, 19 August, 1323, wounded a soar in Bromptonale with bow and arrows. Fined 6^s 8^d.

Robert Wymark, of Egton, on Tuesday, 10 June, 1326, killed a hind at Riccandside, in Newtondale, which was found by the foresters, and carried to Pickering Castle. Fined as above.

Robert Goose, of Broxa, with other unknown poachers, on Saturday, 29 June, 1325, killed a hind in Lundbeck, which the foresters afterwards found dead in Crosscliff. Outlawed.

John Lascelles, Lord of the Manor of Sowerby, John Speton, Robert Scot, his lad, and Alan, son of Ralph Hutton, on Thursday, 13 August,

* This seems to throw some light on the meaning of bersare, *see* the Introduction.

de Hoton die Jovis proximo post festum Sci Laurencii anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis E. patris* domini Regis nunc quinto decimo venerunt in foresta ista in campis de Hoton cum quatuor leporariis et ibi ceperunt unum cervum de pinguedine . . . et quod Galfridus Haulay de Hoton, Alanus filius Radi de eadem et Wills de Askeby simul cum aliis ignotis die Veneris proximo ante festum Sci Barthi anno regni dicti patris domini Regis nunc xvj venerunt cum arcubus et sagittis in parco de Blandeby et ibi occiderunt unum damum de pinguedine et unum sourum dami . . . et quod iidem Galfridus et Radulphus sunt communes malefactores in dicto parco . . . et quod predicti Johes de Lassels, Alanus filius Radi de Hoton, Robtus Scot et Thomas filius Radi filii Reginaldi de Roston die Jovis proximo post festum Invencionis [223] Sce Crucis anno regni Regis E. patris domini Regis nunc xv venerunt cum tribus leporariis in foresta predicta in campis de Roston versus Troucedale et ibi ceperunt unam bissam et unum vitulum bisse et venacionem illam secum asportaverunt, de qua venacione predictus Galfridus Hoton habuit carnes vituli . . . redempti sunt videlicet predictus Johannes de Lassels ad xl^s, Johes de Speton ad j mr et Robtus Scot ad di mr, Alanus filius Radi ad j mr et Galfridus Haulay ad ij mr . . . alii . . . utlagentur . . .

DE EMERSIS INFRA SUMMONICIONEM ITINERIS.

Presentatum . . . quod Johannes de Bordesden, Robtus Stybbyng, Robtus Moryng, Rogerus filius Emme de Roscedale et Wills Bullok

1321, came with four gazehounds into the common fields of Hutton Bushell, and took a hart of grease; and Geoffrey Hawley, Alan, son of Ralph, both of Hutton, and William Ashby, with others unknown, on Friday, 20 August, 1322, came into Blansby Park with bows and arrows, and killed a buck of grease and a soar; and Geoffrey and Ralph are common poachers in the Park; and John Lascelles, Alan, son of Ralph Hutton, Robert Scot, and Thomas, son of Ralph, son of Reginald Ruston, on Thursday, 6 May, 1322, came with three gaze-hounds in the common fields of Ruston, towards Troutsdale, and took a hind and calf, and appropriated them; and Geoffrey Hawley had the calf. John Lascelles fined £2, John Speton 13^s 4^d, Robert Scot, 6^s 8^d, Alan 13^s 4^d, Geoffrey £1 6^s 8^d, the rest outlawed.

·Offences committed since the commencement of the Eyre.

John Bordesden, Robert Stubbins, Robert Moryn, Roger, son of Emma of Rosedale, and William Bullock, on Tuesday, 20 August, 1336,

* *Sic*, but probably the four preceding words are repeated in error. The date (15 Ed. I.) would be most improbable.

die Martis proximo ante festum Sci Barthi anno regni domini Regis nunc decimo in Rotymyr cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis ceperunt unam bissam et feonem bisse redempti Johes de Bordesden ad x^s, Robtus Stybbyng ad j mr Robtus Moryng ad j mr, Rogerus filius Emme ad j mr et Wills Bullok ad x^s de Johe Stybbyng* utlagetur

Presentatum quod Willms Moyson junior de Hakenes, Rogerus Drye et Wills Smyth de eadem die Jovis proximo post festum Sci Barihi anno regni domini Regis nunc decimo venerunt in foresta Abbatis de Whiteby cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis et ceperunt unum cervum in aqua de Derwent que est marchia foreste set quia compertum est per rotulos istius instantis Itineris quod predicti malefactores alias convicti de transgressionibus venacionis in foresta ista postquam redempti et invenerunt manuctores de bene se extunc gerendo et in foresta ista ulterius non forisfaciendo, manentes sunt in patria, preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat tam ipsos quam manuctores suos predictos Postea redempti sunt videlicet Wills Moison pro se et manuctoreibus suis ad x^s, Rogerus Drye ad x^s Walterus Smyth ad x^s et interim quilibet eorum invenit manuctores prout alibi patet quod amodo se bene geret [223b] sub-periculo quod incumbit secundum assisam foreste.

took a hind and fawn in Rowmires,† with bows, arrows and gaze-hounds. John Bordesden fined 10s., Robert Stubbins, Robert Moryn, and Roger 13^s 4^d each, William Bullock 10^s; John Stubbins outlawed.

William Moyson, junior, of Hackness, Roger Drye, and William Smith of the same place, on Thursday, 29 August, 1336, came into the forest of the Abbot of Whitby with bows, arrows and gazehounds, and took a hart in the Derwent,‡ which is a march of the forest. But since it appeared by the Rolls of the Eyre that the above offenders had been previously convicted of poaching in that§ forest, and after being fined had found bail for their future good behaviour in not again poaching, and were within the jurisdiction, therefore a writ is directed to compel the appearance of them and their bail. Each fined for himself and his bail 10^s, and to find further bail according to the assize of Forest for their good behaviour.

* Probably also included in the indictment and omitted in the transcript.

† Just south of Hamer.

‡ This is evidently the case referred to in Manwood, at fol. 39, and also (at greater length) in Coke's Institutes. See Vol. I., N.S., page 93.

§ Grammatically this should refer to Whitby Forest. It is, however, more probable that it refers to Pickering, and possibly this may be so in the original, some words having been omitted in the transcript.

Presentatum quod Johannes Bercarius persona de Levesham dictus filius Radi Itori et Johes filius Johis clerici de eadem die Dominica in festo Sce Hilde virginis anno supradicto venerunt in Haghdale cum arcubus et sagittis et ibi occiderunt unum cervum et capti fuerunt cum manuopere per Edmundum de Hastyng forestarium pro Petronilla de Kynthorp forestario de feodo et ducti usque Castrum de Pikeryng et liberati Rado de Hastyng tunc constabulario ejusdem. Ideo respondeat predictus Radus de eorum corporibus. Postea venit predictus [Radus] et eduxit eos de prisona venientes, et redempti sunt videlicet predictus Johes Bercarius ad j mr et predictus Johes filius Johis clerici ad j mr

Presentatum quod Galfridus filius Simonis del Hull de Lokton die et anno supradictis venit in foresta predicta cum arcu et sagittis contra assisam foreste causa malefaciendi et visis forestariis abiit redemptus ad xx^s

Presentatum quod Johes filius Johis clerici de Levesham et Johes filius Radi Itori in festo Sci Petri ad Vincula anno supradicto in Undernesheved occiderunt unum cervum, set venacionem illam non asportaverunt eo quod rescussa fuit ab eis per alios malefactores ignotos ibidem supervenientes quorum nomina omnino ignorantur redempti Thomas [*sic*] ad x^s Johes prout alibi patet.

Presentatum quod Johes Scot de Lokton die Dominica proxima ante festum Sce Hilde virginis anno predicto venit in foresta predicta cum

John Shepherd, parson of Levisham, said to be the son of Ralph Itor, and John, son of John Clerk of the same, on Sunday, 25 August, 1336, came into Haughdale with bows and arrows and killed a hart, and were caught in the act by Edmund Hastyngs, acting as forester for Parnell de Kynthorp, forester of fee. They were taken to Pickering Castle and delivered to Ralph Hastings, then constable of the same, who is therefore to answer for their bodies. Afterwards he appears and produces them from prison. Each is fined 13^s 4^d.

Geoffrey, son of Simon del Hull, of Lockton, on the day and year aforesaid came poaching in the forest with bow and arrows, but on sight of the foresters vanished. Fined £1.

John, son of John Clerk, of Levisham, and John, son of Ralph Itor, on 1 August, 1336, killed a hart at Undernesshead but did not carry it away, because it was rescued by some other poachers whose names are unknown and who came upon them. Thomas* fined 10^s, John as above.

John Scot, of Lockton, came on Sunday, 18 August, 1336, into the

* Evidently one of these is a brother to the offender mentioned above.

arcu et sagittis, set visis forestariis ipsum explorantibus nichil fecit, set latenter fugiit ab eis; et idem Johannes die Sabbati proximo post festum Sci Petri ad Vincula anno predicto . . . in Braghtwaht . . . bersavit unam bissam et superveniente Edmundo de Hastyng venacionem illam reliquit et fugit, et dummodo idem Edmundus, licet ipsum invenire non potuit, vagando quesivisset, supervenit Rogerus Nunde et venacionem illam asportavit . . . redempti sunt . . . Johannes ad xx^s . . . Rogerus ad xl^d . . .

Presentatum . . . quod cum Thomas le Wyth de Ebreston qui obiit et [224] Willms de Yeland alibi redemptus in instanti Itinere diversis vicibus venacionem in foresta ista ceperint et Johes filius Gocelini partem venacionis predictae scienter receptavit . . . Johannes filius Gocelini . . . redemptus est ad ij mr . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Rogerus filius Emme, Johes de Bordesden, Robtus Moryng, Johes filius Willi Fabri de Farndale, Robtus Stybbyng et Willms Bullok circiter festum Sci Barthi anno x^o . . . in Rotemir ceperunt unam bissam et unum vitulum . . . et quod Hugo de Yeland, Ratus de Yeland, Johes de Yeland, Thomas Hamptwhait, Wills de Langwath, Petrus filius Henrici le Yong, Wills de Hovingham forestarius de Spaunton, Wills Burcy [? Curcy] Robtus de Miton serjaunt de Normanby et sex ignoti die Lune proximo post quindenam Sci Johis Bapte . . . in Lesehowe cum arcubus et sagittis et leporariis

forest with bow and arrows, but seeing that the foresters were watching him he did no harm and escaped from them, and also on Saturday, 3 August, in the same year slew a hind in Braithwaite,* but left it when Edmund Hastings came upon him. Whilst Edmund was wandering about looking for him, though he could not find him, Roger Nund came up and carried off the game. John fined £1, Roger 3^s 4^d.

Thomas Wyth, of Ebberston, who is dead, and William Yeland who has been elsewhere fined in the present Eyre, several times took venison in the forest, and John, son of Jocelyn, received part of it with guilty knowledge. The last-named fined £1 6^s 8^d.

Roger, son of Emma, John Bordesden, Robert Moryn, John, son of William Smith, of Farndale, Robert Stubbins and William Bullock, about 24 August, 1336, took a hind and calf in Rowmires; and Hugh Yeland, Ralph Yeland, John Yeland, Thomas Hamptwhaite, William Langwath, Peter, son of Henry Young, William of Hovingham forester of Spaunton, William Burcy, Robert Miton, serjeant of Normanby, and six unknown, on Monday, 15 July, 1336, came hunting in Lefehow† with bows, arrows

* To the west of Allentofts.

† This may be Leafehow, or it may be Loosehow. Probably it is the former, although in Hale's MS. the "s" is unmistakable.

. . . ceperunt unum vitulum bisse cum uno cane nigro Thome de Hamptwhait et uno cane favo Willi de Langwath et dimiserunt currere apud Rayndale et ceperunt unam bissam subtus Rouclif; et quod die Martis sequenti venerunt omnes predicti juxta Rouclif et dimiserunt currere et ceperunt unum sourellum cervi; et quod Petrus filius Henrici le Yong die Martis proximo post Octabas Sci Johis apud Leshowe venit in foresta ista et cepit unum cervum cum uno cane nigro; et quod predictus Thomas de Hampwhait et predictus Petrus die Mercurii proximo post festum Sci Johis Bapte . . . in Hartoft . . . bersaverunt unum cervum . . . redempti sunt videlicet Johannes de Bordesden ad x^s, Hugo de Yeland ad j mr, Petrus filius Henrici ad ij mr, Johannes de Yeland ad di mr, Thomas de Hampwhait ad xx^s, Willms de Langwath ad xx^s, Willms de Hovingham ad di mr et Wills Curcy ad j mr et manucaptors [quod : redempciones] predictorum Rogeri filii Emme, Robti Moryng, Robti Stibbyng et Willi Bullok alibi patet. De predictis Robto de Miton et Johe filio Willi Fabri . . . utlagentur . . .

Presentatum . . . quod Thomas de Hamthwait et Willms de Shipton die Mercurii proximo post festum Sce Lucie virginis anno regni Regis nunc sexto venerunt . . . in Mulfosse in Hartoft et ibi bersaverunt [224b] unam bissam et venacionem illam miserunt ad Abbatem beate Marie et dando ei intelligere quod ceperunt eam in foresta predicti Abbatis de Spaunton; et quod Thomas de Hamptwhait, Robtus

and gazehounds, and took a calf with a black hound of Thomas Hampthwaite and a fawn-coloured hound of William Langwath, and laid on at Raindale and took a hind below Rawcliff; and the Tuesday following all the above-mentioned came to Rawcliff and laid on and took a sorrell; and Peter, son of Henry Young, on Tuesday, 9 July, took a hart in the forest with a black dog near Lefehow,* and Thomas Hampthwaite and Peter on Wednesday, 26 June, hunted a hart in Hartoft. John Bordesden fined 10^s, Hugh Yeland 13^s 4^d, Peter £1 6^s 8^d, John Yeland 6^s 8^d, Thomas Hampthwaite £1, William Langwath £1, William of Hovingham 6^s 8^d, William Curcy 13^s 4^d, Roger, son of Emma, Robert Moryn, Robbert Stubbins and William Bullock as above. Robert Miton and John, son of William Smith, outlawed.

Thomas Hampthwaite† and William Shipton on Wednesday, 16 December, 1332, slew a hind at Mulfosse,‡ in Hartoft, and sent it to the Abbot of St. Mary's, giving him to understand that they took it in his forest of Spaunton; and Thomas Hampthwaite, Robert Bolton,

* See above.

† We now return to offences committed before the date of the Eyre.

‡ Can this be the origin of Muffles, near Wrelton Moor?

de Bolton, Ricus de Helmesle, Johes de Helmesle, Wills de Shupton, Robtus Moryng, Abraham Milner, Stephus Moye et Petrus filius Henrici cum pluribus ignotis die Jovis proximo post medium quadragesime anno regni Regis nunc quinto venerunt in foresta ista cum duobus leporariis Johis de Kilyngton et Robti Spynk loco qui dicitur Hamclifbek* cum arcubus, sagittis et leporariis, et ibi bersaverunt unum sourum cervi et unam bissam et unum staggum,† et in die sequenti in eodem loco ceperunt unam bissam. Et Johannes de Kilynton misit eis leporarios suos cum garcione suo et Hugo filius Stephani misit predictum Abraham le Milner in loco suo, qui noluit esse ibidem Postea redempti sunt Ricus de Helmesle ad xx^s, Johannes de Helmesle ad x^s, Abraham Milner ad xx^s et Johannes de Kilyngton ad ij mr et predictus Thomas de Hampthwait Robtus Moryng et Petrus manucapti sunt supra ut patet.

Presentatum quod Willmus Moison junior cum uno ignoto die Lune proximo post festum Sci Martini anno regni Regis E. nunc sexto venit in foresta ista cum arcu et sagittis et uno cane, loco qui dicitur Beklethait et ibi bersavit unam bissam, set venacionein illam non asportaverat, eo quod per alios ignotos ab eo rescussa fuit, et quod

Richard Helmsley, John Helmsley, William Shipton, Robert Moryn, Abraham Milner, Stephen Moye, and Peter, son of Henry, with more unknown, on Thursday, 7 March, 1331, came into the forest at Hamcliffbeck with bows, arrows and two gazehounds, of John Kilvington and Robert Spink, and slew a soar, a hind and a stag, and the following day they took a hind in the same place. John Kilvington sent his gazehounds with his lad, and Hugh, son of Stephen, sent Abraham Milner against his will in place of himself. Richard Helmsley fined £1, John Helmsley 10^s, Abraham Milner £1, and John Kilvington £1 6^s 8^d. Thomas Hampthwaite, Robert Moryng, and Peter as above.

William Moison, junior, with a person unknown, on Monday, 16 November, 1332, slew a hind at Bickley Thwaite, but did not carry it off because it was rescued by some unknown persons; and Thomas, son of William Ruston, on Monday, 29 October, 1330, slew‡ a hart

* This word could easily be corrupted into Hamley, but the latter place is on the right bank of the Seven, and therefore presumably outside the forest.

† At Vol. I., N.S., page 140, I have put *cervus* for a five-year-old male red deer. *Staggus* is evidently used at this age, and therefore in this volume I reserve *cervus* for a hart. It seems as if *sorellus cervi* is what is there referred to as a *spayard*, and *sourus cervi* as a *staggart*. In the translation I retain the English equivalents for the Latin words.

‡ It will be observed that this and the next entry are two of the few instances where *bersare* is used, and gazehounds are not mentioned.

Thomas filius Willi de Roston die Lune proximo post festum sanctorum Simonis et Jude anno regni Regis E. nunc quarto venit in foresta ista Underharigheved cum arcu et sagittis et ibi bersavit unum cervum, set quo venacio illa devenit ignoratur propter spissitudinem bosce redempcio predicti Willi patet supra de Thoma filio Willi utlagetur.

Presentatum quod Willmus de Yeland, Herbertus de Yeland et Johannes garcio Edmundi de Hastyng junioris die Martis in autumpno anno regni Regis nunc undecimo in Langdale cum arcubus et sagittis bersaverunt unam bissam et tres prickettos et unum sourum et quod Willmus filius Rogeri de Pert et Ricus filius Henrici Herre die Lune in festo Sci Barnabe anno predicto venerunt in Risbergh cum uno leporario, arcubus et sagittis et ceperunt unam bissam et dictus Ricus bersavit dictam bissam [225] redempti videlicet* Willmus filius Rogeri ad di mr et Ricus ad di mr de Johanne utlagetur.

Presentatum quod die Mercurii in septimana Pasche anno regni domini Regis nunc undecimo Robtus Gos de Brokeseye transiens in foresta ista in quodam loco juxta vulnedeum ubi invenit corpus cujusdam cervi mortui qui bersatus fuit ex aliis malefactoribus, set vulneratus ab eis evasit subterfugia querendum redemptus ad v^s eo quod putridum fuit

under Hernhead with bow and arrows, but the wood was too thick to be able to tell what became of it. William fined as above; Thomas outlawed.

William Yeland, Herbert Yeland, and John, the lad of Edmund Hastings, junior, one Tuesday in the autumn of 1337 slew one hind, three prickets, and a soar with bows and arrows in Langdale; and William, son of Roger Peart, and Richard, son of Henry Herre, on Monday, 11 June, 1330,† came to Riseborough within the forest with one gazehound, bows and arrows, and took a hind which Richard slew. William, son of Roger, and Richard, each fined 6^s 6^d; John outlawed.

Robert Gos, of Broxa, on Wednesday, 23 April, 1337, while passing through the forest near the found the dead body of a hart which had been hunted by poachers, and after being wounded had escaped. He attempted to conceal it.‡ Fined 5^s only because it was putrid.

* The two Yelands are mentioned as having appeared on issue of the writ of attachmént, but their fines are not mentioned.

† I assume this to be correct as, owing to the occurrence of leap year, it is the only one of the first eleven years in the reign of Edward III. on which the feast of St. Barnabas fell on a Monday.

‡ I think that some words necessary to complete the sense must have been omitted. My rendering is, of course, a mere conjecture.

Nomina eorum et eorum manucaptorum qui postquam transgressi sunt in foresta ista de venacione domini dimissi fuerunt per manucaptos essendi coram Justiciariis etc. ad proximam assisam et non venerunt nec essoniantur prout moris est, sequuntur.

Compertum est per rotulos viridariorum istius foreste quod Edmundus de Hastinges postquam transgressus est de venacione in foresta ista dimissus fuit per manucapcionem Thome le Taillour de Pikeryng, Ade filii Isabelle, Alani Pye, Alani filii ejus, Thome Porceval, Johannis Champion, Robti Troilour, Petri Gower, Walteri le Clerc, Galfridi filii Robti Bercarii, Thome de Brokton et Johannis de Hoton, qui manuceperunt habendi eum hic etc. primo die Itineris; qui modo non habent ipsum; ideo predicti manucaptos capiantur; postea venerunt predicti Johes Champion et Walterus le Clerc et quilibet eorum finem fecit pro se prout patet in rotulis de extractis. Et ceteri manucaptos obierunt; ideo nichil ulterius de eis.

[Similar entries appear as to the names that follow; such names are those of offenders, only it has not been thought necessary to set out the names of the bail, who varied in number from eighteen to three. The names are William the son of William Jurour, Thomas Colomb, Robert Porcion, John Chaplain of Hackness, John Daniel, Adam son of Adam Soullfield, Roger Drye, Richard Drye, John Woodward of Brompton, John Cliff, Richard Wyther, Richard Hays of Hackness, Thomas son of Robert Smith of Newton, John Motte, William Hays of Hackness, William Rome, John Seaton,* Peter son of Henry Tong of Rosedale, Richard son of John Miller of Farndale, and Adam son of Simon Miller of Farndale, John Brown, Walter Smyth of Hackness, John son of Simon del Hull of Lockton, John Storm of Levisham, William son of Moyson of Dales, William Moor senior of Uglebardby, John Cockerell of Cropton, John Tendbarn of Harewood, Geoffrey Langdale, Peter Wyles, Thomas Blount of Alverstan, John son of Richard Westgill of Farndale, Robert son of Richard Westgill of Farndale, Roger Carter of Scarborough, William son of Mariote Lyiard of Scar-

Names of those who had been arrested for poaching in the forest and had been let out on bail to appear at the next assizes, but neither appeared nor excused themselves, as the custom is, together with the names of the bail.

It appears from the rolls of the verderers of the forest that Edmund Hastings after poaching in the forest was let out on bail unto the

* One of his bail is entered as Thomas filius Willi FitzJohan de Pikeryng.

borough, William son of Ralph Miller, Henry Chubbock (?), John son of Alan Thornton, John son of Abbas (of Rosedale), Walter Smith, John Gosenargh, John Lounesdale,* Robert Peach of Goathland, Robert son of John Wood, Geoffrey Dundale of Lockton, Ingram Forrester of Pickering, John Bulmer, John Oriel, Richard Brokeseye, John Flixton, Ralph Miller, Richard son of William Bladale, Robert Gayola, Adam Westdale, Geoffrey son of William, William Proud, Bartholomew Smith of Hackness, and William Godyer.]

[231] Defalte eorum qui non venerunt primo die Itineris.

Presentatum est per eosdem ministros quod Abbas de Rievall, Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem. in Anglia, Henricus de Percy, Thomas Wake de Lydell, Willms Latymer, Johes de Heselton miles, Robtus de Scardeburgh miles, Ricardus de Ros miles, Johes de Percy miles, Alexander Cruel, Johes de Malton, Edmundus de Hastyng senior, Willmus Lovell, Alanus Gower,† Thomas Norman de Hoton Wykham, Johannes in le Hulle, Alicia le Blekestere, Ricardus Pedifer, Adam Bealfrount, Johannes in Solario, [232b] Wills Falydam, Prior de Hoghtildesham [? Hexham], quatuor homines et prepositus villate de Pikeryng et Gothelond, quatuor homines et prepositus villate de Sivelyngton et Marton, quatuor homines et prepositus villate de Aslaghby, quatuor homines et prepositus villate de Farmanby, Walterus de Grenhowe, Priorissa de Wyberfosse, non venerunt coram Justiciariis primo die Itineris ; ideo ipsi in misericordia, et afferantur per afferatores prout patet in extractis.

De hiis qui braciaverunt contra assisam in instanti Itinere proclamatam et furnaverunt.

Presentant iidem Juratores quod Robtus Kyng, Wills Chiphill, uxor

persons named who undertook to produce him on the first day of the Assizes, but failed to do so, therefore, let them be summoned. Some appeared and were fined, others were dead, and therefore proceedings are stayed against them.

Those who made default on the first day of the Assizes.

The persons named and the reeve and four men of the towns mentioned failed to appear on the first day of the Assizes, therefore they are in mercy, and are affected as appears in the accounts.

* Arnald de Percy, then dead, was one of his bail ; another was Hugh Dynmait of Kildale, and others came from Easby and Battersby.

† Only very few of the names are here copied. They included names of women and clergy.

Roberti Thorald, uxor Galfridi Luk, uxor Hugonis Cissoris, uxor Roberti de Chaumbirleyn, uxor Johannis le Spenser, uxor Roberti le Lister, uxor Ade de Marays, uxor Rogeri Trutcok, uxor Galfridi Trutcok, uxor Johannis de Malton, uxor Reginaldi Mercatoris, Agnes [233] Multhorp, uxor Roberti de Bretgate, Isabella del Spitel, uxor Henrici Kek, uxor Thome Wodewardman et Agnes Tyme braciaverunt et furnaverunt contra assisam in instanti Itinere factam et proclamatam; ideo ipsi in misericordia, et afferantur prout patet in rotulis de extractis.

De capcione venacionis in foresta ista post ultimum Iter Justiciariorum ejusdem.

Dicunt xij Jurati quod Johannes de Dalton dum fuit constabularius Castri de Pikeryng et custos ejusdem foreste cepit in eadem foresta per diversas vices vj^{xx} et xiiij cervos et vij^{xx} et xviiij bissas et damos et damas, exceptis quinque bissis quas Henricus de Percy cepit in eadem de licencia ipsius Johannis, et similiter tribus bissis, tribus vitulis, duobus damis et duobus cheverillis quos ipsemet cepit et dedit pro voluntate sua quo placuerit. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes de Dalton et dicit quod ipse tempore Domini Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie, fratris domini Comitis nunc, tunc domini honoris, castri et foreste predictorum, fuit constabularius et custos castri honoris, et foreste predictorum, qui quidem Thomas diversis vicibus per diversas literas suas mandavit eidem Johanni pro cervis capiendis in eadem foresta et diversis hominibus liberandis, videlicet unam literam pro uno cervo liberando

Those who brewed and baked contrary to the Assize [of bread and ale] proclaimed in the present Eyre.

Venison taken in the forest since the date of the last Eyre.

John Dalton, whilst he was constable of the castle and keeper of the forest, took at various times 134 harts and 158 hinds, buckz and does, not counting five hinds which Henry Percy took by his leave, and three hinds, three calves, two fallow-deer, and two roedeer which he took himself and gave away as he pleased. He is summoned and appears: he says that in the days of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, he was constable of the castle and keeper of the forest, and was at various times directed by Thomas to take harts* in the forest and deliver them to several persons, to wit, a hart to Lady Joan Comyn, two harts to Peter Leckburn, twelve harts for the Earl's private larder, a hart to William Yeland, a hart to Edmund Crauncester, a hart to

* *Cervus* very probably here means only a *male red deer*, without reference to age.

domine Johanne Comyn, et unam literam pro duobus cervis liberandis Petro de Lekeburn, et unam literam pro xij cervis capiendis ad lardarium predicti Thome Comitis, et unam literam pro uno cervo liberando Willo de Eland, et unam literam pro uno cervo liberando Edmundo de Crauncestre * uno cervo domine Johanne Comyn duobus cervis Johi Wake uno cervo Nicho Meynell uno cervo Egidio de Bello Campo uno cervo Nicho le Grey duobus cervis Johanni Devere duobus cervis Henrico Percy et pro uno cervo liberando Johanni Morys per eandem literam duobus cervis Henriot de Percy xl cervis capiendis ad lardarium predicti Thome comitis uno cervo Arnaldo Michel uno cervo predicto Arnaldo Michel uno cervo Johanni Clif et pro uno cervo Willo de Eland per eandem literam uno cervo Waltero Conk xxiii cervis ad usum predicti Thome comitis et cariandis apud Tynemuth uno cervo Rogero de Mannesergh xx cervis capiendis et liberandis pro hospicio predicti Thome comitis uno cervo predicto Johanni de Dalton. Quas quidem literas idem Johannes hic profert et que hoc testantur; et quoad lx et xii cervos residuos dicit quod ipse inde liberavit Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis nomine decime sue pro diversis annis juxta libertates a progenitoribus domini Regis nunc ei concessas et a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatas in foresta predicta xii cervos in foresta predicta et hoc petit

Lady Joan Comyn, two harts to John Wake, a hart to Nicholas Meynell, a hart to Giles Beauchamp, a hart to Nicholas Grey, two harts to John Devere, two harts to Henry Percy, one hart to John Morice, [or? Moryn] two harts to Henriot Percy, forty harts for the Earl's larder, a hart and again a hart to Arnald Michel, a hart to John Cliff, a hart to William Yeland, a hart to Walter Conk, twenty-four harts to be carried to Tynemouth† for the Earl's use, a hart to Roger Mansergh, twenty harts for the Earl's household, a hart for John Dalton himself. He produces the warrants. As to the remaining seventy-three‡ harts he says that he delivered fourteen harts to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, for tithe for several years in accordance with the liberties granted to him by the king's ancestors and with the established usage, and he craves inquiry on this point. As to the remainder he produces nine warrants from Earl Thomas, directing him to take seventy-five

* Here again the "common form" words are omitted for the sake of brevity.

† In 1312 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, took Newcastle-upon-Tyne from the Scotch, while Edward II. was at Tynemouth. This may have been the occasion referred to in the text.

‡ Either the figures are wrong, or he accounts for more than is necessary.

quod inquiretur. Et quoad residuos cervos ostendit novem literas predicti Thome Comititis de warranto pro lx et xv cervis in eadem foresta ad opus dicti Thome capiendis, quos de mandatis predictis cepit et eos cervos ei mandavit; quas literas profert hic et que hoc testantur; et [233b] quoad predictas bissas dicit quod ipse Thomas similiter mandavit ei pro bissis in eadem foresta capiendis, videlicet unam literam pro xij bissis et xij damis ipsi comiti mandandis duobus bissis Rado filio Willi ij bissis Roberto Bardelby x bissis et xx damis ad opus predicti Thome Comititis vj bissis Comiti de Penbrok septem bissis Adomaro de Valence una bissa et una dama Johanni de Cliff iij bissis de fermeson* domine de Bedale vj damis capiendis ad opus predicti Thome Comititis xxx bissis ad opus dicti Thome Comititis una bissa Willo de Eland una bissa domine de Levetoft quatuor damis et duobus bissis ad opus predicti Thome Comititis una bissa Johanni Moryn una bissa et una dama Bertino Bacon tribus bissis episcopo Eliensi una bissa Ade de Skelton quatuor damis et quatuor bissis capiendis ad usum dicti Thome Comititis una bissa Johanni Moryn una bissa Bertino Bacon una bissa Bertino Bacon duobus bissis Henrico de Percy tribus bissis Willo de Roos de Hamelagh; quas quidem literas idem Johannes hic

harts for the Earl's use, all which he took and delivered as directed. He produces his vouchers. As to the hinds, he says that in the same way Earl Thomas directed him to take them in the forest, to wit, twelve hinds and twelve fallow deer for the Earl himself, two hinds for Ralph, son of William, two hinds for Robert Bardelby, ten hinds and twenty fallow deer for the Earl himself, six hinds for the Earl of Pembroke, seven hinds for Aymar de Valence,† a hind and a doe for John Cliff, three hinds of fermeson for the Lady of Beedale, six fallow deer and thirty hinds for the Earl himself, one hind for William Yeland, a hind for the Lady of Levetoft, four fallow deer and two hinds for the Earl himself, a hind for John Moryn, a hind and a doe for Bertrand Bacon, three hinds for the Bishop of Ely, a hind for Adam Skelton, four fallow deer and four hinds for the Earl himself, a hind for John Moryn, a hind and again a hind for Bertrand Bacon, two hinds for Henry Percy, three hinds for William Ros of Helmsley, all which letters he

* The winter season.

† It is hardly necessary here to state that Aymar de Valence was Earl of Pembroke. He was afterwards one of the judges who tried Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, when the latter was condemned for high treason and sentenced to be executed.

similiter profert et que hoc testantur. Et quoad xvij bissas de bissis predictis residuis dicit quod ipse liberavit predicto Abbati nomine decime sue predictae de foresta predicta et hoc paratus est verificare per omnes ministros ejusdem foreste. Et quoad iiij^{xx} et xv bissas et damas residuas ostendit xj literas dicti Thome Comitis de warranto ad predictas damas et bissas capiendas, quas similiter cepit virtute literarum predictarum, unde petit judicium. Et quoad vitulos et cheverillos quos ipse cepisse debuerat, dicit quod ipse nunquam aliquos cepit de voluntate sua, set duos vitulos et duos cheverillos per diversas vices cum chacearet ad dictam venacionem capiendam in eadem foresta (et) ceciderunt inter leporarios quos nullo modo ab eis rescutere potuit, capti fuerunt* et de hoc ponit se in gratiam domini Comitis. Et quoad tres bissas et duas damas quas dedisse debuerat, dicit quod ipse nullas dedit prout presentatum est et hoc petit quod inquiratur per ministros ejusdem foreste. Inde inquiratur inde veritas per eosdem. Qui scilicet forestarii, viridarii et regardatores dicunt quod ipse dedit tres bissas et duos damos tempore suo prout superius presentatum est; et quod ipse predictos duos cheverillos casu fortuito [cepit] ut asserit et non aliter; et similiter quod ipse predictos xiiij cervos et xvij damos † et vitulos de bestiis predictis liberavit Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis pro decima sua foreste predictae prout moris est istius foreste; et quod idem Johannes nunquam aliquam venacionem dum fuit ballivus preter venacionem in literis contentam ad opus suum proprium cepit seu

produces. As to other eighteen hinds he says that he delivered them as tithe to the Abbot of St. Mary's, as he is prepared to prove by the evidence of the officers of the forest. Further he shows eleven letters of warrant from Earl Thomas, directing him to take ninety-five hinds and fallow deer which he took by virtue thereof; wherefore he asks for judgment in his favour.

As to the calves and roedeer which he is said to have taken, he declares that he never took them voluntarily, but that on different occasions when he was hunting game in the forest his gazehounds took two calves and two roedeer, and he was not able to rescue them alive; on this point he throws himself on the Earl's mercy. He declares further that he never gave away the three hinds and two does mentioned in the indictment, and he asks that the matter may be inquired into by the officers of the forest. An inquisition is taken. The foresters, verderers, and regards find that he gave away the three hinds and two bucks mentioned in the indictment; that he took the roedeer by accident, as he asserts, and not otherwise; that he delivered

* Here again the sense is clear, but the construction is involved.

† The word *bissas* seems to have been omitted by a clerical error.

receptavit. Ideo quoad venacionem captam virtute literarum predictarum et similiter quoad venacionem quam idem Johannes prefato Abbati nomine decime sue ejusdem foreste liberavit [234] consideratum est quod idem Johannes eat sine die ; et quoad predictas duas damas* et tres bissas quas dedit et vitulos et cheverillos quos cepit prout compertum est, dictum est ei quod expectet inde iudicium suum coram prefatis Justiciariis hic de die in diem quousque etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes de Dalton et petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino Comite in hac parte et pro transgressione viridi unde similiter convictus est, et admittitur ad xl^s per plegios Nicholai Gouer, Henrici de Kelk, Walteri de Trussele, Radulphi de Morton et Roberti de Pert, qui etiam manuceperunt quod amodo se bene geret et in eadem non forisfaciet ; ideo ipse inde quietus.

De transgressione viridi in eadem foresta tempore quo Johannes de Dalton fuit Constabularius Castri de Pikeryng et custos ejusdem foreste.

Dicunt iidem Jurati quod prostrate fuerunt iiij^{xx} et xvij quercus in Byrkhouth et Halugh in dominicis domini et similiter alia vice prostrate fuerunt in eadem foresta xxxiiij quercus ; et quod idem Johannes liberavit Magistro Roberto de Pikeryng, tunc Decano Eboracensi, xxiiij quercus una vice et alia vice xiiij quercus, et Johanni de Munemowe tres quercus et Edmundo de Crauncestre xvij quercus.

to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, fourteen stags and eighteen fallow deer and calves by way of tithe of the forest, as is the custom of the forest ; and that whilst he was bailiff he never took to his own use any venison other than that mentioned in the letters. Therefore so far as concerns the venison taken by warrant and delivered as tithe he is acquitted, but judgment is to be given against him in respect of the two does and three hinds which he gave away, and the calves and roedeer which he took. Afterwards, he appears, is fined £2, and find sureties for payment and for his future good behaviour.

Offences of vert during the same period.

Ninety-eight oaks were felled in Birkhouth and Haugh in the Earl's demesnes, and at another time thirty-four oaks were felled in the forest. John Dalton delivered on one occasion twenty-four, and on another fourteen oaks to Robert Pickering, Dean of York, three oaks to John Monmouth, and eighteen oaks to Edmund Crauncester. He also

* It will be noticed that these are sometimes spoken of as bucks, and at other times as does.

Similiter liberavit unam quercum in Nabnese et duas quercus in Whates et xij quercus ibidem, precii cujuslibet vj^d; et quod idem Johannes tunc tempore vendidit Willelmo Davison xij quercus in Aleyntoftes, et in Haia de Scalby per estimacionem circa ccc quercus. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et dicit quod ipse tempore domini Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie, fratris domini Comitis nunc, tunc domini Honoris, castri et foreste predictorum, fuit constabularius et custos castri, honoris et foreste predictorum, qui quidem Thomas mandavit ipsi Johanni per literam suam quod ipse apto maremio in foresta predicta quo melius vidisset expedire edificare faceret apud Lokton quandam domum pro mansione Edmundi de Crauncestre de dono predicti Comitis, ad quam quidem domum expendite fuerunt xxviiij quercus de quercubus predictis et inde reddito compoto suo coram Roberto de Silkeston et Simone de Waldeston [? Baldreston] auditoribus compotum predicti Thome, eedem quercus sibi coram eisdem auditoribus super factura domus predictae fuerunt allocate, et de hoc ad recordum rotulorum ipsorum auditorum de tempore predicto, vel paratus est verificare per ministros etc. prout Curia etc. Et quoad cx quercus de quercubus predictis dicit quod idem Thomas alias sibi mandavit per literas suas quod ipse intendens esset et respondens cuidam Hugoni de Quilly qui in afforciamiento Castri predicti deputatus fuit per predictum Thomam nuper Comitem ibidem commorandus, in quo quidem Castro tam pro garinestura ut in reparacione domorum et bretagiorum

delivered one oak in Nabness, two oaks in Thwaites, and twelve oaks in the same place, worth 6^d each; he sold at that time to William Davidson twelve oaks in Allantoftes, and about 300 oaks by estimation in Scalby Hay. He appears after being summoned, and says that while he was constable of the Castle and keeper of the forest to Earl Thomas the latter ordered him by letter to cause a house to be built at Lockton for Edmund Crauncester, with suitable timber felled wherever he thought most meet, as a gift from the Earl, in the building of which house twenty-eight oaks were employed. When he rendered his account to the auditors, Robert Silkstone and Simon Balderston,* these oaks for the building of the house were passed, and he craves leave to refer to the auditor's rolls, or he is prepared to prove his statement by the evidence of the forest officers, whichever the Court shall think fit. Further, he says that Earl Thomas commanded him by letter to wait in obedience upon one Hugh de Quilly, who had been deputed by the Earl to reside in Pickering Castle as one of

* Cf. p. 14, but the timber accounts do not occur on the rolls; perhaps another year is referred to.

ejusdem diversimode quam pro focali ibidem per quatuor annos in presencia dicti Comitis se tunc ibi commorantis predictæ ex quercus de quercubus predictis expendite fuerunt ibidem omnino; absque [234b] hoc quod ipse aliquid inde ad opus suum retinuit, seu alicui alii dedit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur per eosdem, quam quidem literam de prefato Hugone intendendo idem Johannes profert hic et que hoc testantur. Et quoad lx et xj quercus et robras dicit quod diverse litere sibi transmise fuerunt a predicto Thoma de illis quercubus diversis hominibus liberandis; unam videlicet literam pro xxiiij quercubus de melioribus in foresta de Pikeryng et Neuton crescentibus liberandis magistro Roberto de Pikeryng tunc decano Eboracensi, et unam literam pro xiiij quercubus liberandis ad Castrum pro maeremio ad diversas res et necessarias faciendas, et aliam literam ad tres quercus liberandas Johanni de Munmewe pro maeremio, et unam literam ad quatuor quercus liberandas ipsi Johanni similiter pro maeremio extra parcum de Pikeryng, et unam literam pro duobus lignis liberandis Thome forestario de Pikeryng, et unam literam pro uno robore liberando Agneti de Esyngwald, et unam literam pro duobus lignis liberandis Johanni de Esyngwald, et unam literam pro uno ligno liberando pro maeremio extra parcum Johanni filio Isabelle de Esyngwald, et unam literam pro quatuor lignis liberandis Willelmo de Everley pro maeremio, et unam literam pro duobus lignis liberandis fratribus de Scardeburgh, et unam literam pro duobus lignis liberandis Johanni de Pikeryng

the garrison there, and that 110 oaks were used partly for the fortifications and repair of the buildings and stockades, and partly for fuel for four years during the Earl's residence there, and he denies that he ever took any for his own use or gave them away to anyone else. He prays that this may be inquired into, and he produces the letter directing him to attend on Hugh de Quilly. Further he says that Earl Thomas by several letters directed him to deliver seventy-one oaks and trees* to several men, viz.: twenty-four of the better sort of oaks growing in the Forest of Pickering and Newton to Robert Pickering, Dean of York; fourteen oaks for timber to be supplied to the Castle for several necessary purposes; three oaks and again four oaks outside Pickering [? Blansby] Park for timber to John Monmouth; two logs to Thomas, forester of Pickering; an oak to Agnes of Easingwold; two logs to John of Easingwold; a log for timber outside the park to John, son of Isabella of Easingwold; four logs to William Everley for timber;

* *Robra* does not, so I am aware, occur in any glossary. One would expect it to mean an *ash* *fraxinus* not occurring, and yet ashes must have existed at this date. The only conjecture in favour of which there is anything to be said is, that it is put for *robur*, and means an oak.

clerico, et unam literam pro duabus quercubus liberandis Thome le Taillour pro maeremio, et unam literam pro quatuor quercubus in Haia de Scalby liberandis Willelmo le Baker pro maeremio, et unam literam pro uno ligno in predicta Haia liberando Willelmo Caretter de Semer pro maeremio, et unam literam pro uno ligno liberando Agneti Todde et unam literam pro duobus robis in Haia de Scalby liberandis fratribus minoribus de Scardeburgh, et unam literam pro vij quercubus liberandis Hugoni Botacoumbe, et unam literam pro uno ligno liberando Willelmo Bygge de dono dicti Comititis, que quidem ligna fuerunt quercus et robre, et profert literas predictas que hoc testantur. Et dicit quod ipse dictas quercus et robras virtute literarum predictarum hominibus predictis in literis predictis contentis liberavit, absque hoc quod ipse aliquas quercus seu robras inde ad opus suum proprium retinuit seu alicui alii dedit, et hoc petit quod inquiretur per eosdem ministros foreste etc. Et quoad xij quercus etc. dicit quod ipse virtute cujusdam litere sibi directe pro stauro domini in foresta predicta multiplicando secundum consilium et avisamentum Elie de Stapleton ;* et similiter quoad predictas quercus et robras quas vendidisse debuit extra Haiam de Scalby, precii cujuslibet vjd, dicit similiter quod idem Comes per aliam literam sibi mandavit quod de quercubus siccis† et robis et aliis lignis in majori parte desiccatis, et aliis arboribus que de die in diem viridariam amittebant in Haia de Scalby, vendicioni exponeret et de denariis inde provenientibus staurum domini infra predictam forestam multiplicaret per literas ipsius Comititis quas hic profert et que hoc testantur ; virtute cujus litere ipse quercus et robras et ligna sicca†

two logs to the Friars of Scarborough ; two logs to John Pickering, Clerk ; two oaks to Thomas Taylor for timber ; four oaks in Scalby Hay to William Baker for timber ; a log in the same Hay to William Carter, of Seamer, for timber ; a log to Agnes Tedde, and two trees in Scalby Hay to the Grey Friars of Scarborough ; seven oaks to Hugh Buttercumb ; a log to William Bigge of the gift of the Earl ; all which logs were oaks and trees : and he produces the letters. He declares that he delivered the said oaks and trees by virtue of the said letters, and never appropriated any to his own use or gave them away to anyone else. He prays that the officers of the forest may inquire into this. He was further directed, after consultation with Elias Stapylton, to sell twelve oaks and also the oaks and trees which he is said to have sold at the price of 6d each in Scalby Hay, being dry oaks and trees for the

* The verb is omitted.

† The word in the Coucher Book and in the Hale and Maynard MSS. is *scutis*, for which I am unable to suggest any meaning. In Exch. we find *siccis*, and I have, therefore, substituted it as being in all probability the more correct reading.

in eadem prostravit et vendidit virtute litere predictæ et de denariis inde provenientibus s'aurum suum ibidem multiplicavit, absque hoc quod aliqua ligna eorundem ad opus suum [135] proprium devenerunt seu ea alicui alii dedit. Et hoc petit similiter quod inquiratur per eosdem ministros. Ideo inquiratur inde veritas per eosdem ministros. Qui scilicet forestarii, viridarii et regardatores inde onerati et jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes predictas ex quercus prout idem Johannes superius asserit expendite fuerunt circa reparacionem domorum et bretagiorum in eodem castro et pro focali ex precepto domini Comitis tunc ibidem commorantis, et de aliis quercubus et robris residuis dicunt quod ipse dedit quinque quercus extra dominicos boscos foreste predictæ diversis hominibus dum fuit ballivus ibidem, precii cujuslibet vj^d, et residue quercus et robre vendite fuerunt pro stauro multiplicando ut superius asserit, absque hoc quod aliquas plures quercus et robras vel ligna ad opus suum proprium retinuit, seu alicui alii dedit. Ideo idem Johannes quoad quinque quercus predictas respondeat domino Comiti de precio earundem, videlicet xxx^d, precii cujuslibet vj^d, et pro forisfactura earundem xxx^s, et nichilominus in misericordia. Postea predictus Johannes invenit

most part dead, and trees which day by day were going back, and out of the proceeds to purchase fresh store of trees, and this he said that he did, and he produces the letter of warrant, and denies that he ever appropriated any to his own use or gave them away to anyone else. He prays that the officers of the forest may inquire into this also. An inquisition is directed. The Foresters, Verderers, and Regarders being sworn and charged, find that 110 oaks were used as the said John asserts in and about the repair of the buildings and stockades of the Castle and for fuel at the order of the Earl who was then residing there, and as to the rest of the oaks and trees whilst he was Bailiff he gave five oaks worth 6^d each out of* the demesne woods to several persons, and the rest of the oaks and trees were sold for the purpose of increasing the store of trees as he asserts, and that he never appropriated any other oaks, trees, or logs, or gave them to anyone else. Therefore let the same John answer to the Earl 2^s 6^d for the price of five oaks (6^d each) and 30^s for the offence; and nevertheless he is

* Another meaning, and perhaps the most grammatical, would be "outside the demesne woods." I have adopted my translation because, otherwise the bailiff would have committed a double offence, both against the Earl, as lord of the forest, and the proprietor of the wood, whose name one would therefore expect to be mentioned. It has, however, been suggested to me that the reference is probably to timber outside the demesne woods, but belonging to the Lord. That is to say, timber not in a wood at all. If this is so, *extra* would have its proper sense.

in mercy manucaptors prout infra patet, et quoad residuum tocius presentacionis predictus Johannes eat sine die.

Presentant eciam iidem Jurati quod Johannes de Kylvyngton tempore quo fuit constabularius et custos castri de Pikeryng et predictæ foreste prostrare fecit cvij quercus in foresta predicta et cccv quercus et ramos quercuum in Halghryse et Birkhouth, et xij quercus et c ramos quercuum in foresta predicta et liberavit Johanni de Dalton sex quercus in Halgh in foresta predicta, et Johanni de Bulmer duas quercus in Centoftheved, et Willmo le Carter unam quercum in Sypplyngs, et Thome le Porter unam quercum in Waterfaldale, et prefato Willo le Carter unam quercum in Halgh, et unam quercum Margarete Foxholes in Centoft, et Radulpho le Bedele unam quercum in Waterfaldale, et Rogero Trutcok unam quercum in Centoftheved, et in Haia de Scalby lx quercus similiter cepit, et comburere cepit apud Pikeryng sub Neuton [in] Holgate xiiij quercus et xvij ramos et vij quercus in Stayngatenese pro carbonibus inde faciendis; et quod tempore suo capte fuerunt in eadem foresta cxi et xij cervi et cxi et xix bisse et dame et vituli. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et dicit quod ipse tempore quo honor, castrum et foresta de Pikeryng fuerunt in manu domini E., quondam Regis Anglie, patris domini Regis nunc, post mortem dicti Thome Comitis Lancastrie, fuit deputatus per

Afterwards he finds sureties as appears below, and as to the rest of the indictment is acquitted.

John Kilvington, whilst he was constable and keeper of Pickering Castle and Forest, caused to be felled one hundred and seven oaks in the forest, and three hundred and five oaks and branches of oaks in Haugh Rise and Birkhow, and again thirteen oaks and one hundred branches of oaks in the forest. He delivered six oaks in Haugh to John Dalton, two oaks in Saintofthead* to John Bulmer, an oak in Cypplyng to William Carter, an oak in Waterfalldale to Thomas Porter, an oak in Haugh to William Carter, an oak in Saintoft to Margaret Foxholes, an oak in Waterfalldale to Ralph Beadle, an oak in Saintoft-head to Roger Trutcock. He also took sixty oaks in Scalby Hay, and took in Pickering below Newton at Holgate† fourteen oaks and seventeen branches, and at Staingate Ness‡ seven oaks for burning into charcoal. In his time one hundred and fifty-two harts and one hundred and fifty-nine hinds, fallow-deer and calves were taken in the forest. He is summoned and appears. He says that whilst the Honor, Castle and Forest of Pickering were in the hands of King Edward II.,

* Not far from Cawthorn.

† North of Farwath.

‡ Stonygate Moor is west of Allerston.

commissionem domini Regis predicti ad castrum et forestam de Pikeryng custodiendam; et dicit quoad cxl et vj [? iij] quercus de quercubus predictis idem dominus Rex mandavit ei quod ipse predictas clx et tres quercus prostrare faceret in foresta predicta et eas cariare faceret usque castrum de Scardeburgh ibidem liberandas Roberto Waweyn et Alexandro de Bergh tunc firmariis ejusdem ville de Scardeburgh pro reparacione et emendacione domorum, murorum et poncium castri sui de Scardeburgh, virtute cujus mandati ipse predictas clx et tres quercus in foresta predicta prostrare fecit et eas usque Scardeburgh cariari, de [235b] quibus quidem clx et tribus quercubus ipse postmodum in curia domini Regis patris coram Baronibus suis de Scaccario, presentibus firmariis predictis, habuit allocationem, et de hoc vocat recordum rotulorum et memorandum Scaccarii predicti de tempore predicto; et quoad duas quercus de quercubus predictis dicit quod idem dominus Rex per breve suum de privato sigillo ei mandavit quod ipse duas quercus pro maeremio liberare faceret prefato Johanni de Dalton de dono ipsius domini Regis, quod quidem breve profert hic et quod hoc testatur; et dicit quod ipse virtute brevis predicti predictas quercus prefato Johanni liberavit, unde petit judicium etc.: et quoad ccc quercus et l ramos dicit quod ipse predictos ramos prostrare fecit pro emendacione et reparacione portarum, turrellorum et domorum in eodem castro de mandato predicti domini Regis, de quibus ipse postmodum in Curia domini Regis patris etc., coram Baronibus suis de Scaccario pro audito compoto suo petiit allocationem

after the death of Earl Thomas, he was appointed by the King's Commission Keeper of the Castle and Forest. He says that the King commanded him to fell one hundred and forty-three oaks, dispatch them to Scarborough Castle and deliver them to Robert Waweyn and Alexander de Bergh, then farmers* of Scarborough Town, for repair of the buildings, walls and bridges of the Castle, by virtue of which command he caused the same one hundred and forty-three oaks to be felled and carried to Scarborough, and further that in the presence of the said farmers his accounts for the one hundred and forty-three oaks were passed in the King's Court before the Barons of the Exchequer, and he craves leave to refer to the Exchequer records of that date. The same King by writ of privy seal commanded him to deliver two more of the oaks to John Dalton as a gift from the King for timber, which writ he produces and it is vouched, and he says that by virtue of the writ he delivered the oaks to John. Wherefore he prays judgment. He caused three hundred oaks and fifty branches to be felled for the repair of gates, towers and buildings in the Castle at the King's command,* in respect of which his accounts were at his request heard

* See Appendix.

et obtinuit, et de hoc vocat recordum rotulorum et memorandorum dicti Scaccarii de tempore predicto ; et quoad ceteros quercus et ramos dicit quod ipse nullos habuit seu dedit sicut presentatum est, et hoc petit quod inquiratur ; et quoad decem cervos et vij bissas et vitulos dicit quod idem dominus Rex per breve suum mandavit ei quod ipse decimam venacionis sue foreste predictæ, que Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis competeat per concessionem progenitorum ipsius domini Regis factam et secundum quod idem Abbas et predecessores sui tam tempore progenitorum ipsius domini Regis (factam) quam antecessorum domini Comitum nunc illam in eadem prius obtinuerunt, decimam predictam totius venacionis eidem Abbati liberare faceret ; virtute cujus brevis ipse predictos decem cervos et septem bissas et vitulos nomine decime sue de foresta predicta sibi competentem liberavit, quod quidem breve idem Johannes profert hic et quod hoc testatur, cujus quidem breve datum est apud Hathelray xx die Junii anno regni sui sextodecimo. Et quoad alios decem cervos de cervis predictis dicit quod iidem Barones de Scaccario super compotum suum ibidem allocarunt sibi viginti et quatuor solidos pro misis et expensis per ipsum apposis in capcione cervorum predictorum quos de mandato domini Regis ceperat, et pro sale empto pro eisdem saliendis, necnon in cariagio dictorum cervorum usque Eboracum, Rogero de Somerville tunc vicecomiti per ipsum Johannem liberandum, et de hoc vocat recordum rotulorum et memorandorum Scaccarii predicti. Et quoad l damas et xij bissas de damis et bissetis predictis dicit quod

and passed in the King's Court before the Barons of the Exchequer, and he craves leave to refer to the Exchequer records of that date. He further says that he never had or gave away the other oaks and branches that he is indicted for, and he asks that this may be inquired into. He says that the King by writ ordered him to deliver the tithe of venison in the forest, which belonged to the Abbot of St. Mary's under the grant of the King's progenitors, and in accordance with what the Abbot and his predecessors have always enjoyed in the time, not only of the King's progenitors but of the Earl's ancestors ; by virtue of which writ he delivered ten harts and seven hinds and calves as the proper amount of tithe. He produces the writ and it is vouched ; it is dated Haddlesey, 20 June, 1322. As to ten more of the harts he says that the Barons of the Exchequer allowed him in his accounts 24^s for expenses incurred in taking the said harts which he took by the King's command, and for salt bought for salting them, and in their carriage to York where they were delivered by John himself to Roger Somerville then Sheriff ; and he craves leave to refer to the Exchequer records. Further the King by writ of privy seal commanded him to permit

idem dominus E. per breve suum sub sigillo privato mandavit ei quod ipse permetteret Willelmum Bacon et Hugonem de Chasteleyn capere predictas damas et bissas in foresta predicta, et eis foret intendens et auxilians, necnon cariaium pro venacione inde ipso Regi carienda habere faceret, quod quidem breve profert hic et hoc testatur; virtute cujus brevis predicti Willelmus et Hugo dictam venacionem ceperunt et domino Regi cariare fecerunt de ipsius permissione, unde petit iudicium etc. Et quoad xxx cervos et l bissas et vitulos dicit quod predictae fere acciderunt in morina, quorum corpora putrida suspensa fuerunt super quercus in foresta predicta, et de hoc vocat recordum viridariorum etc. Et quoad residuos tam cervos quam damas et vitulos [et] bissas dicit quod nulli capti fuerunt [236] ibidem nec per ipsum nec per aliquem alium et hoc paratus est verificare prout hic certietur super allocacione facta coram Baronibus de Scaccario dicti Regis [ut] predictum est. Dictum est eidem Johanni quod habeat hic coram prefatis Justiciariis die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape allocaciones predictas, si sibi viderit expedire; et tunc inquiratur inde veritas super aliis responsis ipsius Johannis in premissis etc. Ad quem diem apud Pikeryng coram prefatis Ricardo de Wylughby, et Johanne de Hambury venit predictus Johannes et protulit breve domini Regis prefatis Justiciariis in hec verba. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie Justiciariis Itinerantibus ad placita Foreste dilecti consanguinei et fidelis nostri Henrici Comitis

William Bacon and Hugh Castellain to take fifty fallow-deer and twelve hinds in the forest, and to assist them in so doing, and to provide for the carriage of the venison to the King, which writ he produces and it is vouched; by virtue of which writ William and Hugh took the said venison and caused it to be carried to the King; wherefore he prays judgment.

Thirty harts and fifty hinds died of murrain and their putrid carcasses were hanged on the oaks in the forest; for this he craves leave to refer to the verderers' records. As to the remaining harts, fallow-deer, calves and hinds, he says that none were ever taken there by himself or any one else, and this he is prepared to prove as it was so certified on the passing of his accounts before the Barons of the Exchequer, as before mentioned.

John is ordered to produce here before the Justices on Monday, 13 March, 1335, the accounts so passed, if he thinks fit, and then the truth as to his other answers will be inquired into. At which day he appeared at Pickering before Richard Willoughby and John Hanbury and produced the King's writ addressed to the Justices in these words: Edward by the grace of God, &c., to the Justices in Eyre holding the

Lancastrie in foresta de Pikeryng salutem. Cum nos nuper ad prosecutionem Johannis de Kilington nobis suggerentis ipsum tempore quo custodiam castri et honoris de Pikeryng in manu domini E. nuper Regis Anglie patris nostri existencium habuit ex commissione dicti patris nostri, diversas quercus in dicta foresta de Pikeryng pro emendacione et reparacione domorum, murorum, poncium et gardinorum in castro nostro de Scardeburgh de mandato dicti patris nostri prostrasse et illas usque idem castrum de Scardeburgh cariari ac eas Roberto Waweyn et Alexandro de Bergh tunc firmariis ville nostre de Scardeburgh pro reparacione et emendacione predictis liberari fecisse, et diversos cervos in eadem foresta ad opus dicti patris nostri de mandato suo similiter cepisse, et de eisdem quercubus et cervis ad Scaccarium nostrum computasse, ipsumque Johannem de quercubus et cervis predictis coram vobis jam esse occasionatum; volentesque ea de causa certiorari si idem Johannes de quercubus pro reparacione et emendacione defectuum dicti castri de Scardeburgh in foresta predicta prostratis et de cervis in eadem foresta ad opus dicti patris nostri captis ad Scaccarium predictum ut predictum est computaverit necne, et si sic, tunc de quercubus quot et de quot cervis, quo anno, qualiter et quomodo, mandavimus Thesaurario et Baronibus nostris de Scaccario quod scrutatis rotulis et memorandis Scaccarii predicti compotum ipsius Johannis in hac parte contingentibus nos de eo quod inde

pleas of the Forest of Pickering of our dear and faithful cousin, Henry Earl of Lancaster, greeting. Whereas at the suggestion* of John Kilvington that at the time when he had by Royal Commission the custody of the Castle and Honour, then being in the hand of our father King Edward, he felled at our father's command several oaks in Pickering Forest for the repair of the buildings, walls, bridges and gardens in Scarborough Castle, and had them carried thither and delivered to Robert Waweyn and Alexander de Bergh then farmers of that Town; and in the same way took several harts in the same Forest at our father's command for his use, and has accounted at the Exchequer for such oaks and harts, and is now being prosecuted before you for the same oaks and harts, we wishing to be certified whether or no John has accounted at the Exchequer for the oaks felled for the repair of defects in Scarborough Castle, and for harts taken for the use of our father, and if so, for how many oaks and harts, in what year, and in what form and manner, have commanded the Treasurer and Barons of the

* The suggestio was the technical term for the petition upon which an extraordinary writ was issued. It may be said to have been an ancestor of the later Chancery Bill. Without this explanation the paraphrase of "suggestion," which is chosen for brevity, might be misleading.

invenirent in Cancellaria nostra sub sigillo Scaccarii predicti distincte et aperte redderent certiores, ac per certificacionem predictorum Thesaurarii et Baronum ad mandatum nostrum predictum in Cancellariam nostram missam sit compertum quod predictus Johannes oneravit se in compoto suo de tempore quo fuit custos castri et honoris predictorum de centum et sexaginta et tribus quercubus in dicta foresta de Pikeryng prostratis virtute cujusdam commissionis dicti patris nostri eidem Johanni et aliis ad inquirendum de defectibus in dicto castro de Scardeburgh et ad maeremium in foresta de Pikeryng quod pro dictis defectibus emendandis necessarium foret, prosterendum, et usque dictum castrum de Scardeburgh cariandum, facte; et quod liberavit quercus illas prefatis Roberto et Alexandro tunc firmariis ville de Scardeburgh per indenturam; et quod idem Johannes habuit allocacionem in compoto suo de viginti et quatuor solidis pro misis et expensis per ipsum apposis in capcione decem cervorum in dicta foresta de Pikeryng et pro sale empto pro eisdem cervis saliendis et in cariagio dictorum cervorum de foresta predicta usque Eboracum [236b] Rogero de Somervill tunc vicecomiti ibidem per ipsum Johannem liberandorum, prout per breve dicti patris nostri de privato sigillo suo eidem Johanni directum et per indenturam inter ipsum Johannem et predictum Rogerum de Somervill liberacionem dictorum cervorum testificantem in dicti Scaccarii

Exchequer to search the Exchequer records touching John's accounts, and certify to us in our Chancery clearly and distinctly under the Exchequer seal what they might find therein. Moreover, by the certificate of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer returned at our command into Chancery, it was found that John had charged himself in his account for the time when he was keeper of the Castle and Honour with one hundred and sixty-three oaks felled in the Forest of Pickering, by virtue of a certain commission from our father directing the said John and others to inquire into the defects of Scarborough Castle, and to fell in Pickering Forest what timber might be necessary to repair those defects and to carry it to Scarborough Castle; and that he delivered the said oaks to the said Robert and Alexander, then farmers of the town; and was allowed in his accounts 24^s for expenses incurred by him in taking ten harts in Pickering Forest, in purchasing salt for salting them and in carriage of them from the Forest to York, where they were delivered by the said John to Roger de Somerville then Sheriff. This appears by our father's writ of privy seal directed to the said John and by an indented acknowledgement of the delivery of the harts made between him and Roger de Somerville, in the custody of the Exchequer. Wherefore we command you that you.

residencia patebat. Vobis mandamus quod ipsum Johannem de predictis centum et sexaginta et tribus quercubus per ipsum in dicta foresta ut premittitur prostratis, seu pro dictis decem cervis per ipsum in eadem foresta sic captis coram vobis in Itinere vestro predicto non occasionetis, molestetis in aliquo seu gravetis, ipsum inde pacem habere permittentes, et districtionem si quam ei ea occasione fieri feceritis sine dilacione relaxari faciatis eidem. Teste me ipso apud Boneye vj die Marcii anno regni nostri nono. Et super hoc inspecto brevi predicto compertum est allocacionem prefato Johanni fieri in Scaccario predicto de clx et tribus quercubus et decem cervis tantum; ideo quoad hoc idem Johannes quietus. Et quoad residuum tocus presentacionis idem Johannes petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino Comite in hac parte et admittitur per finem xx libr. per plegios Rogeri Trutcek, Edmundi de Hastyng junioris, Johannis filii Alani de Thornton et Rogeri Long, qui eciam manuceperunt pro eo quod idem Johannes amodo bene se geret et in foresta predicta non forisfaciet etc.

Presentatum est per forestarios et convictum per viridarios et alios ministros ejusdem foreste quod Johannes de Dalton habuit in foresta predicta infra dominicum de dono Ade de Skelton nuper custodis foreste duas quercus et de dono Johannis de Kilvyngton* nuper ballivi

do not in your Eyre further prosecute, molest at all or vex the said John on account of the one hundred and sixty-three oaks felled by him in the forest as abovementioned or the ten harts taken by him in the same, suffering him to enjoy our peace, and that you without delay withdraw any distraint which you may have made on account thereof. Dated Boneye, 6 March, 1335.

This writ was examined and it was ascertained that allowance had been made to the said John in the Exchequer as to the 163 oaks and ten harts; therefore as to these he is acquitted, and as to the rest of the indictment he begs that he may be permitted to make a fine with the Earl, and leave is granted to him. He is to pay a fine of £20 and he finds sureties for payment and for his future good behaviour.

The foresters present and the verderers and other officers of the forest convict John Dalton that he had twenty oaks in the forest within the demesne† of the gift of Adam Skelton, late keeper of the forest,

* This is the first occasion on which this, the correct form, appears in the original, although in most cases I have restored it in place of Kilnington or some other variation.

† This word has several meanings, slightly varying one from another. Here it seems used to distinguish woods of which the Earl was owner from those belonging to other persons over which he had forestal rights.

ibidem sex quercus et quod ipse octo carectatas bosci quas habuit nomine liberacionis sue pro housebote et haiebote infra forestam tanquam pertinentes ad liberum tenementum suum in Pikeryng cariauit usque Kirkeby Mysperton extra limites* foreste contra assisam ejusdem. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum. Postea venit predictus Johannes coram Justiciariis et super hoc convictus respondeat domino comiti de precio quercuum predictarum videlicet iiij^s, precii cujuslibet vj^d, et pro forisfactura earundem xvij^s, et similiter de precio bosci xvj^d, precii carectate ij^d; et pro forisfactura earundem xvj^s eo quod infra etc., et predicta liberacio ipsius Johannis quoad ipsum Johannem in foresta predicta capiatur in manum domini, et nichilominus idem Johannes in misericordia. Postea venit predictus Johannes et invenit manucaptos quod amodo se bene geret prout alibi patet.

Dicunt eciam quod de lignis prostratis tempore quo Ricardus de Skelton fuit custos castri de Pikeryng prostrate fuerunt pro mora Edmundi nuper Comitis et consortis sue apud Pikeryng per sex dies in Ieme xxx quercus in dominicis de Pikeryng, et alia vice ad opus Thome Comitis Lancastrie et Henrici fratris ejus nunc Comitis per quinque dies commorancium apud Pikeryng sex quercus, et tercia vice in mora dicti Thome Comitis per quatuor dies ibidem quatuor quercus

and six oaks of the gift of John Kilvington, late bailiff, and that he carried to Kirkby Misperton beyond the forest boundaries contrary to the assize of the Forest eight cartloads of wood which he claimed as livery wood appurtenant to his freehold in Pickering for housebote and haybote.

He is summoned and appears, is convicted and ordered to answer to the Earl for the price; namely 4^s for the oaks at 6^d each and 18^s for the offence, and in like manner 1^s 4^d for the wood at 2^d the cartload, and 16^s for the offence. His livery is seized in the hands of the Earl and he himself is in mercy. Afterwards he appears and finds sureties for his good behaviour as appears elsewhere.

Further they say as to the logs felled whilst Richard Skelton was keeper of Pickering Castle, thirty oaks in the demesne woods were felled during six days in winter that Edmund, formerly Earl of Lancaster, and his wife, were residing at Pickering, and on another occasion six oaks during five days that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and Henry his brother, the present Earl, were residing at Pickering, and on a third occasion four oaks during four days that Earl Thomas was residing there, each oak being worth 6^d, and that the same Robert [? Richard]

* The boundaries given at pages 5 and 21 of Vol. I., N.S., include Kirkby Misperton in Pickering Forest.

de dominicis precii cujuslibet vj^d; et dicunt quod idem Ricardus vendidit ix^{xx} robras in Aleynoftes precii cujuslibet v^s, et totum alnetum in Aleynoftes pro xx Marcis cuidam Radulpho del Mylne, et similiter vendidit xxx siccas* robras in Haia de Scalby precii cujuslibet iij^d diversis hominibus de Scardeburgh et similiter [237] totum alnetum in Foulewod quibusdam Willelmo de Harum [et] Johanni filio Walteri, nesciunt quo warranto. Et quia superius patet quod predictus Ricardus de Skelton mortuus est, ideo respondeant ejus tenentes.

De cervis autem dicunt quod tunc temporis capti fuerunt in eadem foresta ix^{xx} cervi et cc bisse et vituli, et Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis pro decima sua dicte foreste liberavit xvij cervos et xxiiij bissas et vitulos, et in morina cc cervi et ccc bisse—Summa cervorum cciiij^{xx} et xvij et bissarum et vitulorum Dxxiiij.

De tempore quo Willelmus Leure fuit custos ibidem capti fuerunt xvij cervi et xxxij bisse, et Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis nomine decime sue duos cervos et tres bissas liberavit, et in morina xx cervi et xl bisse.

De tempore ipsius Willelmi eciam dicunt quod prostrate fuerunt xxviiij acre de subbosco in Langondale et vendite fuerunt Isabelle de Vescy de Malton et Willelmo de Bolton tunc persone ecclesie de

sold nine score oaks in Allantoftes at 5^s the score, and a whole alder plantation in Allantoftes to one Ralph Milne for £13 6^s 8^d, and in like manner sold to several men of Scarborough thirty dry oaks in Scalby Hay at the price of 4^d each, and in like manner the whole alder plantation at Fulwood to William Harom and John, son of Walter; by what right is not known. Since it appears above that Richard Skelton is dead, let those holding† his lands answer for his offences.

As to red deer they say that at that time nine score harts and two hundred hinds and calves were taken; eighteen harts and twenty-four hinds and calves were delivered to the Abbot of St. Mary, as tithe of the forest, and two hundred harts and three hundred hinds died of murrain. Total, three hundred and ninety-eight harts and five hundred and twenty-four hinds and calves.

During the time that William Le Eure was keeper there, there were taken eighteen harts and thirty-two hinds, two harts and three hinds were delivered as tithe to the Abbot of St. Mary's, and twenty harts and forty hinds died of murrain. They also say that in his time twenty-eight acres of underwood were felled in Langatdale and sold to Isabella de Vescy of Malton, and William Bolton, then parson of

* See note, page 128.

† These seem to have been his heirs or successors, not *his tenants* in the ordinary sense of the word, who were liable.

Kirkeby Mysperton, et idem Willelmus vendidit de subbosco tunc Priori de Malton viij acras, precii cujuslibet acre tresdecim solidos et quatuor denaria; qui omnes mortui sunt prout idem ministri testantur, set dicunt quod idem Willelmus warranto fecit. Ideo etc.

Dicunt eciam quod idem Willelmus Leure dum fuit custos ibidem dedit pluribus dominis diversos cursus ad venacionem domini, videlicet domino Henrico de Percy et prefate Isabelle de Vescy qui obierunt; ita quod tunc capti fuerunt quatuor cervi et tres bisse, qui venacionem asportaverunt. Ideo etc.

Dicunt eciam quod idem Ricardus de Skelton dedit quendam cursum ad venacionem domini domino Antonio tunc Dunelmensi Episcopo, ad quem cursum capti fuerunt xxx cervi, bisse et vituli, et alia vice dedit idem Ricardus quendam cursum domino Rogero Bigoti Comiti [qui omnes] venacionem inde secum asportaverunt; set quia testatum est quod obierunt, ideo etc.

De tempore Ade de Skelton, nuper custodis castri et foreste predictarum, dicunt iidem ministri quod prostrati fuerunt tempore suo apud Pikeryng sex quercus una vice pro focali in mora domini Comitis nunc apud Pikeryng, et in combustione carbonum apud Worthfal octo quercus [et] xxiiij rami quercuum; et idem Adam cepit unam quercum in Whatres et xv quercus [et] ex ramos in Halgh et illas cariauit usque Belynause ad unam grandiam [? grangiam] ad opus suum proprium inde faciendam, et similiter viij quercus ad unam

Kirkby Misperton, and the latter sold eight acres of the underwood to the then Prior of Malton at 13^s 4^d the acre. The officers of the Forest give in evidence that all the above are dead, but they say that William had authority to act so. They further state that while William Le Eure was keeper there, he gave several hunts after the Earl's game to many lords, for instance to Henry Percy and Isabella de Vescy, who are dead; so that there were taken and carried away four harts and three hinds.

They further state that Richard Skelton gave a hunt after the Earl's game to Lord Anthony, then Bishop of Durham, at which hunt thirty harts, hinds and calves were taken, and on another occasion he gave a hunt to Roger Bigot, who all carried off their game; but since their deaths are proved, therefore etc.

The same officers state that in the time of Adam Skelton, late keeper of the Castle and forest, six oaks were on one occasion felled at Pickering for fuel during the residence there of the present Earl, and eight oaks and twenty-four boughs of oaks in burning charcoal at Waterfall [?], and he took an oak in Whatres and fifteen oaks and one hundred and ten boughs in Haugh, and carried them to Belynause to

beriarum [?] bercariam] faciendam in Therdale et vendidit in valle de Dalby v^{xx} et vij siccis robras et liberavit Rogero le Long unam quercum in Halgh, et unam quercum Johanni Fabro in Whates, et unam quercum in Kelgate Galfrido Benne, et unam quercum in Waytherfoye Hugoni le Taillour, et Roberto le Bruys decano Eboracensi viij quercus in Whates et in Halugh et eidem decano quatuor ramos quercuum in Birkhowe, et Johanni filio Isabelle tres quercus in Halugh, et vicario de Pikeryng unam quercum in Halugh et unam quercum in Haythouth, et prefato Galfrido Benne duas quercus ibidem, et Cristine que fuit uxor Thome le Taillour duas quercus [237b] in dominicis de Rise, et Roberto Bellard unam quercum in Birkhouth, et Willelmo de Latymer duas quercus in dominicis de Dalby, et Bartholomeo de Fanacourt unam quercum ibidem, et Johanni le Slatter unam quercum in Langedale, et Johanni de Malton duas quercus, et Radulpho le Bedele unam quercum; et vendidit in Haia de Scalby cclx siccis* robras, et in Aleyntoftes prostrate fuerunt xij quercus, et in Lynwhates iiij quercus ad opus castri ut dicebatur, nesciunt quo warranto. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum, et quia obiit, ideo respondeant ejus terre tenentes etc.

De cervis autem dicunt iidem ministri quod capti fuerunt in ipsius tempore lx cervi et ix^{xx} bisse et vituli, et Abbati beate Marie

make a barn [?] for his own use, and in like manner eight oaks to make a sheepfold in Therdale. He sold one hundred and seven dry oaks in Dalby Dale, and delivered to Roger Long one oak in Haugh, to John Smith one oak in Whates, to Geoffrey Benne one oak in Keldgate, to Hugh Taylor one oak in Waterfall [?], to Robert Bruce, Dean of York, eight oaks in Whates and Haugh, to the same dean four boughs in Birkhow, to John son of Isabella three oaks in Haugh, to the vicar of Pickering one oak in Haugh, and one oak at Hay House [?], to Geoffrey Benne two oaks there, to Christina, late wife of Thomas Taylor, two oaks in the demesne woods of Risa, to Robert Bellard one oak in Birkhow, to William Latymer two oaks in the demesne woods of Dalby, to Bartholomew de Fanacourt one oak there, to John Slater one oak in Langdale, to John Malton two oaks, and to Ralph Beadle one oak. He sold two hundred and sixty dry oaks in Scalby Hay, and twelve oaks were felled in Allantoftes, and four oaks in Linthwaites, as was said, for the use of the Castle, but by what authority is not known. He is summoned, and as he is dead those holding his land are to answer for him. The same officers state that in his time sixty harts and one hundred and eighty hinds and calves

* See note page 128.

Eboracensis pro decima sua vj cervi et xvij bisse, et in morina cc cervi et ccc bisse et vituli.

Dicunt eciam iidem Jurati quod tempore Simonis Simion* nuper constabularii castri et custodis foreste predictæ prostrate fuerunt in foresta predicta due quercus quarum una liberata fuit Ade atte More et altera Johanni Fabro; et quod tempore predicti Simonis capti fuerunt duo cervi, quatuor bisse et quatuor dame pretextu warranti domini Comitis ut intelligunt; et in morina ibidem, ut asseritur, sex cervi et xiiij bisse. Ideo etc.

De tempore Radulphi de Hasting nunc constabularii castri et custodis foreste predictæ dicunt iidem ministri quod prostrate fuerunt pro focali ad usum domini Comitis nunc per duas vices in Gundale et Yates xj quercus, et liberate fuerunt Willelmo de Colby decano Eboracensi in Halugh iiij quercus, et Willelmo Bruys due quercus, et Johanni Fabro una quercus, Galfrido Benne una quercus, Alexandro de Harpham una quercus, Johanni Boys una quercus et Roberto Camerario due quercus; et vendidit in Aleyntoftes lx quercus, precii

were taken, and six harts and eighteen hinds were delivered as tithe to the Abbot of St. Mary's; two hundred harts and three hundred hinds and calves died of murrain. The Jury also present, that whilst Simon Symeon was constable of the Castle and keeper of the forest, two oaks were felled in the forest, of which one was delivered to Adam atte More and the other to John Smith, and two harts, four hinds and four fallow-deer by virtue, as they understand, of a warrant from the Earl; and it is said that six harts and fourteen hinds died of murrain.

The same officers say, in the time of Ralph Hastings, now constable of the Castle and keeper of the forest, eleven oaks were felled in Gundale and Yates on two occasions for fuel for the use of the present Earl, and four oaks in Haugh were delivered to William Colby, dean of York, and two oaks to William Bruce, one oak to John Smith, one oak to Geoffrey Benne, one oak to Alexander Harpham, one oak to John Boys, and two oaks to Robert Chamberlain. He sold sixty oaks

* The following note is taken from the Surtees Society, Vol. 44, page xciv. (of the preface):—

“In 1356, at the provincial chapter of the order [of Austin Canons], the body ‘attentis devotis nobilissimi domini, domini Henrici ducis Lancastrie ipsum dominum ducem et Simonem Symeon, contemplatione dicti ducis, recepit in fraternitatem dicti ordinis, tam in vita quam in morte’ (Vesp., D., i. 532). On the 24th of May, 1361, this Simon Symeon founded a chantry-chapel at Pontefract, on the spot where Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded (Reg. Thoresby at York, 169). This Simon Symeon is probably the author of the Itinerary, printed by Nasmith, in his edition of William of Worcester.”

He seems to have held office for a short time only.

cujuslibet xij^d, et liberavit Rogero Long duas quercus, et Hugoni de Yeland unam quercum in Keldale, et domine de Vescy commoranti apud Scardeburgh xxxj robras, et fratribus predicatoribus xvj quercus, et fratribus Carmellitibus x quercus, et Henrico de Percy iij quercus, et Willelmo Brache iij quercus, et Thome Baker de Semer unam quercum, et Simoni de Aton unam quercum in Haia de Scalby, et pro sustentacione molendinorum domini Comititis iij quercus, ut dicebatur, et capti fuerunt tempore suo xij cervi, quatuor dami et iij^{xx} bisse et vituli et dame extra parcum, et liberavit Abbati beate Marie Eboracensis sex cervos et tres bissas nomine decime sue per warrantias quas habuit etc.

Manuaptiores indictorum et convictorum de transgressione venacionis in foresta ista quod amodo se bene gerent et in foresta predicta non forisfacient etc.

[238] *Walteri de Straxton*,* Willelmus Plays miles, Johannes de Shirebourn, Johannes de Wykham, Thomas Brett, Robertus Plays, and Galfridus Haulay. Manuaptiores *Alexandri de Bergh militis* Willelmus de Bruys miles, Johannes de Pickeryng, Walterus de Trusseley, Henricus de Kelk, Radulphus de Morton, Johannes Judd, Willelmus Forestarius. Manuaptiores *Johannis de Rouceby clerici* Adam Samson, Alanus de Rouceby, Petrus de Acclom, Willelmus Poriet, Henricus de Kelk, Radulphus de Morton *Petri de Acclom* Adam de Ellerby, Willelmus de Ellerby, Johannes Clervaux, Nicholaus Gower, Rogerus le Spenser, Janinus le Barbour *Rogeri fratris Henrici de Fisshebourn* Radulphus de Hastyng, Willelmus Plays miles, Ricardus de Dalby, Thomas Thurnef, Hugo Nevill, Henricus de Kelk *Johannis Moryn militis* Ricardus de Naulton, Robertus de Colevill, Johannes de Shirebourn, Johannes de

in Allantofts at 1^s each, and gave two oaks to Roger Long and one oak in Keldale to Hugh Yeland, thirty-one oaks to Lady de Vescy when residing at Scarborough, sixteen oaks to the Black Friars, ten oaks to the Carmellites, three oaks to Henry Percy, four oaks to William Brache, one oak to Thomas Baker of Seamer, one oak in Scalby Hay to Simon Aton, and four oaks for repair of the Earl's mills, as it was said. In his time twelve harts, four bucks, eighty hinds, calves and does were taken. Six harts and three hinds were delivered to the Abbot of St. Mary's for tithe. He had warrants for the same. Sureties for the good behaviour of those indicted and convicted of offences of venison.

* The names of the offenders for whom sureties are found are, for the sake of distinction, printed in italics.

Wykham, Robertus Plays, Thomas Brett *Johannis filii Ricardi de Westgill* Nicholaus de Repynghalle, Elias Cokerel de Cropton, Ricardus atte Yate de eadem, Thomas Blaver, Ricardus atte Loft, Ricardus de Westgill. [These also were sureties for the next five mentioned, namely, *Robertus de Westgill, Ricardus filius Johannis Molendinarii, Adam filius Simonis, Johannes Cokerell de Cropton* and *Johannes Wetherhird.*] [238b] *Johannis de Malton consanguinei Johannis Moryn* Radulphus de Hastyng, Johannes de Cheford, Nicholaus Haldan, Ricardus Lassels, Ricardus O'the Chaumbre, Willelmus de Hastyng *Roberti Campion de Farmanby* Rogerus Trutcok, Alanus le Fissher, Radulphus Banastre, Willelmus Itory, Willelmus le Shephird, Willelmus le Walker de Lokyngton, *Alani filii Roberti Campion de Farmanby* [the same] *Johannis Mot* Thomas de Roston, Robertus Motte, Johannes Wreem, Johannes Man, Adam de Scalleby, Johannes filius Bartholomei de Aton *Ivonis filii Simonis* Thomas Thurnef, Robertus frater ejus, Johannes de Swathorp, Willelmus filius Alani de Ebreston, Henricus Wright de eadem, Willelmus Fox *Walteri de Sywardeby*, Willelmus Persay miles, Simon de Aton, Edmundus Burdet, Edmundus de Hastyng, Willelmus de Creppying, Johannes de Toucotes *Henrici Chubbok* Willelmus de Hastyng, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Thomas de la Chymyne, Willelmus filius Roberti, Lucas de Warrewyk, Willelmus de Creppying *Simonis Roye* [the same] *Roberti de Staynton* Willelmus de Persay miles, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Thomas Bret, Nicholaus Gower, Willelmus de Everlay, Robertus del Howe *Johannis filii Simonis del Hull de Loketon* Simon del Hull de Loketon, Alanus Scot [239], Adam filius Simonis del Hull, Galfridus filius Simonis del Hull, Johannes filius Nicholai *Willelmi Wodeman, Roberti Wymark, Willelmi de Wylardeby et** *Willelmi de Eston* Willelmus de Everleye, Willelmus Persay miles, Hugo de Yeland, Robertus de Staynton, Rogerus de Hull, Willelmus Chaumberleyn *Ade de Elredby* Ricardus de Naulton, Edmundus de Hastyng senior, Hugo de Hastyng, Petrus de Acclom, Johannes de Touecotes, Robertus de Roderham *Hugonis de Hastyng* Willelmus Bard, Robertus Bruys, Henricus Hokerell [? Cokerell], Alexander Cruel, Edmundus de Hastyng, Adam de Haukesgarth *Edmundi de Hastyng senioris* [the same except that Hugo de Hastyng takes his place] *Willelmi Darell* Johannes de Kilvyngton, Robertus de Euere, Marmeducus Darell, Thomas Thurnef, Rogerus Trutcok, Thomas Brett *Willelmi Wyvill* Willelmus Bard, Edmundus de Hastyng, Robertus Bruys, Johannes de Pikeryng, Willelmus de Everle, Johannes filius Alani de

* In the original these names are set out separately ; I shall in future combine all names having the same sureties.

Thornton *Johannis Faucomberge militis* Petrus de Maulay miles,
 Willelmus de Persay miles, Ricardus de Naulton, Robertus Capoun
 miles, Johannes de Hoton, Adam de Elredby *Roberti Blaver*
 Johannes Faucomberge miles, Petrus de Maulay miles, Robertus
 Capoun miles, Johannes de Hoton, Willelmus de Wyresdale, Johannes
 le Coke. [239b] *Ricardi de Wyresdale et Ricardi Forestarii* [the
 same,—Johannes dominus de Hoton in Clyveland being mentioned in
 full] *Thome de la Dale, Roberti Pecche, Willelmi le Ussher,*
Willelmi le Parcour de Mulgrave, Alani Pecche, Roberti de Seton,
Walteri Deyson, Johannis de Lelum [et] *Willelmi de Broghton*
 Johannes Faucomberge miles, Petrus de Maulay miles, Willelmus de
 Persay miles, Robertus Capoun miles, Johannes dominus de Hoton,
 Robertus Blaver *Roberti Capoun militis* Johannes Faucom-
 berge miles, Petrus de Maulay miles, [240] Willelmus de Persay miles,
 Johannes de Hoton miles, Ricardus de Hoton, Johannes Bulmer
Walteri de Wyrkeshal Capellani de Westerdale Johannes Faucomberge
 miles, Petrus de Maulay miles, Robertus Capoun miles, Petrus Wyles,
 Robertus de Marton, Hugo de Nevill *Johannis Hoton in Clyve-*
land Johannes Faucomberge miles, Petrus de Maulay miles, Robertus
 Capoun miles, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Nicholaus Gower,
 Ricardus de Hoton *Thome filii Roberti filii Fabri de Neuton*
 Willelmus Persay miles, Edmundus de Hastyng, Rogerus Broun,
 Thomas de Roston, Galfridus de Kynthorp, Alexander Cruel
Petri Wyles et Willelmi filii Petri Wyles Ricardus de Naalton,
 Rogerus Trutcok, Thomas Thurnef, Robertus de Sandesby, Willelmus
 le Ussher, Henricus Kelk *Johannis Broun de Hakenesse*
 Clemens Sleybrand, Hugo Textor, Willelmus filius Walteri, Rogerus
 Couper, Thomas Textor *Willelmi de Bukton* Radulphus de
 Hastyng miles, Willelmus de Persay miles, Ricardus de Naalton,
 Thomas Bret, Johannes de Wandesford, Johannes de Wykham
Thome filii Ricardi Molendinarii de Dalton Hugo de Hastyng, Henricus
 Kelk, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Thomas Bret, Johannes de
 Wandesford, Johannes dominus de Hoton *Johannis de la*
Chaumbre Ricardus de la Chaumbre de Sneynton, Thomas le Forester
 de Brompton, Alanus filius Radulphi de Hoton, Robertus de Sandesby
 de Sneynton, Hugo de Shevyngton de Sneynton, Galfridus de Haulay
 *Willelmi Mappe* Johannes Mappe, Clemens Sleybrand, Ricardus
 Couper, Hugo Textor, Willelmus filius Walteri, Thomas Textor
Roberti Serjaunt de Selybrygge Edmundus de Hastyng, Willelmus de
 Everlay, Hugo de Yeland [240b] Johannes filius Alani, Hugo de
 Nevill, Galfridus Trussel *Johannis Monemouth* Edmundus de
 Hastyng, Hugo de Yeland, Rogerus Trutcok, Radulphus de Morton,
 Alanus de Neuton, Willelmus Courtman *Willelmi de Lofthous*

magister Henricus de Wyldon, Galfridus de Haulay, Robertus de Farnburn, Nicholaus de Hilton, Ricardus de Naalton, Johannes dominus de Hoton *Ambrosii de la Chaumbre* Willelmus de Everley, Johannes de Toucotes, Nicholaus Nicholas, Robertus de Farnburn, Thomas de Roston, Johannes de Malton *Willelmi de Elredby dicti Willelmi filii Roberti filii Nicholai de Elredby* Robertus de Farnburn, Ambrosius de la Chaumbre, Willelmus de la Chaumbre, Willelmus de Bolleby, Nicholaus de Hilton, Adam filius Roberti de Ellerton *Johannis de Seton* Robertus Bruys, Galfridus Haulay, Thomas de Roston, Alanus filius Radulphi de Roston, Thomas Forestarius de Brumpton, Willelmus Page de Farmanby *Nicholai Meynill militis* Willelmus Percehay miles, Walterus Percehay miles, Johannes de Dalton, Petrus de Acclom, Johannes Gower, Willelmus de Everle, Nicholaus Blunt *Roberti de Colevill de Arneclyf* Petrus de Maulay miles, Willelmus de Percehay miles, Simon de Aton, Willelmus Bard, Ricardus de Naalton, Robertus Colevill de Knapton *Willelmi le Coke de Lokynton* Petrus de Maulay miles, Ricardus de Naalton, Robertus de Middelton, Nicholaus Gower, Willelmus de Everle, Adam de Ellerby *Willelmi de Hagreston militis* Robertus de Colevill de Arnclyf, Ricardus de Naulton, Robertus de Colvill de Knapton, Nicholaus Gower, Johannes de Everlay *Petri de Maulay le fitz* Walterus Percehay miles, Willelmus Percehay miles, Ricardus de Naalton, Simon de Aton, Petrus de Acclom, Adam de Elredby *Willelmi filii Petri Wyles* Petrus Wyles, Rogerus Trutkok, Thomas de Bolleby, Robertus de Farnburgh, Willelmus de Hardyng [241] Alanus filius Radulphi de Hoton *Rogeri de Hull* Willelmus de Percehay miles, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Thomas Bret, Nicholaus Gower, Willelmus de Everlay, Robertus de Howe *Radulphi de Hastyng* Willelmus Plays miles, Willelmus Percehay miles, Walterus Percehay miles, Willelmus Bruys miles, Edmundus de Hastyng, Thomas Bret *Willelmi de Sancto Quintino* Radulphus de Hastyng, Willelmus Plays, Willelmus de Bruys, Willelmus de Percehay miles, Johannes de Wykham, Robertus Bruys *Thome de Bosseheale* Willelmus de Everle, Galfridus de Kynthorp, Radulphus de Hastyng miles, Edmundus de Hastyng junior, Thomas Bret, Adam de Haukesgarth *Henrici de Moubray* Nicholaus Gower, Robertus de Middelton, Alexander Cruel, Johannes de Moubray, Willelmus Lovel, Johannes de Wandesford *Marmeduci de Acclom* Willelmus Bard, Willelmus de Rouston, Thomas de Rouston, Willelmus de Everle, Thomas Bret, Walterus de Trusseley *Johannis de Percy militis, Willelmi fratris Johannis de Percy militis, Willelmi de Yeland* Johannes de Laysyngby, Galfridus de Hoperton, Henricus de Chyrnok, Walterus de Trusselegh, Johannes

del Hull, Willelmus de Sutton *Radulphi Molendinari* Willelmus Page, Alanus de Rouceby, Thomas de Caldham, Ricardus Souter, Johannes de Holm, Robertus Campion *Johannis Mire* Johannes Boye, Rogerus de Stapelton, Radulphus Dyssh, Radulphus de Morton *Ricardi de Heryngton* Willelmus de Percehay miles, Ricardus de Naalton, [241b] Walterus de Trusseley, Walterus de Bourn, Henricus de Kelk *Johannis filii Alani de Thornton* Willelmus de Everle, Rogerus Broun, Johannes de Bulmer, Johannes de Bordesdon, Alanus filius Radulphi de Hoton, Radulphus de Morton *Alani filii Radulphi de Hoton* Johannes de Bulmer, Thomas de Roston, Ricardus de Camera, Thomas filius Reginaldi, Johannes filius Alani, Willelmus de Roston *Galfridi de Hemelay* Robertus Drous, Thomas de Roston, Alanus filius Radulphi, Thomas filius Reginaldi *Johannis filii Johannis de Lassels* Radulphus de Hastyng, Alexander de Bergh miles, Johannes de Dalton, Johannes de Pikeryng, Willelmus de Everle, Robertus Drous *Johannis de Speton* Johannes de Lassels miles, Alexander de Bergh miles, Johannes de Dalton, Johannes de Pikeryng, Willelmus de Everle, Robertus Drous, Radulphus de Hastyng *Thome Redheved* Johannes de Laysyngton, Galfridus de Hoperton, Henricus de Chyrnok, Walterus de Trusseligh, Johannes del Hull, Willelmus de Sutton *Ricardi de Heryngton* [repeated Walterus Broun substituted for Walterus de Bourn] *Johannis Bulmer* Johannes filius Alani de Thornton, Alanus filius Radulphi de Hoton, Thomas de Roston, Henricus Heperell, Robertus de Bordesdon, Galfridus Russel *Willelmi de Bladale* Ricardus de Naalton, Johannes de Wandesford, Johannes de Lutton, Walterus de Trusseley, Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk *Willelmi Prud de Middelton* Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk, Johannes Daunce, Robertus Fairman, Willelmus Hokur, Robertus Talke *Roberti filii Roberti le Croner* Thomas Bret, Walterus de Trusseley, Henricus de Byfield, Ricardus de Frisseby, Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk *Johannis de Dalton* Nicholaus Gower, [242] Henricus de Kelk, Walterus de Trusseley, Radulphus de Morton, Robertus Peit *Johannis de Kilvyngton* Johannes de Dalby, Walterus de Trussele, Willelmus Kempe, Johannes Peit, Robertus de Morton *Roberti Goos* Robertus de Roderham, Galfridus de Kynthorp, Walterus de Trusseley, Robertus Bruys, Johannes de Cornewaill, Radulphus de Caldham *Roberti Scot* Alexander de Bergh, Johannes de Dalton, Johannes de Pikeryng, Willelmus de Everle, Robertus Bruys, Johannes de Lassels *Nicholai de Hoton* Thomas de Scotland, Robertus de Middelton, Willelmus de Scalton, Johannes de Neusum *Roberti Sad* Rogerus de Dale, Simon Sad, Alanus Scot, Rogerus filius Nicholai

. . . . *Rogeri Drye* Thomas Styrk, Robertus Goos, Rogerus del Dales, Willelmus Goodyer, Thomas Ulf, Robertus Power *Ricardi Drie* Henricus le Parcour, Johannes de Wragby, Johannes Kyng, Ricardus de Topclyf, Willelmus del Dales, Rogerus del Dales *Roberti del Dales* Johannes de Kirkeby, Hugo Geryng, Willelmus del Dales, Galfridus Litte, Ricardus Drie, Petrus Ulf *Stephani filii Ricardi de Eskedale* Hugo Sedman, Johannes filius Ricardi, Willelmus filius Hugonis, Hugo Geryng, Willelmus Halman, Johannes de Kirkeby *Hugonis of the Halle, Thome de Driffeld* Hugo Herman, Willelmus Bledigh, Willelmus Scot, Stephanus Douthweyt, Rogerus de Eston, Robertus de Hilderwell *Willelmi Haye* Robertus Haye, Hugo Geryng, Johannes Moysoun, [242b] Thomas de Marton, Robertus de Catewyk, Johannes de Barton *Ade filii Thome de Kynthorp, Johannis Capellani de Hakenesse, Thome Abbotescosyu* Johannes de Wykham, Adam del Sarterye, Ricardus de Lith, Johannes Tendbarn, Thomas de Kynthorp, Robertus de Roderham *Johannis Tendbarn, Walteri le Smyth, Willelmi filii Willelmi Moiseone* Hugo Gering, Ricardus de Topclif, Rogerus Tibson, Robertus Pateryk, Walterus Bere, Robertus de Spofford *Thome Wryel, Henrici le Parcour, Johannis le Sumptour* Hugo Gering, Johannes Mason, Robertus de Catewyk, Thomas de Marton, Willelmus le Wayte, Johannes le Norreys *Willelmi Scot* Johannes de Wykham, Petrus Lincoln de Whiteby, Robertus de Catewyk, Thomas de Marton, Willelmus le Wayte, Johannes le Norreys *Nicholai le Taillour, [243] Roberti Pateryk junioris, Johannis de Morisholm* Ricardus de Lith, Robertus de Osebern, Ricardus de Halton, Johannes Dalbarn, Rogerus Petildon, Robertus Morisholm *Willelmi of the More junioris, Willelmi of the More senioris* Willelmus de Everle, Robertus Osbern, Ricardus de Halton, Rogerus de Petildon, Robertus Pateryk, Johannes Moresholm *Roberti fratris Thome de Bosshale* Willelmus Plays miles, Thomas Bret, Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk *Johannis filii Hugonis Sturmy* Willelmus Ward junior, Rogerus de Alverstan, Hugo de Nevill, Alexander Cruel, Galfridus de Kynthorp, Johannes Chambard *Rogeri Sturdy* Ricardus de Thornton, Thomas de Cotyngnam, Thomas Blaver, Johannes Westby, Johannes de Har, Radulphus de Morton *Thome de Metham* Radulphus de Hastyng miles, Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk, Adam Pecche *Petri de Maule et Elizabethhe uxoris ejus* Ricardus de Nalton, Walterus de Trussele, Rogerus Trutcok, Johannes de Malton *Johannis Styvey* Nicholaus Gower, Richardus de Nalton, Johannes West, Ricardus le Reve *Johannis de Calveton* Radulphus de Assh, Willelmus Huler, Petrus Pye, Robertus Crake *Roberti Lelom junioris, Ade de Lounes-*

dale Ricardus de Naulton, Nicholaus Gower, Willelmus de Lokyngton, Johannes de Lelom *Willelmi de Egton* Rogerus Broun, [243b] Laurencius de Neuton, Ricardus de Naulton, Henricus Kelk *Fohannis de Cordeston, Stephani Moyne, Hugonis filii Stephani* Abraham Knot, Johannes Knot de Rossedale, Radulphus de Morton, Henricus de Kelk *Fohannis de Boys servientis decani Eboracensis* Rogerus Trutcok, Johannes de Malton, Henricus de Kelk, Radulphus de Marton *Fohannis Scryveyn* Nicholaus Gower, Ricardus de Nalton, Johannes Bost [? West], Radulphus le Reve *Radulphi del Heved, Fohannis filii Willelmi le Smyth de Farndon* Johannes del Clyff de Hartoft, Alanus de Neuton, Nicholaus de Repyng hale, Radulphus de Morton *Simonis filii Roberti de Wod* Johannes del Clyf de Hartoft, Ricardus de Kirkeby de Gotheland, Alanus Rede de eadem, Hugo del Wod de eadem.

Regardum Foreste domini Henrici Comititis Lancastrie de Pikeryng factum et presentatum coram Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury Justiciariis assignatis ad itinerandum ad placita foreste ejusdem Conitis predictae in Comitatu Eboracensi a tempore quo Edmundus etc., pater predicti Henrici, cujus heres ipse est, placita foreste in eadem foresta etc tenuit, apud Pikeryng die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regno domini Regis nunc supradicto per sacramentum Willelmi de Everle, Johannis de Boye, Rogeri le Longe, Rogeri Trutcok, Johannis filii Alani de Thornton, Galfridi de Kynthorp, Hugonis de Neville, Rogeri de Alrestan, Thome Thuryng, Johannis filii Galfridi, Rogeri de Stapelton, Radulphi filii Willelmi Regardatorum ejusdem foreste oneratorum de *assartis factis in eadem foresta post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis domini Henrici proavi domini Regis nunc et

Regard of the Forest of Pickering of Lord Henry, Earl of Lancaster, presented on Monday, 6 Oct. 1334, before Richard Willoughby, Robert Hungerford, and John Hanbury, Justices in Eyre, appointed to hold pleas of the Earl's Forest in the county of York, from the time when Earl Edmund, whose son and heir Earl Henry is, held pleas of the Forest therein, by the Regarders of the Forest charged to present all assarts made therein after the 28th day of October, 1217, and the articles mentioned in their charge. They present on oath that Mabel Clear, after that date, made an assart of seven acres in a place called Riseborough, within the forest beyond the demesne† in the

* See the Appendix for the Articles of a Regard.

† See note on page 136. The fact that the offence takes place in the fee of another Lord is hereafter considered sufficient to show that it was not in the fee of the Earl of Lancaster.

aliis articulis sibi injectis, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Mabilla de Clere post principium predicti secundi anni fecit quoddam assartum in loco qui dicitur Risebergh extra dominicum in feodo Rogeri Bygot infra forestam predictam, et continet in se septem acras terre et pertinet ad [244] villam de Silynton, quod quidem assartum Willelmus Latymer modo tenet, et dicunt quod assartum predictum arentatum fuit in ultimo itinere Justiciariorum foreste predictæ ad iiij^s vj^d per annum, qui domino solvitur per annum, et quia per ministros ejusdem foreste testatum est quod assartum predictum non excedit valorem precii predicti per annum, ideo idem Willelmus illud habeat et teneat imperpetuum pro redditu predicto; et nichil de imbladacione ejusdem per medium tempus, quia alias arentatum est.

Thomas de Ebreston dum fuit ballivus Hugonis Bygot fecit quoddam assartum in Campo de Cropton, videlicet in loco qui vocatur Bartondale extra dominicum in feodo domini Thome de Wake et continet in se viij acras terre, et imbladatur xvj de ivernagio precii acre ij^s vj^d, et similiter imbladatur xvj de tramesia precii acre ij^s; summa tocius xxvij^{li}; unde Thomas Wake qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Thomas pro transgressione predicta in misericordia. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et arentavit domino predictas viij acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales porciones annuatim solvendos, et ei conceduntur. Ideo eas habeat et teneat pro redditu predicto imperpetuum, salvo semper jure etc. Summa per annum xij^d.

fee of Roger Bygot, and belonging to Sinnington. William Latimer now holds it. At the last eyre it was rented at 4^s 6^d, and it is proved that its present value does not exceed this sum. William Latimer is permitted to hold it in peace at such rent; and nothing is charged for the sowing of it in the meantime, since it was rented on another occasion.

Thomas Ebberston, whilst he was bailiff of Hugh Bygot, made an assart of eight acres in the common field of Cropton, to wit in a place called Bartondale within the forest, in the fee of Thomas Wake. It was sown sixteen times with winter corn, value 2^s 6^d per acre, and sixteen times with spring corn, value 2^s per acre, in all £27, for which Thomas Wake the present occupier is to answer, and the land is to be seized into the Earl's hands, and Thomas is to be amerced for his offence. Afterwards Thomas appears and rents the same eight acres from the Earl at 1½^d per acre per annum, to be paid by two equal half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter. Therefore he is permitted to hold them in peace at the total year's rent of 1^s.

Galfridus Wake et Thomas de Ebreston fecerunt quoddam assartum in pastura de Cropton loco qui vocatur Bartondale extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se xvj acras terre et xv imbladatur de ivernagio precii acre ij^s et similiter xv imbladatur de tramesia precii acre xvijj^d; summa tocus xlij^{li}; unde Thomas Wake qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Thomas in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et arentavit domino predictas xvj acras terre videlicet quamlibet acram ad jd ob

Item dicunt quod Abraham Nund fecit quoddam assartum in loco qui vocatur Tranemire extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake, et continet in se quatuor acras terre et bis imbladatur de tramesia precii acre xvjd; summa tocus xs viij^d; unde Thomas Wake qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Thomas in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et arentavit domino predictas quatuor acras videlicet quamlibet acram ad jd ob

Item dicunt quod Thomas de Ebreston statim post ultimum iter fecit quoddam assartum in Levesham loco qui vocatur Staynthwayt extra dominicum in feodo Rogeri Bygot et continet in se ix acras terre et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum set falcatur xliij precii acre xij^d; Summa tocus xvij^{li} vs,* unde Johannes de Mews qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit idem Johannes et petit quod possit admitti ad predictum assartum [244b] arentandum et ei conceditur pro

Geoffrey Wake and Thomas Ebberston made an assart of sixteen acres in the pasture of Cropton in Bartondale, in the fee of Thomas Wake. Fifteen times it was sown with winter corn at 2^s per acre, and fifteen times with spring corn at 1^s 6^d, in all £42, for which Thomas Wake the present occupier is to answer. Afterwards rented at 1½^d per acre.

Abraham Nund made an assart of four acres in Tranmire in the fee of Thomas Wake, which was twice sown with spring corn at 1^s 4^d per acre—in all 10^s 8^d. Thomas Wake the present occupier rents it at 1½^d per acre.

Thomas Ebberston, immediately after the last eyre, made an assart of nine acres in Levisham at Staynthwaite, in the fee of Roger Bygot, it is unsown and was never sown, but was mown forty-four times, each acre worth 1^s, in all £17 5^s. John Meux, the present occupier, rents

* This does not work out correctly. As more than forty-four years had passed since the date of the last eyre of the forest, it is impossible to conjecture what the correct figures are.

qualibet acra per annum iiij^d , ideo illud habeat sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum includendo juxta assisam foreste.

Item dicunt quod idem Thomas de Ebreston dum fuit ballivus Hugonis Bygot fecit quoddam assartum in pastura de Levesham loco qui abuttat super Westclif extra dominicum in feodo Rogeri Bygot et continet in se duas acras, et non imbladatur set fuit imbladatum bis de tramesia precii acre xij^d ; summa tocius iiij^s ; unde Johannes Mews qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia. Postea venit idem Johannes et petit quod possit admitti ad predictum assartum arentandum et ei conceditur pro qualibet acra per annum iiij^d , ideo illud habeat sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum includendo juxta assisam foreste.

Item dicunt quod Abraham Nunde fecit quoddam assartum in Cropton loco qui dicitur Tranemyre extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iiij acras, et non imbladatur set fuit imbladatum x de avena precii acre xvj^d et similiter x fuit falcatum precii acre xij^d ; summa tocius iiij^{li} xiijs iiij^d ; unde idem Thomas Wake qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Thomas in misericordia etc; postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et arentavit domino terram predictam videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob summa vj^d .

Item dicunt quod idem Abraham fecit duo assarta in pastura de Cropton loco qui vocatur Tranemyre extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se j acram et dimidiam terre, et x imbladantur de avena precii acre xvj^d et similiter x falcantur precii acre xij^d ; summa tocius xxxv^s ; unde idem Thomas qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Thomas in misericordia

it, with liberty to enclose in accordance with the assize of the forest at 4^d per acre.

Thomas Ebberston, whilst he was bailiff to Hugh Bygot, made an assart of two acres in Levisham pasture where it abuts on Westcliff, in the fee of Roger Bygot. It is not sown, but was twice sown with spring corn, each acre worth 1^s . Total, 4^s . John Meux rents it on the same terms as above.

Abraham Nunde made an assart of four acres at Tranmire, in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. It is not sown, but ten times was sown with oats, each acre worth 1^s 4^d , and ten times was mown, each acre worth 1^s . Total, $\text{£}4$ 13^s 4^d . Thomas Wake, the present occupier, rents it at $1\frac{1}{2}^d$ per acre.

The same Abraham made two assarts together one and a half acres in extent at Tranmire, in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. Ten times they were sown with oats, each acre worth 1^s 4^d , and ten times

etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et arentavit domino terram predictam videlicet pro acra j^d ob et pro dimidia acra predicta ob quad . . . summa ij^d quad.

Item dicunt quod Johannes Cocus fecit quoddam assartum in pastura de Cropton loco qui vocatur Hartoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se ix acras terre et x imbladatur de avena, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad ix^d; et quia Johannes Stirkhird nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Elias Pinchewra fecit quoddam assartum in Cropton extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se tres acras, et x imbladatur de [245] avena, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad ix^d; et quia Robertus filius ejusdem Elie nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Johannes Cocus fecit quoddam assartum in Cropton extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se sex acras et x imbladatur de avena, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet quelibet acra ad

mown, each acre worth 1^s. Total, 35^s. Thomas Wake, the present occupier, rents it at 1½^d per acre.

John Cook made an assart of nine acres at Hartoft, in Cropton Pasture, in the fee of Thomas Wake. It was sown ten times with oats, but nothing is to be charged because it was rented in the last eyre of the Justices, to wit, each acre at 9^d. Since John Stirkhird, the present occupier, has inclosed it in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest, he is to be amerced. All the same the inclosure is to be broken down, and the rent is to be paid to the Earl.

Elias Pinchewra made an assart of three acres in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. Ten times it was sown with oats, but nothing is to be charged, because it was rented in the last eyre of the Justices, to wit each acre at 9^d. Since Robert, the son of Elias, the present occupier, has inclosed it in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest, he is to be amerced. All the same the inclosure is to be broken down, and the rent is to be paid to the Earl.

John Cook made an assart of six acres in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. Ten times it was sown with oats, but nothing is to be charged, because it was rented in the last eyre of the Justices, to wit

vj denarios; et quia Alanus Edward nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Hugo filius Sibbe tenet quoddam assartum in pastura predicta de veteri loco predicto extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras quas Willelmus de Cropton assartavit, et imbladatur de tramesia et pertinet ad villam de Cropton. Postea testatum est quod arentatur in toto ad xij^d per annum et non includitur contra assisam foreste. Ideo habeat et teneat pro firma predicta etc et nichil de imbladacione etc.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus filius Willelmi de Blaberywra fecit quoddam assartum in Hartoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se quatuor acras, et imbladatur de tramesia x, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad ix^d; et quia Willelmus Yelard [? Yeland], Willelmus in le More et Alicia filia Willelmi le Cartere nunc tenentes ejusdem illud incluserunt contra assisam foreste, ideo ipsi in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Hugo filius Hugonis Lambe fecit quoddam assartum in Cropton videlicet in loco qui vocatur Flaskes extra domini-

each acre at 6^d. Since Alan Edward, the present occupier, has inclosed it in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest, he is to be amerced. All the same the inclosure is to be broken down, and the rent is to be paid to the Earl.

Hugh, son of Sibbe, holds an assart of two acres in the same place in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. William, of Cropton, assarted it, and it belongs to the township of Cropton, and is sown with spring corn. It is proved that it is rented at 1^s a year, and is not inclosed in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest. Therefore the occupier may hold it at the above rent, and no charge is to be made for the sowing.

William, son of William Blabery Wra, made an assart of four acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, and it was sown ten times with spring corn, but nothing is to be charged, because it was rented at the last eyre of the Justices, to wit each acre at 9^d. Since William Yeland, William More, and Alice, daughter of William Carter, the present occupiers, have inclosed it in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest, they are to be amerced. All the same the inclosure is to be broken down, and the rent paid to the Earl.

Hugh, son of Hugh Lamb, made an assart of twelve and a half acres

cum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se xij acras et di, x imbladatur de avena, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad xij^d; et quia Thomas Abraham nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse Thomas in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Hugo Loungchaumpe fecit quoddam assartum in pastura de Cropton in loco qui vocatur Flaskes extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se viij acras et dimidiam terre, et imbladatur x de tramesia, et nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet quelibet acra ad vij^d; et quia Abraham Knot nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse Abraham in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur etc. et redditus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus de Cropton fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta de veteri videlicet in loco qui vocatur Hartoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se ij acras, et x imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil [245b] de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad ij^d; et quia Hawisia nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipsa in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus le Cartere de Hartoft fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta de veteri videlicet in Hartoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se quatuor acras, et x imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad vij^d; et quia

at Flaskes, in Cropton, in the fee of Thomas Wake. It was sown ten times with oats, but nothing is to be charged, because it was rented at the last eyre of the Justices, to wit each acre at 1^s. Since Thomas Abraham, the present occupier, has inclosed it in a manner contrary to the assize of the forest, he is to be amerced. All the same the inclosure is to be broken down, and the rent paid to the Earl.

[The next following entries are all in the same form. They relate to the following assarts :—]

An assart of eight and a half acres at Flaskes, in Cropton Pasture, made by Hugh Longchamp, sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Abraham Knot; old rent—7^d an acre.

An old assart of two acres in Hartoft, made by William Cropton; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Hawisia; old rent—3^d an acre.

An old assart of four acres in Hartoft, made by William Carter, of

Alicia in le Heved de Hartoft nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipsa in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Stephanus Hare fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta de veteri videlicet in Hartoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se vj acras terre, et x imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum arentatur, videlicet quelibet acra ad xij^d; et quia Johanna relicta Ricardi Knot nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipsa in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus etc.

Item dicunt quod Ricardus Mody fecit quoddam assartum in Cropton videlicet in loco qui vocatur Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iij acras, et decies imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet quelibet acra ad xiiij denar; et quia Hugo Scoter [? Souter] nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Robertus filius Ricardi Mody fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta videlicet in loco qui vocatur Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iij acras, et decies imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet quelibet acra ad vj^d; et quia Willelmus Lambe nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Elias Pynchewra fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta in loco qui vocatur Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iij acras, et x imbladatur de

Hartoft; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Alice Head, of Hartoft; old rent—7^d an acre.

An old assart of six acres in Hartoft, made by Stephen Hare; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Joan, widow of Richard Knot; old rent—1^s an acre.

An assart of three acres in Hartoft, made by Richard Moody; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Hugh Cobbler [?]; old rent—1^s 2^d an acre.

An assart of three acres in Hartoft, made by Robert, son of Richard Moody; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—William Lamb; old rent—6^d an acre.

An assart of three acres in Hartoft, made by Elias Pynchewra; sown

tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet quelibet acra ad iij denar; et quia Henricus de Ging nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Thomas pater Elie Pynchewra fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta in loco qui vocatur Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram terre, et x imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet qualibet acra ad ix^d; et quia Johannes Clyf nunc tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipse in misericordia, et nichilominus predictus clausus prosternatur [246] et redditus predictus domino Comiti solvatur.

Item dicunt quod Robertus qui dicitur Hobbe de Syvelyngton fecit quoddam assartum de novo in Syvelyngton in loco qui vocatur Manithornes extra dominicum in feodo Rogeri Bygot et continet in se duas acras, et xxvij^{cies} imbladatur de tramesia precii acre ij^s; summa tocus cx^s. Unde idem Robertus Hobbe nunc tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Hobbe in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Christiane fecit quoddam assartum in pastura predicta videlicet in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram, et decies imbladatur de tramesia, set nichil de precio quia alias in ultimo Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste arentatur videlicet ad iij^d ob; et quia Alicia atte Heved que nunc est tenens ejusdem illud inclusit contra assisam foreste, ideo ipsa in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur et redditus etc.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus filius Ivonis alias ante ultimum iter

ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Henry Ging; old rent—3^d an acre.

An assart of one acre in Hartoft, made by Thomas, father of Elias Pynchewra; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—John Cliff; old rent—9^d an acre.

A new assart of two acres, made by Robert, called Hobbe, of Sinnington, in Manithornes, at Sinnington, in the fee of Roger Bygot; sown twenty-seven times with spring corn at 2^s an acre. Total, £5 10^s [? 8^s]. Present occupier—Robert Hobbe.

An assart of one acre in Hartoft, made by John, son of Christiana; sown ten times with spring corn. Present occupier—Alice Head; old rent—4¹/₂^d an acre.

William, son of Ivo, before the last eyre of the Justices, made a

Justiciariorum istius foreste fecit quandam bercariam apud Neuland in Campo de Cloghton, et quia nimis prope fuit foreste et contra assisam ejusdem, consideratum fuit tunc quod bercaria predicta prosterneretur, et nunc Radulphus filius ejusdem Willelmi de Cloghton adhuc tenet illam edificatam; ideo domus predicta prosteratur et nichil de misericordia ipsius Radulphi, quia non defecto suo.

Item dicunt quod Hugo Souter jam xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se sex acras et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, unde tres acre semel falcantur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre x^d per annum, et residuum non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen quelibet acra valet per annum $iiij^d$; summa tocus 1^s vj^d .^{*} Unde Johannes de Braucedale respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit predictas vj acras terre videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob. . . . Summa ix^d .

Item dicunt quod idem Johannes de Braucedale hoc anno fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram et dimidiam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, nec [$? set$] non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, et quelibet acra valet per annum $iiij^d$; summa tocus vj^d . Unde idem Johannes de Braucedale respondebit et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit predictam terram videlicet pro acra et dimidia ij^d qd

Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Roberti jam xij annis elapsis

sheep-fold at Newland, in Cloughton Field, and because it was too near the forest and contrary to the assize, judgment was given that it be pulled down; yet it is still standing, and Ralph, son of the same William, of Cloughton, now holds it. Therefore let it be pulled down, but Ralph is not to be amerced, because he was not in fault.

Hugh Cobbler twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of six acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Three acres were mown once, the value of the hay amounting to 10^d an acre; the remainder was not sown, but every acre is worth 4^d a year. Total, $\text{£}2$ 10^s 6^d . Present occupier, John Bransdale, who rents it for 9^d .

This year John Bransdale made an inclosure of one and a half acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. It is not now and was never sown; each acre is worth 4^d a year. Present occupier—John Bransdale, who rents it at $2\frac{1}{4}^d$.

John, son of Robert, twelve years ago made an inclosure of four and

^{*} In many cases the amounts do not appear to have been correctly arrived at.

fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iiij acras et dimidiam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, set due acre inde x falcantur, precii acre per annum xij^d, et de residuo [246b] quelibet acra valet iiij^d per annum, et similiter ille due tempore quo non falcantur quelibet acra valet iiij^d per annum; summa tocius xlijs viij^d. Unde idem Johannes respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit domino predictas quatuor acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob. . . . Summa vj^d.

Item dicunt quod Priorissa de Roscedale de novo jam viginti annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum continens in se xvij acras terre in loco qui vocatur Clotpark extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake de Lydel et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, set una acra tantum iiij^{cies} [sic] falcatur precii vesture per annum xij^d, et cetera acre illius clausi valent quelibet acra per annum iiij^d; summa tocius v^{li} v^s iiij^d. Unde Priorissa que nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et eadem Priorissa in misericordia et nichilominus clausus predictus prosternatur etc.

Item dicunt quod eadem Priorissa de novo jam duobus annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Roscedale qui vocatur Brounthwayt et continet in se xx acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake, et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum et quelibet acra valet per annum iiij^d; summa tocius xlijs iiij^d. Unde eadem Priorissa respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et dicta Priorissa in misericordia etc.

a half acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. It is not now and never was sown, but the two acres were mown ten times. Value of an acre when mown 1^s, when not mown 4^d. Total, £2 2^s 8^d. Present occupier—the said John, who rents it at 6^d.

The Prioress of Rosedale twenty years ago made a new inclosure of eighteen acres in Clot Park, in the fee of Thomas Wake, of Lydel, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. It is not now and never was sown, but one acre was sown four times. Value of an acre, the same as above. Total, £5 5^s 4^d. Present occupier—the Prioress. The inclosure is to be pulled down.

The Prioress two years ago made a new inclosure of twenty acres at Brounthwaite, in Rosedale, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. It is not now and never was sown, and each acre is worth 4^d. Total, 13^s 4^d. Present occupier—the Prioress.

Item dicunt quod eadem Priorissa de novo jam duobus annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Roscedale in loco qui vocatur Pesewra et continet in se iij rodas terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et est de feodo ejusdem Thome Wake, unde dimidia acra non imbladatur, tamen valet per annum vj^d; Summa tocius xij^d. Unde eadem Priorissa respondet et terra predicta capiatur in manum domini etc, et predicta Priorissa in misericordia etc. Postea apud Pikeryng die Lune proximo ante diem dominicam in Ramis Palmarum anno regni domini Regis nunc xij^o coram Ricardo de Wylughby et Johanne de Hambury Justiciariis etc, venit predicta Priorissa et protulit literam domini Henrici de Lancastria Comitis Derbeye filii et heredis domini Henrici nunc Comitis Lancastrie, cui honorem, castrum et forestam de Pykeryng de licencia domini Regis durante Itinere isto dedit, in hec verba. Henri de Lancastre Counte de Derbe a mons^r Richart de Wylughby et Johan de Hambury Justices eyrantz de nostre foreste de Pikeryng salut: Come nous eyoms de nostre grace especiale grantie a nostre treschiere et bien ame en Dieu Dame Elizabeth Prioress de Roscedale que ele puisse tenir touz les choses que sount presentez sour luy devaunt vous en nostre dite Eyre come purpresture sauntz estre arentez on les haye abatuz, par quey vous maundoms que vous soeffrez la dite Prioress tenir et enjoyer les dites choses en la manere come ele les tient avount vostre primere sessioun sauntz estre empeche ou rien prendre de luy. Escript a Pikeryng le xxvij jour de Novembre [247] lan unzisme. Ideo pre-

The Prioress two years ago made a new inclosure of three roods at Pesewra, in Rosedale, appurtenant to the township of Cropton, and in the fee of Thomas. Of this, half an acre is not sown, but is worth 6^d a year. Total, 1^s. Present occupier—the Prioress.

Afterwards on Monday, 30 March, 1338, the Prioress appeared before the Justices and produced a letter from Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, son and heir of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to whom his father had, with the King's permission, given the Honor, Castle and Forest of Pickering during the Eyre. The letter ran thus: "Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, to the Justices Itinerant of the Forest of Pickering, Richard Willoughby and John Hanbury, greeting. Whereas we have of our especial grace granted to our dear Lady, beloved in God, Elizabeth Prioress of Rosedale, that she may hold all the inclosures in respect of which indictments of purpresture have been presented against her before you in your Eyre, without being rented or the fences thereof destroyed, now we command you to permit the said Prioress to hold and enjoy the same, as she held them before the first day of your sittings without hindrance or aught being taken from her. Dated Pickering, 27th November, 1337." Therefore the Prioress may hold

dicta Priorissa teneat predicta clausa inclusa virtute litere predictae absque aliquo inde dando etc.

Item dicunt quod idem Johannes filius Roberti jam uno anno elapso fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram et dimidiam et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen valet acra per annum iiij^d . Summa tocus xviij^d ;* unde idem Johannes respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit domino terram predictam, videlicet pro acra j^d ob et pro dimidia ob qd . . . Summa ij^d qd.

Item dicunt quod Abraham filius Alicie xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iiij acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, set due acre inde $\text{viij}^{\text{cies}}$ falcantur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre x^d per annum, et alie due et ille similiter tempore quo non falcantur valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocus xxxvj^s . Unde Johannes le Wetherhirde qui nunc est tenens respondebit, et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit domino predictas iiij acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob

Item dicunt quod idem Johannes Wetherhirde jam quatuor annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iiij acras et dimidiam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen inde una acra quater falcatur precii vesture cujuslibet acre x^d per annum, et alie due acre et dimidia valent, videlicet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum.

the above-mentioned inclosures by virtue of the said letter without paying any rent therefor.

John, son of Robert, one year ago made an inclosure of one acre and a half in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown. Each acre worth 4^d . Total $1^s\ 6^d$. Present occupier the same John who rents it for $2\frac{1}{4}^d$.

Abraham, son of Alice, twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of four acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown. Two acres were mown eight times. Value of mown acre 10^d , of unmown 6^d a year. Total $\text{£}1\ 16^s$. Present occupier John Wetherhird—who rents it at $1\frac{1}{2}^d$ an acre.

John Wetherhird four years ago made an inclosure of three and a half acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the

* There must be a mistake here. Possibly *one year* should have been *three years*.

Summa tocius vj^s viij^d. Unde idem Johannes qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc, et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit domino predictas tres acras et dimidiam, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob et pro dimidia ob qd Summa v^d qd.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus Fox jam xxiij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen una acra inde x falcatur precii vesture acre per annum x^d, et alia acra et similiter illa tempore quo non falcatur, valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xix^s viij^d. Unde Johanna que fuit uxor Ricardi Knappere que modo est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et eadem Johanna in misericordia [247b] etc. Postea venit predicta Johanna et arentavit domino predictas duas acras terre videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iiij^d.

Item dicunt quod Johannes Scotte jam xviiij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iij acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, et tamen una acra inde vij imbladatur de tramesia, precii acre xij^d per annum, et de residuo una acra vij falcatur, precii vesture x^d per annum, et tertia acra et similiter ille due acre tempore quo non imbladantur nec falcantur, valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xxvj^s vj^d. Unde Willelmus del Myre qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Willelmus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Willelmus et arentavit predictas tres acras terre videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iiij^d ob.

township of Cropton. Unsown. One acre mown four times. Value of mown acre 10^d, of unmown 4^d a year. Total 6^s 8^d. Present occupier—John Wetherhird, who rents it at 5¹/₄^d.

William Fox twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of two acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown. One acre was mown ten times. Value of a mown acre 10^d, of an unmown 4^d a year. Total 19^s 8^d. Present occupier—Joan, late wife of Richard Knapper, who rents it at 3^d.

John Scot eighteen years ago made an inclosure of three acres in Hartoft, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. One acre sown seven times with spring corn, value 1^s a year, one acre mown seven times, 10^d a year; value per acre when neither sown nor mown, 4^d. Total £1 6^s 6^d. Present occupier—William Myre, who rents it at 4¹/₂^d.

Item dicunt quod Petrus del Tung jam decem annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatur, tamen una acra inde quinquies falcatur, precii vesture x^d per annum, et alia acra et similiter illa tempore quo non falcatur valet quelibet acra $iiij^d$ per annum. Summa tocius ix^s ij^d . Unde Adam Gigel qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Adam in misericordia etc. Et postea venit predictus Adam et arentavit predictas duas acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa ij^d .

Item dicunt quod Willelmus de Daneby jam xij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se quinque acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatur, tamen x falcantur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre xij^d per annum, et tempore quo non falcantur valet quelibet acra $iiij^d$ per annum. Summa tocius lxx^s .^{*} Unde Adam Gikel qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc, et idem Adam in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Adam et arentavit predictas v acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa vij^d ob.

Item iidem Regardatores dicunt super sacramentum suum predictum quod Adam Gykel [248] anno vij fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram et unam rodam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatur, tamen quelibet acra valet xij^d . Summa ij^s vj^d . Unde idem Adam qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Adam in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Adam et arentavit pre-

Peter del Tung ten years ago made an inclosure of two acres at Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but one acre was mown five times. Value of a mown acre 10^d , of an unmown 4^d a year. Total 9^s 2^d . Present occupier Adam Gigel, who rents it at 3^d .

William Danby twelve years ago made an inclosure of five acres at Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but mown ten times. Value of a mown acre 1^s , of an unmown 4^d a year. Total $£3$ 10^s . Present occupier Adam Gigel, who rents it at $7\frac{1}{2}^d$.

Adam Gykel in 1332 made an inclosure of one acre and one rood at Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of

* This seems a miscalculation ; possibly twelve years should be twenty-two years.

dictam terram videlicet pro acra j^d ob. et pro roda ob
Summa ij^d.

Item dicunt quod Adam del Tunge fecit unum clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se iij acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, unde ij acras inclusit jam xxij annis elapsis et alia clausa fuit jam duobus annis elapsis, et non imbladantur nec fuerunt imbladata, tamen ij acre x falcantur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre x^d per annum, et pro tempore quo non falcantur quelibet acra valet iij^d per annum et tertia acra valet iij^d per annum. Summa tocius xxv^s iij^d. Unde Willelmus Lambe qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Willelmus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Adam* et arentavit predictas iij acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iij^d ob.

Item dicunt quod Johannes de Farndale jam xx annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Roscedale in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se vj acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton,† unde quinque acre xx imbladantur de avena, precii cujuslibet acre xij^d per annum, et sexta acra vasta valet iij^d per annum. Summa tocius v^{li} vj^s viij^d. Unde Thomas Wake et Rogerus del Wyrkheved nunc tenentes ejusdem respondebunt et terra capiatur in manum etc., et iidem Thomas et Rogerus in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt predicti Thomas et Rogerus et arentaverunt predictas vj acras, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa ix^d.

Cropton. Unsown, but each acre is worth 1^s a year. Present occupier the said Adam, who rents it at 2^d.

Adam del Tunge made an inclosure of three acres at Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Two acres were inclosed twenty-two years ago, and the other two years ago. Unsown; two acres were mown ten times. Value of mown acre 10^d, of an unmown 4^d a year. Total 25^s 4^d. Present occupier William Lamb, who rents it at 4^½^d.

John Farndale twenty years ago made an inclosure of six acres in Rosedale in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Five acres were sown twenty times with oats at 1^s an acre a year, the sixth acre lay waste and is worth 4^d a year. Total £5 6^s 8^d. Present occupiers Thomas Wake and Roger Workhead, who rent it at 9^d.

* Possibly an error for William.

† This is worthy of note. I believe that I am correct in stating that Rosedale is not mentioned either in Domesday, Kirby's Inquest, or the Nomina Villarum [9 Ed. II.], while Hartoft is only mentioned in the last. See Surtees Society, Vol. 43, Index.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus Stacy de Haretoft jam xvj annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se quatuor acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, et non imbladantur nec fuerunt imbladata, tamen tres acre inde sepcies falcantur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre x^d per annum, et quarta acra et similiter tres acre tempore quo non falcantur, valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xxvj^s vj^d. Unde Willelmus Erwart qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Willelmus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus [248b] Willelmus et arentavit predictas iiij acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iiij^d.*

Item dicunt quod Alanus Erwart jam viginti annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, et viij imbladatur de tramesia precii xij^d per annum, et tempore quo non imbladatur valet iiij^d. Summa tocius xij^s vj^d. Unde idem Alanus qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Alanus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Alanus et arentavit predictam terram videlicet pro acra j^d ob Summa j^d ob.

Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Elie jam xv annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen tres rode inde x falcantur, precii vesture per annum vij^d, et v rode residue et similiter ille tres tempore quo non falcantur, valet quelibet acra ij^d per annum. Summa

William Stacy, of Hartoft, sixteen years ago made an inclosure of four acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but three acres were mown seven times. Value of a mown acre 10^d, of an unmown 4^d a year. Total £1 11^s 6^d. Present occupier William Erwart, who rents it at 6^d.

Alan Erwart twenty years ago made an inclosure of one acre in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Sown eight times with spring corn. Value of a sown acre 1^s, of an unsown 4^d a year. Total 12^s 6^d. Present occupier the said Alan, who rents it at 1½^d.

John, son of Elias, fifteen years ago made an inclosure of two acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but three roods were mown ten times at 7^d a year. The residue valued at the rate of 2^d [? 4^d] an

* In margin vij^d. It should of course be vj^d.

tocius xiijs j^d. Unde Johannes de Clif qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit predictas duas acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iij^d.

Item dicunt quod Henricus del Tung jam xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft* et continet in se unam acram et dimidiam terre, unde una roda xiiij imbladatur de avena, precii vj^d per annum, et de residuo una acra xij falcatur, precii vesture xij^d per annum, et tempore quo non imbladatur nec falcatur valet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xxiijs x^d. Unde idem Henricus nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Henricus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Henricus et arentavit predictam terram, videlicet pro acra j^d ob qd Summa ij^d ob.

Item dicunt quod idem Henricus del Tung x annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se quatuor acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur [249] nec fuit imbladatum, tamen una acra inde quinquies falcatur precii vesture acre xij^d per annum, et alie tres acre et similiter illa acra tempore quo non falcatur valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xvjs vj^d. Unde idem Henricus qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc., et idem Henricus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Henricus et arentavit predictas quatuor acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa vj^d.

Item dicunt quod Johannes Stirckhirde xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome

acre a year. Total 13^s 1^d [? 4^d]. Present occupier John Cliff, who rents it at 3^d.

Henry del Tung twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of one and a half acres in Hartoft, one rood was sown fourteen times with oats, value 6^d a year, one acre mown twelve times, value 1^s a year; value per acre neither sown nor mown 4^d. Total £1 4^s 10^d. Present occupier Henry del Tung, who rents it at 2½^d.

Henry del Tung ten years ago made an inclosure of four acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, one acre mown five times at 1^s a year, value per acre unmown 4^d a year. Total 16^s 6^d. Present occupier Henry del Tung, who rents it at 6^d.

John Stirckherd twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of two acres

* The statement that it was not demesne land, and possibly also that it was the fee of Thomas Wake, must, I think, be supplied. It will, however, be noticed that the rent per acre is a fraction higher.

Wake et continet in se duas acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec fuit imbladatum, tamen una acra inde viij falcatur, precii vesture x^d per annum, et alia acra et similiter illa acra tempore quo non falcatur, valet quelibet acra iiij^d per annum. Summa tocius xvij^s. Unde idem Johannes nunc tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit predictas duas acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iiij^d.

Item dicunt quod idem Johannes Stirkherd x annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam rodam et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen valet j^d per annum. Summa tocius x^d . Unde idem Johannes nunc tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Johannes in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes et arentavit predictam terram videlicet pro roda ob. . . . Summa ob.

Item dicunt quod Johannes Forester xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen inde dimidia acra vij falcatur, precii vesture v^d per annum, et alia acra et dimidia et similiter illa dimidia acra tempore quo non falcatur valet quelibet acra vj^d * per annum. Summa tocius xvj^s v^d . Unde idem Thomas nunc tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Thomas in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas et arentavit predictas duas acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa iiij^d.

Item dicunt quod Petrus Gervaus xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam

in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, one acre mown eight times at 10^d a year, value per acre unmown 4^d a year. Total 18^s . Present occupier John Stirkherd, who rents it at 3^d .

John Stirkherd ten years ago made an inclosure of one rood in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown; value 1^d a year. Total 10^d . Present occupier John Stirkherd, who rents it at $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

John Forester twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of two acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown; half an acre mown seven times at 5^d a year. The unmown portion worth at the rate of 6^d an acre a year. Total 16^s 5^d . Present occupier Thomas [?] who rents it at 3^d .

Peter Gervais twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of half an

* *Sic*, but the calculation shows that it should be iiij^d.

clausum [249b] apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se dimidiam acram et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen vij falcatur, precii vesture v^d per annum, et tempore quo non falcatur valet ij^d per annum. Summa tocus $v^s v^d$. Unde idem Petrus nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc., et idem Petrus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Petrus et arenavit predictam dimidiam acram terre, videlicet pro dimidia acra ob $qd \dots$ Summa ob qd .

Item dicunt quod Robertus Storour xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram et unam rodam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen dimidia acra inde viij falcatur precii vesture v^d per annum, et dimidia acra et una roda et similiter illa dimidia tempore quo non falcatur valet acra $iiij^d$ per annum. Summa tocus $xj^s x^d$. Unde Ricardus filius Johannis qui nunc est tenens respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Ricardus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Johannes [*sic*] et arenavit predictam terram videlicet pro acra j^d ob et pro roda ob \dots Summa ij^d .

Item dicunt quod Willelmus Hare xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam acram et dimidiam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen ter falcatur precii vesture x^d per annum, et tempore quo non falcatur valet dimidia* acra $iiij^d$ per annum. Summa $xiiij^s ix^d$. Unde Hugo filius Stephani modo tenens

acre in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but mown seven times at 5^d a year, value when unmown 2^d a year. Total $5^s 5^d$. Present occupier Peter Gervais, who rents it at $\frac{3}{4}^d$.

Robert Storer twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of one acre and one rood in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown, but half an acre mown eight times at 5^d a year, value when unmown at the rate of 3^d an acre a year. Total $11^s 10^d$. Present occupier Richard, son of John, who rents it at 2^d .

William Hare twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of an acre and a half in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Mown three times at 10^d a year, value of an unmown acre 4^d a year. Total $13^s 9^d$. Present occupier Hugh, son of Stephen, who rents it at $1\frac{3}{4}^d$ an acre.

* The sense requires *quolibet*, and possibly a proportion for the half acre. If for xij we read xiiij, the addition works out correctly at these figures.

respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Hugo in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Hugo et arentavit predictam terram videlicet pro acra j^d ob qd

Item dicunt quod Cecilia que fuit uxor Roberti Fabri xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se tres acras et dimidiam et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen una acra viij falcatur, precii vesture acre x^d per annum, et tempore quo eadem acra non falcatur valet iiij^d per annum. Summa tocus xj^s iiij^d; et nichil de residuo clausi predicti quia jacet vasta nec includitur contra assisam; de qua summa Elias Cokerel nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur etc., et idem Elias in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Elias et arentavit predictas tres acras et dimidiam, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j ob qd* [250] Summa v^d qd.

Item dicunt quod Elias Cokerell xxij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam rodam terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et vij imbladatur de avena, precii vj^d per annum et tempore quo non imbladatur valet j^d per annum. Summa tocus vj^s ix^d.† Unde iidem Elias et Thomas Wake respondebunt et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Thomas in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt predicti Elias et Thomas et arentaverunt predictam terram videlicet pro roda ob Summa ob.

Item dicunt quod idem Elias xvj annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum apud Wrygholm extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et

Cecilia, late wife of Robert Smith, twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of three and a half acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown; one acre mown eight times, value 10^d a year; value when unmown 4^d a year. Total 11^s 4^d. Nothing for the remainder, because it lies waste and is not inclosed contrary to the Assize of the Forest. Present occupier Elias Cockerell, who rents it all at 5¹/₄^d.

Elias Cockerell twenty-two years ago made an inclosure of one rood in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Sown seven times with oats, value 6^d a year; value when unsown 1^d a year. Total 6^s 9^d. Present occupiers Elias Cockerell and Thomas Wake, who rent it at 1^d.

The same Elias sixteen years ago made an enclosure of three roods in Wrygholm in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township

* This farthing is evidently inserted by mistake, or refers to part of the rent of the half acre.

† Repeated in the margin, but quite wrong.

of continet in se tres rodas terre et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et x imbladatur de avena, precii xij^d per annum, et tempore quo non imbladatur valet iij^d per annum. Summa tocius xj^s vj^d. Unde idem Elias modo tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum domini etc., et idem Elias in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Elias et arentavit tres rodas terre, videlicet quamlibet rodam ad ob . . . Summa j^d ob.

Item dicunt quod Henricus Youhirde xij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se tres acras et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen dimidia acra vj falcatur, precii vesture vj^d per annum, et alie due acre et dimidia et similiter illa dimidia acra tempore quo non falcatur valet quelibet acra iij^d per annum. Summa tocius xij^s. Unde idem Henricus nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Henricus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Henricus et arentavit predictas tres acras videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob . . . Summa iij^d ob.

Item dicunt quod Petrus Smalhesel iij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras et unam rodam et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur, tamen una acra inde bis falcatur, precii vesture acre x^d per annum, et alia acra et roda et similiter illa acra tempore quo non falcatur valet quelibet acra iij^d per annum. Summa iij^s iij^d. Unde idem Petrus nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit, et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Petrus in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Petrus et arentavit predictas duas acras et unam rodam videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob et rodam ob . . . Summa iij^d ob.

[250b] Item dicunt quod Hugo Sutor decem annis elapsis fecit

Cropton. Sown ten times with oats, value 1^s a year; value when unsown 3^d a year. Total 11^s 6^d. Present occupier Elias, who rents it at 1^½^d.

Henry Eweherd twelve years ago made an inclosure of three acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown; half an acre mown six times, value 6^d a year; value when unmown at rate of 4^d an acre a year. Total 13^s. Present occupier the same Henry, who rents it at 4^½^d.

Peter Smallhasel three years ago made an inclosure of two acres and one rood in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Unsown; one acre mown twice, value 10^d a year; value when unmown at the rate of 4^d an acre a year. Total 3^s 3^d. Present occupier the same Peter, who rents it at 3^½^d.

Hugh Cobbler ten years ago made an inclosure of one rood in

quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se unam rodam et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et non imbladatur nec includitur contra assisam nec falcatur, tamen valet per annum j^d . Summa x^d . Unde idem Hugo respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Hugo nichilominus in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod Thomas Abraham vij annis elapsis fecit quoddam clausum in Haretoft extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se tres acras et pertinet ad villam de Cropton, unde tres rode semel imbladantur de tramesia, precii vesture x^d per annum, et tempore quo eodem tres rode non falcantur valent ij^d qd per annum. Summa tocus $xxij^d$; et nichil de residuo clausi predicti quia jacet vastum nec includitur contra assisam, de qua predicta summa idem Thomas Abraham nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit, et terra capiatur in manum etc., et idem Thomas in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas et arentavit predictas tres acras terre, videlicet quamlibet acram ad j^d ob Summa $iiij^d$ ob.

Item dicunt quod Thomas nuper comes Lancastrie, tempore suo, frater domini comitis nunc, cujus heres ipse est, includere fecit de fossato unum clausum* in Fouelwode, quod continet in se $iiij^{xx}$ acras terre, et postea dedit illud clausum cuidam Elie de Stapelton tenendum ad terminum vite per cartam suam, reddendo inde eidem Thome vj^s $viiij^d$, et Willelmus Gower modo tenet clausum predictum, et pertinet ad villatas de Cloghton, Bryniston, Scalleby et Neuby et est de feodo Henrici

Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Neither sown nor inclosed contrary to the Assize, nor mown, value 1^d a year. Total 10^d . Present occupier the same Hugh; the land seized.

Thomas Abraham seven years ago made an inclosure of three acres in Hartoft in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Cropton. Three roods were once sown with spring corn, value 10^d ; value for the rest of the period $2\frac{1}{4}^d$ a year. Total 1^s 10^d . Nothing for the remainder, because it lies waste and is not inclosed contrary to the Assize. Present occupier Thomas Abraham, who rents it all at $4\frac{1}{2}^d$.

Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, whose heir is his brother the present Earl, inclosed with a ditch a parcel of land at Fullwood, containing eighty acres, and granted it by deed to one Elias Stapelton, to hold for term of life, paying to the said Thomas 6^s 8^d [? a year]. William Gower now holds the close, and it is appurtenant to the townships of Cloughton, Burniston, Scalby and Newby, and in the fee of Henry Percy. Let the close be seized into the Lord's hands and let inquiry be made as to the sowing and mowing of it in the meantime. After-

* Probably Ellis Close.

Percy.* Clausum predictum capiatur in manum domini et interim inquiratur de imbladacione vel falcacione per medium tempus etc. Postea testatum est per constabularium quod dominus servitur de redditu predicto, et permitti potest absque nocumento ferarum. Ideo nichil inde ulterius ad presens.

Item dicunt quod Rogerus de Manneshere de novo fecit quoddam assartum in bosco de Kynthorp loco qui vocatur Westslack per licenciam domini extra dominicam de serjancia domini, et pertinet ad villam de Kynthorp, et continet in se ix acras terre et semel imbladatur de tramesia, precii acre xij^d. Summa x^s. Unde Petronilla de Kynthorp nunc tenens ejusdem respondebit, et nichil de tempore quo non imbladatur, quia jacet vastum. Eadem Petronilla cepit terram predictam per sic quod responderet domino de quarta parte valoris, que extendit ad xx^s. Ideo inde domino respondeat et nichilominus venit predicta Petronilla ad ostendendum warrantum etc.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus filius Hugonis de novo fecit quoddam assartum in Langedon de dominicis domini hoc anno et continet in se xx acras terre et pertinet ad villas de Roston et Wykham, et nichil de imbladacione quia arentantur domino, videlicet quelibet acra ad xij^d per annum : et quod Alexander Eskell fecit quoddam [251] assartum ibidem anno supradicto de dominicis domini et continet in se viginti acras terre et pertinet ad villas predictas et nichil de imbladacione quia arentantur domino, videlicet acra quelibet ad xij^d per annum : et quod

wards the constable proves that the rent is paid to the Lord, and that the inclosure may be suffered to exist without prejudice to the deer. Therefore stay further proceedings.

Roger Mansergh lately, with the Lord's leave, made an assart at West Slack in Kingthorpe Wood, in the King's Serjeanty, appurtenant to the township of Kingthorpe. It contains nine acres, and was once sown with spring corn, value 1^s an acre; total 10^s. Parnell de Kynthorp, the present tenant, is to answer for this, but nothing for the time when it was unsown, because it lay waste; she took the land on condition of being responsible for one-fourth of its value, which amounts to £1. Therefore let her answer to the Lord for this sum; all the same she appears and proves her right.

William, son of Hugh, lately this year made an assart of twenty acres in Langdale in the Lord's demesnes, appurtenant to the townships of Ruston and Wykeham; each acre is rented at 1^s a year, so nothing is said about the sowing; Alexander Eskell the same year made an assart of twenty acres there in the Lord's demesnes, appurtenant to the same townships, and rented at the same rate; Henry

* Most probably there is an omission here.

Henricus de Ellerdby fecit ibidem quoddam assartum anno supradicto de dominicis domini et continet in se xx acras terre et pertinet ad villas predictas, et nichil de imbladacione quia arentantur domino, videlicet quelibet acra ad xij^d per annum. Et quia testatum est quod predicta assarta dimittuntur ad verum valorum eorundem, ideo habeant et teneant etc. Postea testatum est per ministros predictos quod iidem Willelmus, Alexander et Henricus solverunt domino Comiti nunc quatuor marcas pro eradicatione bosci et assarto quando illud arentaverunt, et postea compertum est per eosdem ministros quod boscus predictus ibidem eradicatus valuit ultra predictas iiij marcas xiijs^s iiij^d juxta verum valorum ejusdem, ideo Radulphus de Hastynges custos etc., respondebit domino de predictis xiijs^s iiij etc., eo quod illa eis dimisit.

Item dicunt quod Willelmus de la Launde fecit quandam purpresturam in pastura de Pikeryng et Neuton in quodam loco qui vocatur Byrkhouth more et est de socagio et continet in se iiij acras unam rodam et dimidiam terre, quas Prior de Malton modo tenet et nichil de imbladacione quia arentantur domino ad ij^s per annum prout compertum est; ideo habeat et teneat etc.

Item dicunt quod Hugo de Wayvill fecit quandam purpresturam de veteri in mora de Habbeton in feodo Radulphi de Nevill et continet in se dimidiam acram terre et pertinet ad villam de Habbeton et non

Ellerby the same. Since these assarts are proved to be rackrented, the occupiers may hold them. Afterwards the officers of the forest prove that the said William, Alexander and Henry paid the Earl £2 13^s 4^d for uprooting the wood and assarting when they rented it, but it has since been ascertained that the wood which was uprooted was worth 13^s 4^d more. This Ralph Hastings the warden must be responsible for.

William Launde made an encroachment of four acres one and a half roods in the pasture of Pickering and Newton, in a place called Birkhow Moor, of socage* tenure. Present occupier the Prior of Malton, who rents it at 2^s a year, therefore nothing is to be said about the sowing of it.

Hugh Wyvill of old made an encroachment of half an acre in Habton Moor in the fee of Ralph Nevill, appurtenant to the township

* My rendering of this is not satisfactory. I do not know what the exact force of *socagium* in this connection can be. From an entry later it is a possible conjecture that woods said to be "in socagio" were treated as belonging to the township at large, and as distinct from the demesne woods of either chief lord or mesne lord. It is also possible that rights of estovers at this date existed in the former class only. Or it may be that they existed as *of right* in socage woods as *of sufferance* in demesne woods. "They belong to the soke" would, perhaps, be a better rendering; *c.p.*, the "soke mill," the "soke oven," etc.

imbladatur, et est in communia ejusdem ville nec arentatur eo quod duobus Itineribus elapsis iudicio prosternata fuit. Ideo nichil ulterius inde etc.

Item dicunt quod Ricardus de Lacy manens in Folkton extra forestam fecit quandam purpresturam infra metas foreste in mariscis de Cayton, Kilwardeby, Lebreton et Osgodby in feodo domini Henrici de Percy, Johannis de Eston et Abbatis de Whiteby, et continet in se per estimacionem cciiij^{xx} acras et pertinet ad villas predictas et non imbladatur, tamen arentatur ad v^s per annum, et Edmundus de Lacy et villata de Folkton predictam purpresturam tenent, et non includitur contra assisam, ideo nichil ulterius etc.

Item dicunt quod quidam Willelmus Roundell* Abbas beate Marie Eboracensis fecit quoddam clausum in mariscis de Normanby et est de feodo ipsius Abbatis et continet in se iiij^{xx} acras prati et non imbladatur, tamen xliij falcatur, precii vesture cujuslibet acre xij^d per annum. Summa tocus viij^{xxvj}^{li}. Unde Thomas† Abbas qui nunc est tenens ejusdem respondebit et terra capiatur in manum etc.

Item dicunt quod Johannes de Gotheland fecit de novo quandam purpresturam in Aleyntoftes in dominico domini loco qui vocatur Somerholme et continet in se per estimacionem ij acras et dimidiam quas Thomas le Rode [? Rede] modo tenet, et est dominicum domini

of Habton. It is unsown, and part of the common land of the township. No rent is paid, because at the Eyre before the last the fences were destroyed. Therefore stay further proceedings.

Richard Lacy, residing at Folkton beyond the Forest, made an encroachment of about 280 acres within the forest in the marshes of Cayton, Killerby, Lebberston and Osgodby, in the fee of Henry Percy, John Eston, and the Abbot of Whitby, appurtenant to the above townships. Unsown, and rented at 5^s; Edmund Lacy and the township of Folkton occupy it. Not inclosed contrary to the Assize, therefore stay further proceedings.

One William Roundell, Abbot of St. Mary's, York, made an inclosure of eighty acres of meadow in his own fee in Normanby Marshes. Unsown, but mown forty-four times at 1^s an acre. Total £176. For which Thomas, the present Abbot, is responsible and the land is forfeited.

John Goathland lately made an encroachment of two acres and a half at Somerholm, in Allantoftes, in the Lord's demesnes, which Thomas Reed now occupies at a rent of 1^s a year. He may continue to occupy it.

* Succeeded 1239, and died 1244.

† Thomas de Multon succeeded 1331, resigned 1359.

Henrici Comitis Lancastrie et est arentata et reddit domino xij^d per annum. Ideo teneat pro firma predicta.

[251b] Item dicunt quod Alanus Sedman fecit quandam purpresuram inclusione cujusdam haie loco qui vocatur Staynthwayt de feodo Rogeri Bygot et continet in se duas acras quas Johannes Mews modo tenet et pertinet ad villam de Levesham. Alibi de imbladacione.

Item dicunt quod Priorissa de Roscedale fecit quandam purpresuram in Roscedale extra dominicum in feodo Thome Wake et continet in se duas acras per diversas perticulas et pertinet ad villam de Syvelyngton,* et non imbladatur tamen quinquies falcatur, precii vesture acre x^d per annum. Summa viij^s iiij^d. Unde Priorissa respondebit; et in quadam perticula edificatur quedam domus contra assisam foreste, ideo domus predicta prosternatur et terra predicta capiatur in manum etc., et predicta Priorissa in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod Ricardus de Breaus inclusit boscum suum loco qui dicitur Lunde in dominico suo et continet in se sex acras terre, contra assisam foreste, quas Willelmus Latymer modo tenet et pertinet ad villam de Syvelyngton et non imbladatur nec arentatur. Ideo venit [? veniat] Willelmus Latymer responsurus. Postea idem Willelmus obiit; ideo boscus predictus capiatur in manum etc., quousque etc.

Item dicunt quod Thomas de Ebreston edificavit unam domum et

Alan Sedman made an encroachment by the inclosure of a hagg of two acres at Stainthwait, in the fee of Roger Bygot. John Mews † now occupies it, and it is appurtenant to the township of Levisham. The sowing of it is dealt with elsewhere.

The Prioress of Rosedale made an encroachment of two acres in several parcels in Rosedale, in the fee of Thomas Wake, appurtenant to the township of Sinnington. Unsown, but mown five times at 10^d an acre a year. Total 8^s 4^d. The Prioress is responsible. In one parcel she built a house contrary to the Assize of the Forest. Let the house be pulled down, the land forfeited, and the Prioress amerced.

Richard Breaus at Lund inclosed his wood of six acres in his own demesne. William Latimer now holds it, and it is appurtenant to the township of Sinnington. Neither sown nor rented. Let William Latimer be responsible. Afterwards he died; let the wood be forfeited. ‡

Thomas Ebberston built a house and inclosed with a ditch forty

* Compare this with the statement on page 163.

† *i.e.*, John de Melsa Knight.

‡ The quousque implied that on satisfaction being made for the offence the wood would be restored.

includere fecit xl acras terre cum quodam fossato in landa de Wyckle* et fuit† imbladata de avena et modo jacet vasta et est de socagio et pertinet ad villam de Ebreston et est arentata domino ad ijs per annum et Thomas Thurnyf et Robertus Eyerman nunc tenentes ejusdem eas nunc tenent non inclusas contra assisam foreste. Ideo habeant et teneant pro firma predicta.

Item dicunt quod Robertus de Conysclyf ballivus de Pikeryng fecit assartare et purprestare de veteri ix^{xx} x acras et unam rodam terre infra dominicum de Gotheland et Aleynstofes et fecit arentare ad opus domini, et alii ballivi qui fuerunt postea usque nunc fecerunt assartare et purprestare cccviiij acras ibidem et arentare fecerunt ad opus domini, quas diversi tenentes ibidem modo tenent, et quia arentantur ad verum valorem, ideo habeant et teneant etc.

Thomas Forestarius venit hic in curia et arentavit domino tres acras terre juxta Tranemyre per quatuor denarios ob per annum, videlicet quelibet acra pro j^d ob, ideo habeat terram predictam pro redditu predicto de eo quod testatum est per ministros foreste quod non est ad dampnum domini neque ad nocumentum ferarum.

De vastis boscorum dicunt iidem Regardatores quod boscus qui dicitur Brymbelclyf de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur de subbosco ad dampnum xl^d per villatam de Syvelyngton et Willelmum Latymer nunc tenentem ejusdem et pertinet ad villam de Syvelyngton

acres of land at Bickley. The land was sown with oats but now lies waste. It is of socage tenure, appurtenant to the township of Ebberston, and rented at 2^s a year. Present occupiers Thomas Thurnef and Robert Eyerman. Not inclosed contrary to the Assize of the Forest. The occupiers may hold it at the above rent.

Robert Coniscliff, bailiff of Pickering, of old caused an assart and encroachment to be made of 190 acres 1 rood within the demesnes of Goathland and Allantofts, and fixed a rent for the use of the Lord. His successors as bailiffs caused a like assart and encroachment to be made of 308 acres there, and fixed a like rent for the use of the Lord. As the several occupiers thereof hold the same at rackrent, they may continue to do so.

Thomas Forester appears in Court and leases from the Lord three acres of land near Trannmire at 4½^d a year. He may hold them, as it is proved not to be to the damage of the Lord or the injury of the deer.

As to waste of wood, the Regarders say that Brymbleclif wood was wasted of old, and has lately been despoiled of underwood by the township of Sinnington and William Latimer, the present occupier

* Qu : Byckle. See Vol. I., N.S., page 75.

† ? Understand *terra*.

et est de feodo Rogeri Bygot. Ideo villata predicta et Willelmus Latymer respondeant de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in minum etc., et nichilominus villata predicta in misericordia etc. Postea venit villata predicta replegiandum boscum predictum per dimidiam marcā per plegium Thome Bret et habet etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Foulwode et boscus de Brynyston fuerunt de veteri [252] vastati et postea redempti et nunc de novo vastantur et deteriorantur ad dampnum xv^s per Ricardum de Scelton tunc ballivum, Alexandrum de Bergh, Priorem de Brydlyngton et per villatas de Cloghton, Brynyston, Scalleby et Neuby, et sunt de socagio et feodo* Abbatis de Whiteby et pertinent ad villatas predictas. Ideo iidem Ricardus, Alexander et Prior de Bridlyngton et villate predictae respondeant de dampnis predictis et boscus predictus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predicti Ricardus, Alexander et Prior et villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt Thomas [et] Willelmus de Creppyng et replegiaverunt boscos predictos per plegios alter alterius per xv^s.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Baklous de veteri vastatus extra fossatum et postea redemptus et de novo vastatur et deterioratur ad dampnum vj^s viij^d per villatas de Sneynton et Westhorp in Brumpton et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de feodo Rogeri Bygot et Henrici de Percy et est de socagio. Ideo predictae villate respondeant de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum etc., et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt homines villate de Sneynton et

damages 3^s 4^d. It is appurtenant to the township of Sinnington and in the fee of Roger Bigot. The township and William Latimer are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards the township replevies it for 6^s 8^d. Surety, Thomas Brett.

The woods of Fullwood and Burniston, of socage tenure, in the fee of the Abbot of Whitby, which were wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, were now late wasted and despoiled to the amount of 15^s by Richard Skelton, then bailiff, Alexander de Bergh, the Prior of Bridlington, and the townships of Cloughton, Burniston, Scalby and Newby. The offenders are to be amerced and the woods forfeited. They are afterwards replevied by Thomas and William Crepping for 15^s.

The wood of Backleys, which was wasted of old beyond the ditch and afterwards ransomed, was lately wasted and despoiled to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the townships of Snainton and Westhorp in Brumpton. It is appurtenant to Brumpton and of socage tenure, in the fees of Roger Bigot and Henry Percy. The townships are to be

* This, if it can be trusted, is worthy of note.

replegiaverunt boscum predictum per plegium Roberti Thurnef per xiijs iiij^d.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Dernecombe et Depedale ex parte meridionali de veteri vastatus et postea redemptus et de novo deterioratur de quercubus et subbosco ad dampnum vjs viij^d per villatas de Sneynton et Westhorp in Brumpton et pertinet ad villas de Sneynton et Westhorp in Brumpton et est de socagio et feodo Henrici de Percy et Rogeri Bygot. Ideo predictae villate respondeant de dampnis predictis, et capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venit Gilbertus de Aton et replegiavit boscum predictum per x^s per plegium Roberti Thurnef.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Bickle de veteri vastatus et postea redemptus de novo deterioratur ad dampnum x^s per Priorissam de Yedyngham, Priorem de Malton apud Ebreston cotes et per villatam de Ebreston et pertinet ad villam de Ebreston et est de socagio. Ideo predicti Priorissa, Prior et villata de Ebreston respondeant de dampnis predictis, et nichilominus predicti Priorissa, Prior et villata de Ebreston in misericordia etc., et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc. Postea venit Robertus de Scardeburgh et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Thome Thurnef.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Crosseclif et Stayndale de veteri vastatus et postea redemptus de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum vjs viij^d per villatam de Alverstayn et pertinet ad eandem

amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it was replevied by Snainton for 13^s 4^d. Surety, Robert Thurnef.

The wood of Darncombe and Deepdale on the south, which was wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, was lately despoiled of oak and underwood to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the townships of Snainton and Westhorp in Brompton, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure, in the fees of Roger Bigot and Henry Percy. The townships are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it was replevied by Gilbert Ayton for 10^s. Surety, Robert Thurnef.

The wood of Bickley, which was wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, was lately despoiled to the amount of 10^s by the Prioress of Yedingham, the Prior of Malton at Ebberston Cotes, and the township of Ebberston, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it was replevied by Robert Scarborough for 6^s 8^d. Surety, Thomas Thurnef.

The wood of Crosscliff and Staindale, which was wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, was lately despoiled of oak to the amount of 6^s 8^d

villam et est de socagio. Ideo predicta villata de Alverstayn respondebit de dampnis predictis et nichilominus predicta villata de Alverstayn in misericordia etc., et [boscus] capiatur in manum domini etc. Postea venit Radulphus de Hastynges et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Thome Bret.

Item dicunt quod boscus qui dicitur Edunpidale [? Edmundale] de veteri vastatus et postea redemptus de novo deterioratur de subbosco ad dampnum v^s per villatam de Aton [252b] et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de socagio. Ideo villata predicta respondebit de dampnis predictis, et nichilominus villata predicta in misericordia etc., et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc. Postea venit Gilbertus de Aton et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Ricardi de Naulton.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Bedale de veteri vastatur (et) ex parte occidentali et de novo deterioratur de riselettis ad dampnum xl^d per Priorissam de Wykham et per villatas de Wykham et Ruston et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predictae Priorissa et villate de Wykham et Ruston respondebunt de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predictae Priorissa et villate de Wykham [et Ruston] in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt predictae Priorissa et villate de [Wykham et] Ruston et replegiaverunt boscum predictum per xl^d per plegium Willelmi de Creppyng.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Blakclyf de veteri vastati et postea redemptus [et] non deterioratur. Ideo nichil ulterius.

Item dicunt quod pars bosci de Blakclyf de veteri vastati [et] de

by the township of Allerston, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The township is to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it was replevied by Ralph Hastings for 6^s 8^d. Surety, Thomas Brett.

Yedmandale Wood, which was wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, was lately despoiled of underwood to the amount of 5^s by the township of Ayton, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The township is to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it was replevied by Gilbert Ayton for 6^s 8^d. Surety, Richard Naulton.

Beedale Wood was wasted of old on the west side, and was despoiled of small branches [?] to the value of 3^s 4^d by the Prioress of Wykeham, and the townships of Wykeham and Ruston, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards they replevy the wood for 3^s 4^d. Surety, William Crepping.

Part of Blackclif Wood, which was wasted of old and afterwards

novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum vj^s viij^d per Priorissam de Wykham et per villatas de Wykham et Ruston et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predictae Priorissa et villate de Wykham et Ruston respondebunt de dampnis predictis et boscos capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predictae Priorissa et villate de Wykham et Ruston in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt predictae Priorissa et villate de Wykham et Ruston et replegiaverunt boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Willelmi de Creppying.

Item dicunt quod boscos de Holcombe de veteri vastatus et non redemptus remansit in manu domini tanquam boscos dominicus et dimittitur ad firmam [et] valet per annum xx^s, et dominus illum [? redditum] percipit et est de serjancia domini et de feodo Comitis Mariscalli et pertinet ad villam de Lokton : et quia nescitur a quo quis percipit, ideo inquiratur etc. et de valore per medium tempus etc. est in manu domini.

Item dicunt quod boscos de Hyndeslakside de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum xl^d et postea redemptus* per villatam de Thornton ex parte orientali aque ejusdem ville et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de socagiis et de feodis domini Johannis de Eston, Rogeri Moubray et Petri Bruys. Ideo predicta villata de Thornton respondebit de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villata predicta in misericordia etc., et boscos capiatur etc. Postea venit Thomas Bret per [? pro] villatam predictam ex parte predicta et replegiavit

ransomed, is not despoiled. Therefore no proceedings are to be taken with regard to it. Other part has lately been despoiled of oak to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the Prioress of Wykeham and the townships of Wykeham and Ruston, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards they replevy it for 6^s 8^d. Surety, William Crepping.

Horcum Wood, which was wasted of old and not ransomed, has remained in the Lord's hands as a demesne wood and is let to farm at £1, which the Lord receives. It is of the Lord's serjeanty, of the fee of the Earl Marshall, and appurtenant to the township of Lockton. As it is unknown by whom the rent ought to be paid, let inquiry be made as to this and as to the rent in the meantime, since the forfeiture.

Hindslackside Wood, which was wasted of old and afterwards ransomed, was lately despoiled to the amount of 3^s 4^d by the township of Thornton on the east side of the beck, to which township it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure† and of the fees of John Eston, Roger Mowbray and Peter Bruce. The township is to be amerced

* Probably these words are out of place.

† Or "It belongs to the sokes and fees."

boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Galfridi de Kynthorp et Johannis Campion.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Ekkedale et Flaxdale ex parte meridionali et Willerdale ex parte versus boriam de veteri vastatur et redemptus de novo deterioratur per Willelmum Latymer qui nunc est et per Willelmum Latymer qui mortuus est et Willelmum de Burgh personam ecclesie de Thornton qui mortuus est et per villatas de Thornton et Wilton et Ricardum Russel, et est de socagio et de feodo Johannis de Eston, Petri Bruys et Johannis Moubray et pertinet ad villatam de Thornton. Ideo predicti Willelmus Latymer et Ricardus Russel et villate de Thornton et Wilton [253] respondeant de dampnis predictis, et nichilominus predicti Willelmus Latymer et Ricardus Russel et villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venit Galfridus de Kynthorp et replegiavit boscos predictos videlicet quemlibet eorum per xv^s per plegium Willelmi de Hastynges et predicti Galfridi de Kynthorp et habet etc.

Item dicunt quod pars bosci de Crossedale de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum xl^d per villatam de Lokton et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de serjauncia domini et de feodo Johannis de Eston, Petri Bruys et Johannis Moubray et pertinet ad eandem villatam [*sic*]. Ideo predicta villata de Lokton respondeat de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predicta villata in misericordia. Postea venit Edmundus de Hastynges et replegiavit boscum predictum pro villata predicta per v^s per plegium ipsius Edmundi. Ideo habeat etc.

and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Thomas Brett replevies it for 6^s 8^d. Sureties, Geoffrey Kingthorpe and John Campion.

The Woods of Ekkedale, Flaxdale on the south, and Willerdale on the north, which were wasted of old and ransomed, have been lately despoiled by the present William Latimer, the late William Latimer, the late rector of Thornton, William de Burgh, the townships of Thornton and Wilton, and Richard Russel. They are of socage tenure, in the fees of John Eston, Peter Bruce and John Mowbray, and appurtenant to the township of Thornton. The offenders are to be amerced. Afterwards Geoffrey Kingthorpe replevies each wood at 15^s. Sureties, William Hastings and Geoffrey Kingthorpe.

Part of Crossedale Wood, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled of oak to the amount of 3^s 4^d by the township of Lockton, to which it is appurtenant. It is of the Lord's serjeanty, and in the fees of John Eston, Peter Bruce and John Mowbray. The township is to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Edmund Hastings replevies it on behalf of the township for 5^s. Surety, himself.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Haretoft de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum xv^s per villatas de Haretoft, Middelton, Aslakby, Wrelton, Cropton et Calthorn et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de feodo Thome Wake. Ideo predictae villate de Haretoft, Middelton, Aslakby, Wrelton, Cropton et Calthorn respondebunt de damnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Radulphi de Hastynges custodis et Nicholai de Repingale.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Staynhoweclyf de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum dimidie marce per villatas de Haretoft, Middelton, Aslakby, Wrelton et Cropton et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de feodo domini Thome Wake. Ideo predictae villate de Haretoft, Middelton, Aslakby, Wrelton et Cropton respondeant de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium predictorum Radulphi custodis et Nicholai. Ideo habeat etc.

Item* dicunt quod boscus de Risebergh de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum dimidie marce per villatas de Thornton under Risebergh, Wrelton, Aslakby, Middelton et per Rogerum de Spaunton et pertinet ad villam de Cropton et est de feodo Thome Wake. Ideo predictus Rogerus et similiter villate predictae de Thornton under Risebergh, Wrelton, Aslakby et Middelton responde-

Hartoft Wood, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled of oak to the amount of 15^s by the townships of Hartoft, Middleton, Aislaby, Wrelton, Cropton and Cawthorn, to which it is appurtenant. It is of the fee of Thomas Wake. The townships are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Thomas Wake replevies it for 6^s 8^d. Sureties, Ralph Hastings, the warden, and Nicholas Repingale.

Stainhoweclyf Wood, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the townships of Hartoft, Middleton, Aislaby, Wrelton and Cropton, to which it is appurtenant. It is of the fee of Thomas Wake. The townships are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Thomas Wake replevies it for 6^s 8^d. Sureties, the same as last mentioned.

Riseborough Wood, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the townships of Thornton under Riseborough, Wrelton, Aislaby and Middleton, and by Roger Spaunton.

* This entry is to be found in a different place in both Hale's and Maynard's MSS.

bunt de damnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predictus Rogerus et similiter villate predictæ in misericordia etc. Postea venit predictus Thomas Wake et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium predictum.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Gotheland, Lyndryg et boscus partis australis de Arbrandwyth de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum dimidiæ marce per villatas de Gotheland, Pikeryng et Neuton et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de dominico domini. Ideo predictæ villate de Gotheland, Pikeryng et Neuton respondebunt de dampnis predictis et capiatur boscus in manum etc., et nichilominus villate predictæ in misericordia etc. Boscus iste postea replegiatus est ut patet infra.

[253b] Item dicunt quod boscus de Langondale ex parte orientali de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum dimidiæ marce per Beatricem de Hastynges que mortua est, Willelmum Latymer et per villatas de Thornton ex parte occidentali aque, de Farmanby et de Rouceby et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio et de feodo Johannis de Eston et Rogeri Bygot. Ideo predictus Willelmus et villate predictæ de Thornton, Farmanby et Rouceby respondeant de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus predictus Willelmus et villate predictæ in misericordia etc. Postea venit Radulphus de Hastynges miles et replegiavit boscum predictum per dimidiam marcam per plegium Willelmi de Creppying. Ideo habeat etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Troucedale ex parti australi de veteri

It is appurtenant to the township of Cropton and in the fee of Thomas Wake. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Thomas Wake replevies it as above.

The Woods of Goathland, Lyndrigg and Abrandwith on the south, which were wasted of old, have lately been despoiled to the amount of 6s 8d by the townships of Goathland, Pickering and Newton, to which they are appurtenant. They are demesne woods. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards they are replevied as appears below.

Langatdale Wood on the east, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled to the amount of 6s 8d by the late Beatrice Hastings, William Latimer, and the townships of Thornton on the West, Farmanby and Roxby, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure and in the fee of John Eston and Roger Bigot. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Sir Ralph Hastings replevies it for 6s 8d. Surety, William Crepping.

Troutsdale Wood on the south, which was wasted of old, has

vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum xiijs^s iiij^d per villatas de Brumpton et Salden et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de feodo Rogeri Moubray et Rogeri Bygot. Ideo villate predictae de Brumpton et Salden respondeant de dampnis predictis et bosculus capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venit Gilbertus de Aton et replegiavit bosculum predictum per x^s per plegium Radulphi de Hastynges et Ricardi de Naulton. Ideo etc.

Item dicunt quod pars vallis de Troucedale qui dicitur Undersydegate de novo deterioratur de subbosco ad dampnum xx^d per villatas de Brumpton, Sneynton, Salden et Westhorp et pertinet ad villas de Sneynton et Westhorp in Brumpton et est de feodo Rogeri Moubray et Rogeri Bygot. Ideo predictae villate de Brumpton, Sneynton, Salden et Westhorp respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod bosculus de Aleynstoftes de novo deterioratur de quercubus, branchiaturis et subbosco ad dampnum dimidie marce per cendulas ad cooperturam domorum Castri de Pikeryng et per vendicionem ballivorum [? et] pro maeremio ad faciendos domos domini in Lokton per tenentes de Aleynstoftes ibidem, et est de dominico domini. Ideo tenentes de Aleynstoftes respondeant de dampnis predictis et nichilominus predicti tenentes in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod bosculus subtus Neutonclif inter molendinum de Neuton et Kirkesty de veteri vastatur et de novo deterioratur ad dampnum xl^d per villam de Neuton et pertinet ad villas de Neuton et

lately been despoiled to the amount of 13^s 4^d by the townships of Brompton and Sawdon, to which it is appurtenant. It is in the fees of Roger Mowbray and Roger Bigot. The townships are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards Gilbert Ayton replevies it for 10^s. Sureties, Ralph Hastings and Richard Naulton.

Part of Troutsdale called Undersidegate has lately been despoiled of underwood to the amount of 1^s 8^d by the townships of Brompton, Snainton, Sawdon and Westhorp. It is appurtenant to Snainton and Westhorp in Brompton and in the fees of Roger Mowbray and Roger Bigot. The townships are to be amerced.

Allantofts Wood, which is the Lord's demesne, has lately been despoiled of oak, branches and underwood to the amount of 6^s 8^d for shingles for roofing the buildings of Pickering Castle, by sale by the bailiffs and by the tenants for timber for building the Lord's houses in Lockton. The tenants of Allantofts are to be amerced.

The Wood beneath Newton Cliff between Newton Mill and Kirksty, which was wasted of old, has lately been despoiled to the amount of 3^s 4^d by the township of Newton. It is of socage tenure and

Pikeryng et est de socagio. Ideo villata de Pikeryng [? Newton]* respondebit de dampnis predictis et boscus capiatur in manum etc., et nichilominus villata de Neuton in misericordia etc. Boscus iste replegiatus est postea ut patet infra.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Birkhouth de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum xiijs^s iiij^d per villatas de Pikeryng et Neuton et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predictae villate de Pikeryng et Neuton respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Yates de novo deterioratur de quercubus subbosco et [254] branchiatura ad dampnum xx^s for torallo ad calcem arandum pro muris Castri tempore Regist† et pro focali ad opus Comitisse in mora sua apud Pikeryng et per adventus domini Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie et per villatas de Pikeryng et Neuton et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predictae villate de Pikeryng et Neuton respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Halgh de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum xiijs^s iiij^d pro maeremio capto ad emendacionem Castri et pro focali pro Comitissa in mora sua et per adventus domini Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie et per villatas de Neuton et Pikeryng et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predictae villate de

appurtenant to the townships of Pickering and Newton. The township is to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards it is replevied as appears below.

Birkhow Wood has lately been despoiled of oak to the amount of 13^s 4^d by the townships of Pickering and Newton, to which it belongs. It is of socage tenure. The townships are to be amerced.

The Wood of Yates has lately been despoiled of oak, underwood and branches to the amount of £1 for the purpose of the kiln, where lime for the Castle walls was burnt in the King's time, and for fuel for the use of the Countess during her residence at Pickering, and on the arrival of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and by the townships of Pickering and Newton, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The townships are to be amerced.

Haugh Wood has lately been despoiled of oak to the amount of 13^s 4^d for timber for repairs to the Castle, and for fuel for the Countess during her residence there, and on the arrival of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and by the townships of Pickering and Newton, to which it

* Newton in Hale's MS. and Maynard's MS.

† *i.e.*, when the King held the castle after the forfeiture of Thomas.

Neuton et Pikeryng respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Stayndale de novo deterioratur ad dampnum diuicie marce per dominum Alanum Malkake qui obiit et Thomam de Pikeryng et pertinet ad villam de Lokton et est de socagio. Ideo Thomas de Pikering respondebit de dampnis predictis et nichilominus idem Thomas in misericordia etc.

Item iidem Regardatores dicunt quod boscus de Cipplyngs et Haykhouth deterioratur de quercubus et ramis ad dampnum x^s pro maeremio capto ad sustentacionem molendini de Pikeryng et pro torallo ad calcem arandum [et] pro buscis captis in mora Comitisse apud Pikeryng et per aduentum domini Thome predicti [et] per Robertum de Hampton personam ecclesie de Middelton qui mortuus est et per villatas de Pikeryng et Middelton et pertinet ad villatas de Pikeryng et Neuton et est de socagio. Ideo predictae villate de Pikeryng et Middelton respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villate de Pikeryng et Middelton in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Kynthorp qui dicitur Westwode de novo deterioratur de subbosco ad dampnum iij^s iij^d per villatam de Kynthorp et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de serjauntia domini. Ideo predicta villata de Kynthorp respondebit de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villata predicta in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus qui dicitur Sentoftthed de novo deterior-

is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The townships are to be amerced.

Staindale Wood has lately been despoiled to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the late Alan Malkake and Thomas Pickering. It is of socage tenure and appurtenant to the township of Lockton. Thomas Pickering is to be amerced.

The Woods of Cipplyngs and Haykhew have been despoiled of oak and boughs to the amount of 10^s for timber for the maintenance of Pickering Mill, for burning lime at the kiln, for faggots during the residence of the Countess at Pickering, and on the arrival of Earl Thomas, and by Robert Hampton late rector of Middleton, and by the townships of Pickering and Middleton. They are of socage tenure and appurtenant to the townships of Pickering and Newton. The townships of Pickering and Middleton are to be amerced.

The West Wood at Kingthorpe has lately been despoiled of underwood to the amount of 3^s 4^d by the township of Kingthorpe, to which it belongs. It is of the Lord's serjeanty. The township is to be amerced.

Saintofthead Wood has lately been despoiled of underwood to the

atur de subbosco ad dampnum iij^s iiij^d per Robertum de Hampton personam de Middleton qui mortuus est et per villatam de Middleton et per Rogerum Trutcok capientem duas carectatas tignorum de dono Johannis de Kilvyngton tunc ballivi et Willelmum Textorem capientem unam carectatam ibidem de dono Johannis predicti et per villatas de Pikeryng et Neuton et Midelton et pertinet ad villas de Pikeryng et Neuton et est de socagio. Ideo predicti Rogerus et Willelmus et villate de Midelton, Pikeryng et Neuton respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus predicti Rogerus et Willelmus et villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Cropton Castell de novo deterioratur de quercubus ad dampnum vj^s viij^d pro maeremio capto ad sustentacionem domorum in manerio de Cropton et per dona Thome Wake et Senescallorum suorum fratribus minoribus de [254b] Scardeburgh et aliis diversis hominibus et per villatam de Cropton et pertinet ad eandem villam et est de feodo Thome Wake. Ideo villata de Cropton et Thomas respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus villata predicta et Thomas in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Wykham de novo deterioratur ad dampnum dimidie marce per Priorissam de Wykham et villatas de Wykham et Roston et pertinet ad easdem villas et est de socagio. Ideo predicta Priorissa et similiter villate de Wykham et Roston respondebunt de dampnis predictis et nichilominus Priorissa predicta et villate predictae in misericordia etc.

Item dicunt quod boscus qui dicitur Westris de Pikeryng de veteri

amount of 3^s 4^d by the late rector of Middleton, Robert Hampton, and the township of Middleton, and Roger Trutcok, who took two cartloads of beams, and William Weaver, who took one, both at the gift of the then bailiff, John Kilvington, and by the townships of Pickering, Newton, and Middleton to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The offenders are to be amerced.

The Wood at Cropton Castle has lately been despoiled of wood to the amount of 6^s 8^d for timber for the maintenance of houses in Cropton Manor, and at the gift of Thomas Wake and his stewards to the Grey Friars of Scarborough and several other men, and by the township of Cropton, to which latter it is appurtenant. It is in the fee of Thomas Wake; he and the township are to be amerced.

Wykeham Wood has lately been despoiled to the amount of 6^s 8^d by the Prioress of Wykeham and the townships of Wykeham and Ruston, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The offenders are to be amerced.

West Rise Wood in Pickering, which was wasted of old, has lately

vastatur et de novo deterioratur et iterum vastatur in tribus placeis ad dampnum xx^s, quarum in una pro focali Comitisse in mora sua, et in duabus placeis pro riselettis captis ad sustentacionem stagnorum molendini de Pikeryng per dominum Willelmum de Bruys et Johanem de Dalton et per villatas de Pikeryng et de Midleton ex parte occidentali aque et pertinet ad villam de Pikeryng et est de socagio. Ideo predicti Willelmus et Johannes et similiter villate de Midelton et de Pikeryng respondebunt de dampnis et boscus capiatur in manum etc., et nichilominus predicti Willelmus et Johannes et villate predictae in misericordia etc. Boscus iste postea replegiatur ut patet infra.

Item dicunt quod bosci qui dicitur Ryshowe et Rawra de veteri vastantur et iterum de novo vastantar in duabus placeis pro focali ad opus Comitisse in mora sua apud Pikeryng et pro focali ad opus ballivorum in tempore hiemali quia non potuerunt ire alibi et pro clausis [[?] claustris] factis de pontibus Castri ad dampnum decem solidorum per villatam de Pykeryng et pertinent ad eandem villam et sunt de socagio. Ideo villata de Pikeryng respondebit de dampnis predictis et bosci capiuntur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus villata predicta in misericordia etc. Bosci isti postea replegiantur ut patet infra.

Item dicunt quod boscus de Langondale ex parte occidentali de novo vastatur et deterioratur in tribus placeis ad dampnum xl^d per vendicionem Willelmi de Leure tunc Ballivi ad opus domini, pro

been despoiled and again wasted in three places, to the amount of £1. In one for fuel for the Countess during her residence, and in the two others for branches for the maintenance of the mill-dams at Pickering, and by William Bruce, John Dalton, and the township of Middleton on the west and Pickering. It is of socage tenure, and appurtenant to the township of Pickering. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards the wood is replevied as appears below.

The Woods of Risa and Rara, which were wasted of old, have again been lately wasted in two places, to the amount of 10^s, for fuel for the use of the Countess during her residence, and for fuel for the use of the bailiffs in winter, since they could not go elsewhere for it, and for making bars [[?]] for the Castle bridges, and by the township of Pickering, to which it is appurtenant. It is of socage tenure. The township is to be amerced and the wood forfeited. Afterwards replevied as appears below.

Langatdale Wood on the west has lately been wasted and despoiled in three places to the amount of 3^s 4^d, by sales made by William Eure, then bailiff, for the Lord's use, and in respect of fagots given to several

buscis datis diversis hominibus de Pikeryng in allocacione pro sicco bosco capto de ipsis prout in mora domini Regis in mora sua apud Pikeryng et per villam de Pikering et decanum Eboracensem qui mortuus est ultimo* et per homines decani manentes in Pikeryng et per villatas de Thornton et Rouceby ex parte occidentali† et Farmanby et pertinet ad villatam de Pikeryng et est de socagio. Ideo predicti homines decani manentes in Pikeryng et similiter villate de Pikeryng, Thornton et Farmanby respondebunt de dampnis predictis, et boscos capiatur in manum domini etc., et nichilominus homines predictae et villate predictae in misericordia etc. Postea venerunt homines villate de Pikeryng, Neuton et Gotheland et replegiaverunt boscos de Langondale ex parte occidentali, Ryshowe et Rawra, Westrys de Pickeryng, Gotheland, Lyndryg, partem australem de Arbrandwith [255] et boscum subtus Neutonclif, inter molendinum et Kirkesty vastatos et deterioratos per iiij^{li} per plegium Willelmi de Bruys militis, Nicholai del Hounthous, Rogeri Trutcok, Willelmi de Kirkeby et Ricardi Le Jour. Ideo habeant.

De dominicis domini Henrici dicunt quod in bosco qui dicitur Arbrandwyth quondam in custodia Rogeri Bygot sunt decem corps [?] in bosco qui dicitur Aleynthoftes et Holla, et de tempore Ricardi de Scelton tunc ballivi sunt ciij^{xx}, in tempore Johannis de Dalton tunc ballivi sunt cvij, in tempore Johannis de Kilvyngton tunc ballivi xxij et in tempore Ade de Scelton tunc ballivi xv, in tempore

men of Pickering towards their allowance of dry wood taken during the King's residence at Pickering, and by the township of Pickering, the late Dean of York, the Dean's men residing in Pickering and the townships of Thornton on the west, Roxby, and Farmandby. It is of socage tenure, and appurtenant to the township of Pickering. The offenders are to be amerced and the wood seized. Afterwards the men of the following townships, Pickering, Newton, and Goathland came and replevied the following woods: Langatdale on the west, Risa and Rara, Westrise, Goathland, Lyndrigg, Arbrandwith on the south, and the wood beneath Newton cliff between the Mill and Kirksty. All for £4. Sureties, William Bruce, Nicholas Hunthouse, Roger Trutcok, William Kirkby, and Richard Day.

As to the Demesne Woods of Earl Henry, they say that in Arbrandwith Wood, formerly in the custody of Roger Bigot, there were ten tree-tops [?],‡ and in Allantofts and Holla in the times of the following bailiffs, namely, Richard Skelton, there were 180, John Dalton 107,

* Robert de Pickering, Dean of York 1312-1332.

† The geographical division refers only to Thornton.

‡ Or stumps if the word is *cippi*.

Simonis Symeron tunc ballivi v et in tempore Radulphi de Hastynges tunc ballivi iiii^x. Summa totalis in Aleyn-toftes et in Holla *

Item dicunt quod in Haia de Scalleby sunt duo millia cxlj corps et in Langedon versus orientem sunt lxij quorum lv venduntur firmariis ibidem pro clausis suis assartandis.

De deterioracione bosci et braunchiatura dicunt quod pars bosci de Arbrandwyth versus boriā, Aleyn-toftes [?] et] Holla de novo deteriorantur de bosco et braunchiatura et hulso [?] husso] ad dampnum xld.

Johannes de Melsa miles venit hic in curiam et petit quod possit arentare sibi et heredibus suis totam pasturam in boscis vocatis Rumbold, Lyngeweth et Yortfal infra forestam istam cum pertinenciis, qui quidem bosci quondam fuerunt Rogeri Bygot domini de Levesham, et quia alias in Itinere Justiciariorum istius foreste per ministros tunc ejusdem comperti fuerunt vastati et deteriorati, et pro eo quod tunc temporis redempti non extiterant, bosci predicti hucusque remanserunt in manu domini tanquam dominica sua, et quod agistare possit in eisdem et imparcare et proficuum suum inde pro voluntate sua facere, salvis tamen domino et heredibus suis solo et coopertura boscorum predictorum, et ei conceditur per quinquaginta solidos per annum ad duos anni terminos &c.

Robertus de Playce venit hic in curiam et petit quod possit arentare quandam placeam terre in Scalleby juxta mesuagium suum continentem in longitudine quater viginti pedes et in latitude quatuor-

John Kilvington 22, Adam Skelton 15, Simon Symeon 5, Ralph Hastings 80. In Scalby Hay 2, 141, and in Langdale East 62, of which 55 were from trees sold to fermors at the grubbing up of their closes.

As to spoil of wood and thinning of branches, they say that the north part of Arbrandwith, Allantofts and Holla, were lately spoiled of wood, branches and [?] holly to the amount of 3^s 4^d.

Sir John de Melsa appears in Court and prays a grant, at a fee-farm rent, of the pasture in the woods of Rumbold, Lingthwaite and Yortfal within the forest, which woods formerly belonged to Roger Bigot, Lord of Levesham, and have remained in the Lord's hands ever since at a former Eyre of the Justices they were proved by the officers of the forest to have been wasted and spoiled, inasmuch as they were not ransomed, and that he may agist and impound trespassing cattle and make his profit as he pleases, reserving to the Lord and his heirs the soil and the covert of the woods. His request is granted and rent fixed at £2 10^s a year, to be paid half-yearly.

Robert Playce appears in Court and prays that a grant, at a fee-farm rent, may be made to him of a piece of land in Scalby next his house,

* Blank.

decem pedes. Et quia compertum est per ministros foreste quod non est ad nocumentum foreste predictæ neque ferarum ejusdem, ideo concessum est ei per vi^d per annum, et habeat sine visu et regardo sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum pro redditu predicto, eo quod testatum est per eosdem ministros quod dimissa est ad verum valorem ejusdem.

Willelmus filius Ivonis qui alias ante ultimum Iter Justiciariorum istius foreste fecit quandam bercariam apud Neuland in campo de Cloghton, et quia minus [*sic* but? nimis] prope fuit foreste et contra assisam ejusdem, consideratum fuit tunc quod bercaria predicta prosterneretur, et nunc Radulphus filius ejusdem Willelmi de Cloghton adhuc tenet illam [255b] edificatam. Ideo domus predicta prosternatur, et nichil de misericordia ipsius Radulphi quia non de facto suo.

Compotus Agistatorum istius foreste tam in le estward quam in le westward de pannagio porcorum capiendo pro porco superannato j^d et pro porculo dimidii anni obolum.

Rogerus Morpath et Robertus de Roston respondebunt de iiij^s de pannagio porcorum del estward de anno regni Regis E. filii Regis Henrici decimo octavo, et de iij^s viij^d de pannagio ibidem de anno ejusdem Regis decimo nono, et de ij^s iiij^d de pannagio ibidem de anno ejusdem Regis vicesimo, et de ij^s ix^d de pannagio ibidem de anno ejusdem Regis vicesimo primo: Summa xij^s ix^d.

four score feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth. The officers of the forest prove that it will not injure the forest or the deer. So it is granted to him at 6^d a year, to hold exempt from the view of foresters and regard in fee, because it is proved to be at a rack-rent.

William, son of Ivo, before the last Eyre of the Justices of the Forest made a sheepfold at Newland, in the common field of Cloughton, and because it was too near and contrary to the Assize of the Forest, judgment was given that it be demolished, but it still stands, and Ralph, his son, occupies it; therefore let it be demolished, but Ralph is not to be punished since it was not his act.

The account of the agisters of the Eastward and Westward for pannage, *i.e.* for a pig over a year old 1^d, for a pig half a year old $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d.

Roger Morpath and Robert Ruston account for pannage in the Eastward as follows, namely in 1290 4^s, in 1291 3^s 8^d, in 1292 2^s 4^d, in 1293 2^s 9^d. Total 12^s 9^d.

Robertus de Roston et Robertus filius Radulphi de Aton agistatores de Escalby respondebunt de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo secundo ijs viij^d, et de xvj^d de pannagio de anno vicesimo tercio, et de ijs vj^d de pannagio de anno vicesimo quarto, et iij^s iij^d de pannagio de anno vicesimo quinto, et de xx^d de pannagio de anno vicesimo sexto, et de iij^s ij^d de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo septimo, et de v^s ix^d ob. de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo octavo, et de v^s viij^d ob. de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo nono : Summa xxvi^s ij^d.

Willelmus de la Boure et Willelmus de Roston agistatores respondebunt de anno predicti Regis tricesimo vij^s ob. de pannagio porcorum, et de v^s viij^d ob. de pannagio porcorum de anno tricesimo primo, et de vj^s iij^d ob. de pannagio de anno tricesimo secundo, et de xj^s xj^d de pannagio de anno tricesimo tercio, et de xj^s ix^d ob. de pannagio de anno tricesimo quarto : Summa xlij^s x^d.

Willelmus de Roston et Willelmus de Stapelton respondebunt de xij^s j^d de pannagio de anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. primo, et de x^s ix^d de pannagio de anno secundo, et de viij^s v^d de pannagio de anno tercio, et de xij^s v^d de pannagio de anno quarto, et de v^s xj^d de pannagio de anno quinto, et de vij^s vj^d de pannagio de anno sexto, et de x^s j^d ob. de pannagio de anno septimo, et de ix^s x^d ob. de pannagio de anno viij^o, et de vj^s xj^d de pannagio de anno nono, et de ijs iij^d de pannagio de anno decimo, et de xxij^d ob de pannagio de anno undecimo, et de vj^s vij^d ob. de pannagio de anno duodecimo, et de iij^s x^d ob. de pannagio de anno terciodecimo, et de vj^s vij^d de pannagio de anno quartodecimo, et de vj^s ob. de [256] pannagio de anno quinto-decimo, et de xx^d de pannagio de anno xvj^o, et de ijs vij^d de pannagio porcorum de anno decimo septimo : Summa cxvj^s vij^d.

Willelmus de Roston agistator respondebit de iij^s ij^d ob. de anno regni Regis predicti decimo octavo de pannagio porcorum : Summa iij^s ij^d ob.

Robert Ruston and Robert, son of Ralph Ayton, agisters of Scalby—in 1294 2^s 8^d, in 1295 1^s 4^d, in 1296 2^s 6^d, in 1297 3^s 4^d, in 1298 1^s 8^d, in 1299 3^s 2^d, in 1300 5^s 9½^d, in 1301 5^s 8½^d. Total £1 6^s 2^d.

William Bower and William Ruston—in 1302 7^s 0½^d, in 1303 5^s 8½^d, in 1304 6^s 4½^d, in 1305 11^s 11^d, in 1306 11^s 9½^d. Total £2 2^s 10^d.

William Ruston and William Stapelton—in 1307 12^s 1^d, in 1308 10^s 9^d, in 1309 8^s 5^d, in 1310 13^s 5^d, in 1311 5^s 11^d, in 1312 7^s 6^d, in 1313 10^s 1½^d, in 1314 9^s 10½^d, in 1315 6^s 11^d, in 1316 2^s 3^d, in 1317 2^s 11½^d, in 1318 6^s 7½^d, in 1319 3^s 10½^d, in 1320 6^s 7^d, in 1321 6^s 0½^d, in 1322 1^s 8^d, in 1323 2^s 7^d. Total £5 16^s 7^d.

William Ruston—in 1324 3^s 2½^d.

Willelmus de Roston et Willelmus Russel de Irton agistatores respondebunt de pannagio porcorum de anno ejusdem Regis decimo nono $vj^s\ vij^d$ ob., et de $v^s\ xj^d$ de pannagio de anno ejusdem Regis vicesimo, et de $v^s\ xj^d$ ob. de pannagio de anno regni Regis E. tercii a conquestu primo, et de $viijs\ iiij^d$ de pannagio de anno ejusdem Regis secundo, et de vj^s de pannagio de anno ejusdem Regis tercio, et de $vij^s\ iiij^d$ ob. de pannagio porcorum de anno quarto, et de $vj^s\ ij^d$ de pannagio porcorum de anno quinto, et de $v^s\ j^d$ de pannagio de anno sexto, et de v^s ob. de pannagio de anno ejusdem Regis septimo: Summa $lvjs\ vj^d$. Summa totalis $xij^li\ xvij^s$ ob.

Unde superonerant Willelmum de Roston $vj^li\ xiijs\ vj^d$ quia debet integre onerari de annis viginti et octo ut patet in sedula, et superonerant Willelmum de Plays tenentem terrarum Rogeri de Morpath unius agistatorum $vj^s\ iiij^d$ ob., et superonerant Radulphum Bettesone et Margaretam filiam et heredem Roberti filii Radulphi de Aton, tenentes terrarum et tenementorum dicti Roberti $x^s\ ij^d$ qd., et superonerant Aliciam atte Boure executricem Willelmi de Boure $xxjs\ v^d$, et superonerant Robertum Plays tenentem terrarum Roberti de* Stapelton $lvij^s\ iiij^d$ ob., et superonerant Willelmum Russell unum agistatorum viginti octo solidos $iiij^d$, et predicti Willelmus de Roston, Radulphus Bettesone, Alicia atte Boure, Robertus Plays et Willelmus Russell traduntur in ballivam Johannis de Wykham usque diem Sabbati proximum post tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis.

Willelmus de Dale et Johannes de Irton respondebunt de pannagio de anno regni domini Regis nunc nono $iiij^s\ ij^d$ ob., et de anno ejusdem

William Ruston and William Russel of Irton—in 1325 $6^s\ 7\frac{1}{2}^d$, in 1326 $5^s\ 11^d$, in 1327 $5^s\ 11\frac{1}{2}^d$, in 1328 $8^s\ 4^d$, in 1329 6^s , in 1330 $7^s\ 4\frac{1}{2}^d$, in 1331 $6^s\ 2^d$, in 1332 $5^s\ 1^d$, in 1333 $5^s\ 0\frac{1}{2}^d$. Total $£2\ 16^s\ 6^d$. Grand total $£12\ 18^s\ 0\frac{1}{2}^d$.

Of this, William Ruston is charged with $£6\ 13^s\ 6^d$ for twenty-eight years, William Playce, who occupies the land of Roger Morpath, $6^s\ 4\frac{1}{2}^d$, Ralph Betson, and Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert, son of Ralph Ayton, who occupy his land, $10^s\ 2\frac{1}{4}^d$, Alice Bower, executrix of William Bower, $£1\ 1^s\ 5^d$, Robert Playce, who occupies the land of Robert Stapelton, $£2\ 18^s\ 3\frac{1}{2}^d$, and William Russell $£1\ 8^s\ 3^d$. All the above are respited until Saturday, the 25th October, John Wykeham being their bail.

William Dale and John Irton—account for the year 1335 $4^s\ 2\frac{1}{2}^d$, 1336 and 1337 $6^s\ 1\frac{1}{2}^d$, and in addition are charged by the officers with 6^d . Total $10^s\ 10^d$.

* Inserted by another hand. He is called Willelmus above.

Regis nunc decimo et undecimo vj^s j^d ob. et ultra onerantur per testimonium ministrorum vj^d : Summa x^s x^d.

Rogerus de Pert filius et heres Eustachii de Pert et Rogerus Broun filius et heres Hugonis Broun nuper agistatorum reddunt compotum videlicet in le westward, videlicet de iiij^s j^d de pannagio porcorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici decimo septimo, et de xxj^d de pannagio porcorum de anno ejusdem Regis decimo octavo, et de xvij^d de pannagio porcorum de anno [256b] decimo nono, et onerantur de iij^s de pannagio per testimonium ministrorum foreste anno ejusdem Regis vicesimo, unde prius non responderunt. Et respondent de xiiij^d ob. de pannagio anno vicesimo primo, et de vij^d ob. de pannagio de anno vicesimo secundo, et de ij^s vij^d de pannagio de anno vicesimo tercio, et onerantur de vj^s per ministros foreste de annis vicesimo quarto et vicesimo quinto in quibus nichil responderunt, et respondent de ij^s ix^d de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo sexto, et de ij^s vj^d ob. de anno vicesimo septimo de pannagio, et de ij^s viij^d ob. de pannagio porcorum anno vicesimo octavo, et de v^s x^d ob. de pannagio porcorum de anno vicesimo nono, et de ij^s x^d de pannagio de anno tricesimo, et de xij^d de pannagio de anno tricesimo primo, et onerantur de xvij^s x^d ob. de annis tricesimo secundo, tricesimo tercio et tricesimo quarto prout compertum est per rotulos de attachiamentis, et quia testatum est quod supervalet x^s iiij^d. Ideo inde respondeant.

Summa tempore Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici lxxvj^s vij^d super predictos heredes.

Quia iidem Rogerus et Rogerus nichil responderunt de annis regni Regis E. filii Regis E. primo, secundo, tercio, quarto, quinto, sexto, septimo, octavo, nono, decimo, undecimo, duodecimo, terciodecimo, quarto decimo et quinto decimo, nec rotulos sive alia munimenta

In the Westward Roger Pert, son and heir of Eustace Pert, and Roger Brown, son and heir of Hugh Brown, late agisters, render their accounts, viz. : in 1289 4^s 1^d, in 1290 1^s 9^d, in 1291 1^s 6^d, in 1292 3^s (for which they did not account at first), in 1293 1^s 1^½^d, in 1294 7^½^d, in 1295 2^s 7^d, in 1296 and 1297 6^s (for which they did not account), in 1298 2^s 9^d, in 1299 2^s 6^½^d, in 1300 2^s 8^½^d, in 1301 5^s 10^½^d, in 1302 2^s 10^d, in 1303 1^s; for 1304, 1305, and 1306 they were charged 17^s 10^½^d, as was ascertained from the attachment rolls. And as the excess value was proved to be 10^s 4^d they must answer for this. Total in the reign of Edward I £3 6^s 7^d, charged upon the said heirs.

As the two Rogers accounted for no sums during the years 1307-1321, and did not hand in their rolls or any other document, and as

reddiderunt, et testatum est per omnes ministros istius foreste quod Rogerus le Long de Pikeryng clericus Castri per annos predictos totum proficuum pannagii de annis predictis cepit, quod estimatur per eosdem ministros ad xlv^s. Ideo idem Rogerus inde oneretur : Summa xlv^s.

Ricardus Russel et Johannes Dryng agistatores ejusdem warde de annis regni predicti Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sextodecimo, septimodecimo, octavodecimo, nonodecimo, vicesimo, et de annis regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum primo, secundo, tercio, quarto, quinto, sexto, septimo, octavo et nono respondent de annis predictis xxvij^s; et ministri testantur quod pannagium ejusdem warde per tempus predictum plus non valebat; ideo inde onerantur tantum : Summa xxvij^s.

Ricardus de Camera de Snaynton et Robertus le Serjant agistatores ejusdem warde de annis predicti Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum decimo et undecimo respondent de pannagio porcorum ejusdem Warde xij^d, et quia testatum est per ministros ejusdem foreste quod pannagium inde valuit per tempus predictum plus per x^d; ideo inde onerentur : Summa xxij^d. Summa totalis vij^{li} xj^d.

Unde superonerant Willelmum de Dale et Johannem de Irton x^s x^d, et superonerant predictos heredes Eustachii de Pert et Hugonis Broun lxxvj^s vij^d, et superonerant predictum Rogerum le Long xlv^s, et superonerant Ricardum Russel et Johannem Dryng xxvij^s, et superonerant predictos Ricardum de Camera de Snaynton et Robertum le Serjant xxij^d.

[257] Postea venit predictus Rogerus le Long et dicit quod ipse

the officers of the forest prove that during all those years Roger Long of Pickering, Clerk at the Castle, received all the profits from the pannage, which is estimated at £2 5^s, therefore he is charged with that sum.

Richard Russell and John Dryng, agisters during the years 1322-1335, account for £1 7^s; and the officers of the forest prove that the pannage was worth no more, therefore they are charged with that sum.

Richard Chamber of Snainton, and Robert Serjeant, agisters during the years 1336 and 1337, account for 1^s, but the officers of the forest prove that the pannage was worth 10^d more, therefore they are charged with 1^s 10^d. Total £7 0^s 11^d.

They are charged as follows: William Dale and John Irton with 10^s 10^d, the heirs of Eustace Pert and Hugh Brown with £3 6^s 7^d, Roger Long with £2 5^s, Richard Russell and John Dring with £1 7^s, Richard Chamber of Snainton and Robert Serjeant with 1^s 10^d.

Afterwards Roger Long appears and says that it is unjust that he

injuste in instanti Itinera oneratur de xlv^s pro pannagio del westward pro quindecim annis, dicit enim quod ipse tunc temporis extiterat clericus* Johannis de Dalton tunc constabularii castri predicti tempore domini Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie, tunc domini castri predicti; et quod ipse de mandato predicti Johannis magistri sui recepit denarios predictos ad opus predicti domini Thome per diversas vices, quos incontinenter liberavit prepositis dicti castri qui de eisdem allocantur coram Auditoribus dicti domini Thome super compoto suo possidere, et hoc paratus est verificare prout curia consideraverit, et petit quod ipse exoneretur in hac parte. Et super hoc dictum est ei quod sequatur erga dominum si sibi viderit expedire.

De presentacione ad articulos coram prefatis Ricardo de Wylughby et Johanne de Hambury Justiciariis apud Pikeryng anno regni Regis nunc nono.

Duodecim Juratores presentant quod David de Neuton et Thomas de Neuton forestarii excoriaverunt quendam cervum de morina [? mortuum] et retinuerunt coreum ad opus suum proprium precii corei xvjd, nesciunt quo waranto; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos. Postea venerunt et inde allocati non deducunt; ideo respondebunt de precio predicto, et nichilominus pro concealamento in misericordia.

Item presentant† quod Johannes de Monemowe forestarius recepit

should be charged with £2 5^s for pannage in the West ward for fifteen years, for he says that all that time he was clerk to John Dalton, then Constable of the Castle, when Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, was the Lord thereof, and that at the order of his master he received the money on several occasions for the use of Earl Thomas, and forthwith handed it on to the graves, who included the same in their accounts, which were passed by the Lord's auditors. This he is prepared to prove as the Court may think fit, and he asks that he may be discharged. He is told that he may sue the Earl if he thinks fit.

Indictments presented before Richard Willoughby and John Hanbury, Justices at Pickering 1336.

David Newton and Thomas Newton, foresters, skinned a hart that had died of murrain, and kept the skin (value 1^s 4^d) to their own use. They are summoned and do not deny the charge. They must answer for the value and be amerced for their concealment.

John Monmouth, forester, took 2^s from William Milner of Rosedale,

* See page 27, ante.

† I am inclined to think that it was the extortion that was the offence in this case.

de Willelmo le Milner de Rossedale ij^s ut permetteret sex boves ipsius Willelmi intrare forestam, licet non mense defenso, ad dampnum domini; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum; et quod Willelmus Gower, forestarius in Haia, colore ballive sue cepit quatuor quercus ibidem precii xij^d pro maeremio plaustrorum et caretarum. Postea venerunt et finem fecerunt, videlicet predictus Johannes pro * et predictus Willelmus pro xij^s iij^d per plegium Radulphi de Hastynges.

Item presentant quod Edmundus de Hastyng forestarius loco Petronille de Kynthorp Forestarii de feodo ratione ballive sue habuit sex porcos in landa de Dalby, et Hugo de Yeland forestarius habuit infra forestam unum Jumentum cum duobus Staggis, Radulphus Laysyng forestarius in Haia de Scalby habuit in landa de Dalby octo porcos, Henricus Staynolf forestarius in landa de Dalby habuit ibidem sex porcos, Ricardus de Dalby nuper forestarius ibidem habuit ibidem octo porcos, Johannes de Nevill forestarius de Dalby habuit ibidem quinque porcos, Ricardus de Helmeslay forestarius habuit in Haia de Scalby quatuor averia depascentia herbam ratione ballive sue ad dampnum domini. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos. Postea venerunt et finem fecerunt prout patet in rotulis de extractis.

Item presentant quod Johannes de Monemouth nuper forestarius liberavit Hugoni de Hastyng [257b] viginti ramos quercuum in Cipplynges infra forestam in dominicis domini quos prostraverat† pro victu ferarum, ad quandam domum edificandam in Pikeryng; et quod

to permit six oxen of William to enter the forest, although not in the fence month, and William Gower, forester in Scalby Hay, under colour of his office took four oaks of the value of 1^s as timber for waggons and carts. They appear and are fined, the said John——* and the said William, 13^s 4^d. Surety, Ralph Hastings.

Edmund Hastings, acting as forester on behalf of Parnell Kingthorpe, forester of fee, kept six pigs in Dalby launde, under colour of his office; Hugh Yeland, forester, kept a mare and two colts; Ralph Laysyng, forester in Scalby Hay, kept eight pigs; Henry Staynolf, forester in Dalby launde, kept six pigs; Richard Dalby, late forester there, eight pigs; John Nevill, forester of Dalby, five pigs; Richard Helmsley, forester, under colour of his office, kept four beasts in Scalby Hay eating the grass to the damage of the Lord. They are summoned, appear and are fined, as appears in the rolls of estreats.

John Monmouth delivered to Hugh Hastings, for the building of a house at Pickering, twenty boughs of oaks which he had felled within the forest in the Lord's demesne wood of Cipplyngs for food for the deer;

* Blank.

† Another instance of browse wood.

Thomas de Hendesley nuper forestarius in Haia de Scalby ratione ballive sue dedit et vendidit ramos quercuum diversis hominibus ad dampnum domini; et quod Rogerus le Long de Pickering habuit octo hoggos in landa de Dalby precii xvj^d ad dampnum domini. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos. Postea venerunt et finem fecerunt videlicet predictus Hugo pro xx^d, predictus Thomas pro xl^d et predictus Rogerus pro ij^s per plegium prout patet in extractis.

Item presentant quod Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis Gower agistat omnia averia sua in mora de Haldon infra forestam ad dampnum domini et nocumentum ferarum, nesciunt quo waranto, ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eam. Postea testatum est per ministros quod ipsa nichil habet infra forestam; ideo ipsa pro agistamento predicto in misericordia et remaneat agistamentum in manu domini.

Item presentant quod Priorissa de Rossedale jam quinque annis elapsis attraxit sibi habendum wodewardum in bosco suo de Rosse-dale ubi ipsa nunquam habuit nec aliqua predecessorum suorum prius habuit; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eam. Postea venit predicta Priorissa et dicit quod non potest hoc dedicere; ideo ipsa in misericordia et predicta wodewarda remaneat in manu domini ut prius.

Item presentant quod Robertus de Morton cariavit duas domos ab antiquo edificatas in Roston infra forestam usque Shirburn extra forestam contra assisam foreste nesciunt quo waranto; ideo preceptum

Thomas Hendesley, late forester in Scalby Hay, under colour of his office, gave and sold boughs of oaks to several men to the damage of the Lord; Roger Long had eight hogs in Dalby Launde, value 1^s 4^d, to the damage of the Lord. They are summoned, appear and are fined, viz., Hugh 1^s 8^d, Thomas 3^s 4^d, Roger 2^s, and find sureties as appears in the estreats.

Alice, late wife of John Gower, agists all her cattle in Haldon Moor within the forest to the damage of the Lord and injury to the deer; by what right is not known. She is summoned, and the officers of the forest prove that she has nothing within the forest. Therefore she is to be amerced and deprived of the agistment.

The Prioress of Rosedale five years ago usurped the right of having a woodward in Rosedale Wood, where neither she nor any of her predecessors ever had one before. She is summoned, appears and cannot deny the charge. Therefore she is to be amerced and deprived of her woodward.

Robert Morton carried two houses built in ancient time in Ruston within the forest to Sherburn without the forest, contrary to the Assize

est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum. Postea venit predictus Robertus et finem fecit per v^s per plegium Johannis de Shirburn.

Item presentant quod Stephanus de Brigham et Nicholaus de Everle nuper forestarii istius foreste colore ballive sue ceperunt et fugarunt averia hominum de Ebreston et Priorisse de Yedyngham extra pasturam suam de Stocklond infra forestam usque Broxhay extra forestam, et illa ibidem detinuerunt absque causa quousque eadem Priorissa solvisset eis vj^s viij^d et predicti homines xvij^s pro illis habendis: et quod Robertus Wygan nuper forestarius cepit et fugavit averia hominum ejusdem villate usque Hakenesse, et illa ibidem detinuit absque causa quousque predicti homines ei xiiij^s iiij^d per extorsionem solverunt; et quod Henricus de Foulshawe dividiavit Thomam Smert et Hugonem Maldsone et alios quamplures colligentes siccum* boscum asserendo se ipsum esse forestarium cum non fuerat; et sic attachiavit decem et octo mulieres de Ebreston pro transgressionem cremandi silicem, et cepit de qualibet predictarum mulierum j^d pro vadiis suis deliberandis; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eos. Postea testatum est quod ipsi nichil habent, ideo ipsi in misericordia et afferantur per ministros, videlicet predictus Stephanus ad ij^s et predictus Nicholaus ad ij^s et predictus Robertus ad xl^d et predictus Henricus ad ij^s etc.

of the Forest; by what right is unknown. He is summoned, appears and is fined 5^s. Surety, John Sherburn.

Stephen Brigham and Nicholas Everley, late foresters, under colour of their office took and chased cattle of the men of Ebberston and the Prioress of Yedingham out of the pasture of Stockland within the forest to Broxa without the forest, and there detained them without cause until the Prioress paid them 6^s 8^d, and the men of Ebberston 17^s, to have them returned. Robert Wygan, late forester, took and chased cattle belonging to men of the same village as far as Hackness, and there detained them without cause until they had extorted 13^s 4^d from the owners. Henry Fulshaw took pledges from Thomas Smart and Hugh Maldson and several others who were collecting dry wood, asserting that he was a forester when he was not so, and he also attached eighteen women of Ebberston for the offence of burning flint [? for making glass], and took 1^d from each as the charge for returning their pledges.† They are summoned, but are proved to have no goods. Therefore they are to be amerced, and are affeared by the officers, viz, Stephen at 2^s, Nicholas at 2^s, Robert at 3^s 4^d, Henry at 2^s.

* See note, page 128, *ante*.

† *i.e.*, the goods by which they had been attached.

Item presentant quod preceptor de Foukbrigg qui est Prioris Hospitalis Sci Johannis Jerusalem: in Anglia agistat omnimoda averia extraneorum apud Foukbrigg infra limites [258] foreste quod est ad nocumentum ferarum et dampnum domini: nesciunt quo waranto; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum. Postea venit predictus Prior et dicit quod ipse virtute cartarum progenitorum domini Regis nunc predecessoribus suis factarum agistare debent loco predicto, et petit quod possit admitti ad finem faciendum cum domino pro clameo suo faciendo, licet primo die Itineris non fecerit; et admittitur ad finem xiijs^s iiij^d per plegium Thome Brett.

Item presentant quod Gilbertus de Aton capit mel* quod inventum fuerit in boscis suis et sic cepit anno regni domini Regis nunc octavo mel existens in duabus stipidibus† in boscis suis de Hoton et Troucedale ad estimacionem unius lagene mellis et quatuor librarum cere, nesciunt quo waranto; ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum. Postea venit predictus Gilbertus per attornatum suum et dicit quod in magna carta‡ domini Regis de Foresta continetur inter alias libertates quod quilibet liber homo habere potest mel quod inventum fuit§ in boscis suis propriis, unde desicut predicti bosci de Hoton et Troucedale sunt bosci sui proprii prout supponitur per presentaciones, de quibus predictum mel cepit, petit iudicium si ipse

The Preceptor at Fowkebridge, which belongs to the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, agists all manner of strangers' cattle at Fowkebridge within the boundaries of the forest to the injury of the deer and the damage of the Lord; by what right is not known. He is summoned. The Prior appears and claims that under grants from the ancestors of the King made to his predecessors he has a right to agist cattle in the said place, and he prays that he may on payment of a fine make his claim now which ought to have been made on the first day of the Eyre. It is allowed on payment of a fine of 13^s 4^d. Surety, Thomas Brett.

Gilbert Ayton has taken honey found in his woods, and in the year 1334 some honey in two tree-trunks in his woods of Hutton Bushell and Troutsdale, about a gallon of honey and four pounds of wax; by what right is unknown.

Gilbert appears by attorney and says that in the great charter of the Forest, amongst other liberties it is provided that every freeman may have the honey found in his own woods. Wherefore, as the

* See laws of Howell Dha.

† Exch. has *stipibus*. So have Hale's MS. and Maynard's MS.

‡ Ch. 13.

§ Exch. has *fuerit*. And here again so have Hale's and Maynard's MSS.

in hac parte occasionari debeat. Et quia testatum est per omnes ministros istius foreste quod bosci de Hoton et Troucedale sunt bosci ipsius Gilberti de quibus predictum mel cepit, et quod hoc virtute carte predicte facere possit, consideratum est quod idem Gilbertus eat inde sine die etc.

indictment puts the property in the woods of Hutton Bushell and Troutsdale in himself, he asks for judgment in his favour. The officers of the forest prove that the woods are his own, and that he took the honey by virtue of the charter before referred to, therefore he is acquitted.

APPENDIX.

[The following documents refer to the matters already printed at Vol. I., N.S., pp. 140-204. They are in a very dilapidated condition, the words in square brackets being conjectures merely.]

CLASS XXV. AA. 4.

(1.) Touchinge the spoile of woods and deare in Pickering lieth.

To Sir Reynold Bray Knyght Chaunceler of the Duchy of Lancastre.

Shewyth unto your mastershipp Roger Hastings Knyght one of the Kinges fostars by enheritaunce of the Kynges Forest of Pykeringe in the Countie of Yorke, that where Richard Chomeley knyght ys the Kingez officer there and master of the seid forest and parke withyn the seid lordship, which Richard Chomeley and his deputes and servauntes havynge rewle under him have made, done and suffered great wast in the seid foreste and parke, both in wodes and deere, as hereafter folowyth, which wilbe to the distruccion of the seid wodes and game except remedy by your wysedom be therfor provided.

Wast* of the wodes in the Kingez demayne where no fre tenaunt owyth to have any lyvere trees.

[x ^o] die Apr ^l anno [xj] R. H. vij ^{mi} .	First to the	
Abbot of Whitby		xxxvj okes.
xvj ^o die Junii a ^o xij H. vij ^{mi} .	Item to the Dean of	
York		xx okes.
[xij ^o] die Apr ^l a ^o xiiij ^o .	Item to Robert Hunter of	
Scampston		vj okes.
[] die Junii a ^o xiiij ^o .	Item to William Byrdsall of	
Thornton		ij okes
[] a ^o predicto.	Item to John Bartil-	
mew		j oke.

* See Vol. I., N.S., page 200.

vij ^o die Apr ^l a ^o xiiij ^o . Item to Henry Langdale of Ebreton	xxj okes.
xvj ^o die Junii a ^o xiiij ^o . Item to Rauff Joynnor of Thorneton	ix okes.
xviiij ^o die Junii a ^o xiiij ^o . Item John Kempe toke to his owne use	iiij okes.
die et anno predicto. Item Robert Hewetson . . .	ij okes.
xix ^o die Junii a ^o xiiij ^o . Item to Richard Smothinge of Thornton	ij okes.

Item Roger Cholmeley puttes to be his officer under him Thomas Bellandayne to kepe the wode of Dawby by the which yt ys distroyed, for he hath gevyne and sold yerely to the value of v marc.

Item Richard Cholmeley knight puttes to be his officer under him John Bukton son of William Bukton of Haknas to kepe the wodes of Langdon wherby the kingez woddes take dayly gret hurt, for the seid John hath sold and yet dayly sellith at Scarburgh the kingez wodes to the distruction of the seid wodez to the yerely value of x marc.

Item the seid Roger Cholmley hath a servaunt dwellyng in Ellys Close called William Slegtholme, the which takith and ledyth huke [? huge] lades of wode dayly to Scarburgh and to other placez to the kingez gret hurt and utter distruction of his wode, the which hath continued ij yerez, to the value of x^{li}.

Item the seid Richard Cholmeley hath a servaunt called John Colson and he dayly ledes away the kingez wode be huke lades to Scarburgh, some day iiij horsez and ofte tymes vj horsez dayly this vij yerez and every yere to the value of v^{li}. Summa xxxv^{li}.

Item in Godeland	v score okes.
Item in Bragote Hage	xx okes.
Item in Lokton Comyn [common]	iiij ^{xx} okes.

a^o xv^o Wast in the wodes called the Yates.

Fyrst to John Marshall	v stubbes.
Item to Robert West	iiij lodes of wode.
Item to John Furnes	ij lodes.
Item to Thomas Staveley	ij lodes.
Item to Sir John Esquier	j lode.
Item to Robert Davyson.	iiij lodes.
Item to William Alone	j lode.
Item to Rowland Brown.	ij lodes.
Item to Agnes Eye.	ij lodez.
Item to Rauff Hagett	ij lodes.
Item to Cheseman	j stubbe.

Item to Laurence Sawton	j stub.
Item to John Kemp	xxx stubbes, in the which was lx lodes of wode.
Item to William Drew	j stub.
Item to William Hew	j stub.
Item to Henry Nyghtgale	j stub.
Item to Rauff Chymney	j stub.
Item to Henry Calcott	j stub.
Item to Thomas Chapman	j stub.
Item to John North	j stub.
Item to John Waller	j lode of wode.
Item to Margaret Campion	j lode.
Item to Gower Wyff	j lode.
Item to Richard Burges	j lode.
Item to Sir Thomas Ward	j stub.
Item to Lyon Hungate	iiij lodes of wood.
Item to Jenet Chymney	iiij lodes.
Item to William Carr	iiij lodes.
Item to Richard Byde	iiij lodes.
Item to Robert Sadler	j lode.
Item to Laurence Sawton	j lode.
Item to George Lassele	j lode.
Item to John Grayson	j lode.
Item to Rauff Chymney	ij lodes.
Item to Robert Stevenson	vij lodes.
Item to Thomas Pershay	xj lodes.
Item to John Furnes	j lode.
Item to Henry Walker	vij lodes.
Item to Thomas Halman	j lode.
Item to Lyon Pershay	iiij lodes.
Item to Henry Calcottes	v lodes.
Item to Laurence Haldour	j lode.
Item to Thomas Shorphys	j lode.
Item to William Lynton	j lode.
Item to Jenet Oxforth	j lode.
Item to Harry Waller	iiij lodes.
Item to Robert Thompson	j lode.
Item Jenet Hagett	j lode.
Item to William Down	j lode.
Item to Richard Mereman	j lode.
Item William Drew	j bourd clog.*

* See Vol. I., N.S., p. 209.

Item to John Stabbey of Thornton	ij trese.
Item to John Munwell	j bourd clog.
Item to Plomton	j bourd clog.
Item to Thomas Thomson	j bourd clog.
Item to John Furnes	j bourd clog.
Item to Thomas Plommer	j bourd clog.
Item John Kempe and John Marshall under-	
stuards to Sir Richard Chomeley in Cropton	
Lordshyppe	xvj okes
Item Richard Collom	iiij peces tymber.
Item Richard Salton	iiij peces timber.
Item William Albran	iiij peces timber.
Item William Wryght	iiij peces timber.
Item William Baynton	ij payr forkes.
Item Brian Riplyngton	ij pair forkes ij rybes and j afre.
Item John Furnes	ij peces timber.
Item John Hinde	j pair forkes.
Item Thomas Pennick	ij peces.
Item John Saintqwyntyn.	iiij pair siles [? sills]* with th'apporten- aunces.
Item Prior of Malton	iiij payr siles.
Item Richard Sellow	iiij payr siles.
Item Hugh Barnby	ij payr syles.
Item there be felled by the grownde in Depe-	
dale and Dernecome by the seid Sir	
Richard Cholmley and Roger Cholmley	
and other theyre officers	
	xvj score okes.
Item in Dalby Brow	iiij ^{xx} and xiiij okes.
Item in Swardale	xiiij okes.
Item in Sipdale	ix okes.
Item in Severdale [?]	iiij okes.
Item in Keldale	xv okes.
Item in Flaydale	x okes.

Item John Kempe and John Marshall brent two lyme killes, to the which they toke xxxij okes, for the which they made ij rode and a halff of wall in the Castell, and the remenant they toke to theyre owne use.

* At Surtees Society, Vol. 82, p. 111 [The Halmote Court of Durham], mention is made of an obligation to repair a grange "de uno pare siles et duobus gaviil forkes."

a^o regni Regis Henrici vij^{mi} xv^{jo}.

To John Hastings	j stub.
Item Thomas Lassels	j stub.
Item Thomas Marshall	j stub.
Item Cristofer Pegham	j stub.
Item George Scalby	j stub.
Item Agnes Harrington	j stub.
Item Robert West	j stub.
Item William Serch	j stub.
Item Robert Collom	j stub.
Item Richard Collom	j stub.
Item Andrew Michelson	di. [half] stub.
Item Jenet Collom	di. stub.
Item Jenet Chymney	di. stub.
Item Laurence Pech	di. stub.
Item Adam Hill	di. stub.
Item William Halbarne	di. stub.
Item William Wright	di. stub.
Item John Hinde	j stub.
Item Cristofer Richardson for Margaret Marshall	j payr forkes.*
Item Laurence Pech	j payr forkes.
Item John Grayson	iiij peces timber.
Item Adam Hill	j payre forkes.
Item Robert Grayson	iiij peces.
Item Robert Collom	j payre forkes, j aftre.
Richard Collom	iiij peces timber.
Item Rauff Hagett	ij peces.
Item William Menethorp	j payr forkes.
Item William Manwell	vj cople sparres.
Item Thomas Pennock	j payre forkes and ij ô peces.
Item William Drew	ij bawkes.
Item Thomas Chapman	ij aftre pecez.
Item to the Fald	ij peces.
Item William Wryght	iiij pecez.
Item William Albran	ij pecez.
Item Cristofer Pegham	ij payr forkes with apportenaunces.
Item Rauff Philip	ij payr forkes with apportenaunces.
Item Robert Skelton	di. stub.

* See Vol. I., N.S., p. 200.

Anno regni Regis Henrici vij^{mi} xvij^o.

John Hastings	j stub.
Item Robert Lassels	j stub.
Item William Serch	j stub.
Item Cristofer Pegham	j stub.
Item Andrew Michell	j stub.
Item Robert West	j stub.
Item Agnes Harrington	j stub.
Item Robert Hunter	j stub.
Item Thomas Chapman	j stub.
Item William Hill	j stub.
Item Laurence Pech	j stub.
Item Thomas Ward	j stub.
Item Henry Walker and Skelton	j stub.
Item Richard Collom	j stub.
Item Robert Collom	j stub.
Item John Kemp	j stub.
Item for the milns	j stub.
Item for his office	j stub.
Item Jenet Chymney	j stub.
Item Rauff Scalby	j stub.
Item Agnes Harrington	j stub.
Item John Hinde and Jenett Hagett	j stub.
Item Thomas Marshall	j stub.
Item to the Grayff	j stub.
Item William Allran	j stub.
Item John Collom	j stub.
Item Robert Keld	j stub.
Item Thomas Hastings	j stub.
Item Sir William Kneshaw	j stub.
Item Thomas Chapman	j stub.
Item Robert West	vj pecez timber.
Item Prioressse of Rosedale	ij payre forkes ij ribbes with wal- plates and aftre.
Item Andrew Michell	iiij peces timber.
Item Margaret Marshall	ij ribbes and one after.
Item Henry Walker	vj peces and ij lodes thornes in the old heg.
Item Thomas Chapman	iiij pecez timber.
Item John Marshall	ij payr forkes.

Item William Hill	j	payr	forkes	with
			rybbys	and wal-
				plates.
Item John Denand	j	pece	timber.	
Item Thomas Pennok	j	payr	forkes.	
Item Thomas Keld	j	payr	forkes	rybbys
				and aftre.
Item Richard Bolton	j	pecez	[sic] timber.	
Item Cristofer Pegham	iiij	pecez	timber.	
Item Rauff Philip	j	payr	forkes	and ij
				creples.*

Item William Dobson has this last somer by the gyft of Roger Chomeley and John Kemp xvj okes for timber.

Item John Colson for the distruyng of the kingez wodez be vij yerez yerely v^{li}. Summa xxxv^{li}.

Item John Burton for the distruyng of the kingez wodez by the space of v yeres yerely x marc l marc.

Item John Kempe for the distruyng of the kingez wodez xiiij yerez yerely c lodes with much other timber alwey at his owne pleasure . . . m^l ccc lodes.

Item the seid John hath sold all the eshes that was in Malton Close in Godeland to cowpers of Whitby to the value of x^{li}.

Distruccion of Deere.

xij^o die Julii a^o xij^o R. H. vij^{mi}. In primis Sir John Hothome Knight at Gundale killed a broket.

xxvj^o die Junii a^o pdto. Item the seid yere the same Sir John Hothom at Blacoe beke kyllled a great hart.

xiiiij^o die Januarii a^o xij^o. Item Robert Counstable the seid yere with other killed a brokett at Trowttesdale by the commaundment of the seid Roger Chomeley.

In vigilia Sancti Petri a^o xij^o. Item Sir Rauff Bigot Knight the seyde yere killed a gret hart at Gylbert pytt by the commaundment of the seid Roger Chomeley.

Die et anno pdtis. Item George Lord Lommely the seid yere at Goodland killed and hart by the commaundment of John Kempe.

Item the same Lord Lommeley at Newtondale killed ane hinde the same tyme by the seid commaundment.

* The two following passages may possibly throw some light on this word :—"He opened a creple and putt his shepe on to the New Field."—Surtees Society, Vol. 65, p. 106. "Crippings—short spars at the sides of houses."—Wright's "Provincial Dictionary."

In vigilia Sancti Petri quod dicitur ad vincula a^o xij^o. Item Roger Chomeley and John Kempe the seid yere at Gundale killed an hart at theire pleasure.

xx^o die Junii anno xij^o. Item the seid Sir John Hothome the yere aforeseid at Gundale killed a broket.

xij^o die Januarii anno xij^o. Item the seid Roger Chomeley and John Kemp the seid yere at Blandisbebek killed a hinde calff at theyre pleasure.

vij^o die Decembris a^o xiiij^o. Item the seid Roger Chomeley and John Kemp at Yattes killed a hind calff at theyre pleasure.

x^o die Januarii a^o xiiij^o. Item the seid Roger Chomeley att Raynclyff the yere aforeseid killed an hart at his pleasure.

ij^o die Septembris a^o xiiij^o. Item the seid John Kemp at Stanegate banke killed a buk at his pleasure.

xij^o die Junii a^o xiiij^o. Item the seid Roger Chomeley and John Kempe the seid yere at Dawby and Newtondale within the Forest killed ij bukkes, a hind with calff, and dooe with fawne at theyr pleasure.

xxvj^o die August anno xiiij^o. Item John Cutt and Roger Chomeley at Newtondale killed a hart and a hinde.

xx^o die August anno xiiij^o. Item the seid John Cutt at Dawby killed a stag.

Ultimo die Septembris anno xiiij^o. Item the seid John Kempe the seid yere at Blandisby Parke killed a gret buk at his pleasure.

xx^o die Junii a^o xiiij^o. Item my lady Graystok the seid yere at Blandisby Parke killed a sower and a Dooe with fawne by the seid Roger Chomeley commaundment.

xxiiij^o die Junii a^o xiiij^o. Item Thomas Heslerton of Herdfordlyth at the seid Parke the seid yere killed a sower by the commaundment of the seid Roger Chomeley.

Distruccion of the seid game a^o xv^o.

Fyrst a broket killed the seid yere in Bykley beke.

Item the seid yere a hind calff killed in Dowdale.

Item the seid yere a hinde killed at Grenstanewath.

Item the seid yere a hinde killed at Gyndale.

Item the seid yere a hart killed at Dawby.

Item the seid yere a hart killed at Croslyff.

Item the seid yere a hind killed at Baydale [Beedale].

Item the seid yere a hind calff killed at Grindstanewath.

Item the seid yere a hyrsill killed in Horkome.

Item the seid yere a stag killed in the Marres.

Item the seid yere ij hundes and a calff kild in Newtondale at one cours and one set.

Item the seid yere a hinde killed at Pykering town ende.

Distruccion a° xvj°.

Fyrst the seid yere a hinde calff killed in Trowttesdale.
 Item the same yere a stag killed in Trowttesdale.
 Item the seid yere a hind killed in Roclyf Rawe.
 Item the same yere a calff killed in Gondale.
 Item the seid yere ij hind calves kild in Depedale.
 Item the seid yere a hind killed in Trottesdale.
 Item the seid yere a hind calff killed in Rosekyrkdale.
 Item the seid yere a hind kild in Bykley.
 Item the seid yere a hirsill killed in Bykley.
 Item the seid yere a hinde killed in Brawayth.
 Item the seid yere a hirsill slayn at Grindstanewath.
 Item the seid yere a broket killed at Cawthorn Feld.
 Item the seid yere a hinde slayn in Newtondale.
 Item the seid yere a calff slayn in Blakecow Beke.
 Item in Dawby the seid yere ij gret hartes.

Distruccion of the seid game a° xvij° and xvijj°.

First that John Bukton and his brethern at Langdon and in other placez of the seid Forest have hunted, chased and slayn the Kingez game, and contynueth, with greyhounds, bowes and arrows to the gret distruccion of the seid game throuth the sufferaunce of the seid Roger Chomeley and other his officers.

Item the seid yere a hinde slane at Grindstanewath with a calff.
 Item the seid yere a hinde and a calff slane at Rosekirkdale.
 Item the seid yere a hind calff slayn in Trowttesdale.
 Item the seid yere a stag slayn at Herle Wath.
 Item the seid yere another stag slayn at Rosekirkdale.
 Item the seid yerez a hinde slane at Hippyley Beke.
 Item another stag slayn the seid yere at Rosekirkdale.
 Item the seid yere a stag slane at Over Stane Rige.
 Item the seid yere ij gret stagges slayn at Abbot Londes.
 Item the seid yere a hinde slane at Bykley Beke.
 Item the seid yere a hinde slane at Horcome.
 Item the seid yere a calff slane in Horcome.
 Item the seid yere a stag slane under Newfall Scar.
 Item the seid yere a stag slane in Newtondale.
 Item the seid yere a stag slane at Mallay Crosse.
 Item the seid yere a stage slane at Chesbek.
 Item the seid yere a calff slane in Wreltondale.
 Item the seid yere a stag slane in Gondale.
 Item the seid yere a mort slane in Raindale Mowth.

Item the seid yere a hinde slane in Hughthwate.

Item the seid yere a hinde slane at Mawmose.

Item the seid yere a calff slane at Stanedale Hede.

Item the seid yere a calff slane at Purtreholme.

Item the seid yere a calff slane at Spires.

xx^o die Januarii a^o xvij^o. Item a hind slayn in Hirkom by Roger Chomley and Thomas Pershay.

Item at Goteland the seid yere a hart slane in presence of the seid Roger Chomeley.

Item the seid yere a hart slane in Newtondale.

Item the seid yere a hart slane in Rysborohgt in presence of John Kempe and Syr Water Gryffith.

Item the seid yere ij gret hartes in Dawby.

Item the seid yere a gret harte slane under Overstonryge.

These are the mort dere.

First a hart founde ded slayn with a arrowe in Langdon.

Item a hinde founde ded in Langdon.

Item a stag of a hart and a broket in Trowttesdale.

Item in Ipperley a hinde.

Item in Crosseley a hinde.

Item in Rockeley a hinde.

Item a hinde in the Hulbroweham in Newtondale.

Item in Rayndale a hinde.

Item a hind calff in Gonddale Hedde.

Item a hind in Hollegate in Newtondale.

Item a hind calff in Stondale.

And over this the seid Roger Chomeley and John Kemp have slayn sythen the tyme that they have occupyed, v hundreth falowe deere withyn the seid Parke of Blandysby.

(3) The answer of Sir Richard Cholmeley Knyght unto the byll of complaynt of Roger Hastynges knyght.

The said Sir Richard saythe that the bill of complaynt is untrew and uncertan and mater feinyd and surmised of malice to vex and trouble the said Sir Richard withouten that that the Abbot of Whitby named in the said byll of complaynt hadd any wodde or tymbre within the said Forrest of Pykeryng or Pykerynglythe sythen the said Sir Richard was officier there, and withouten that that the Dean of York named in the said byll of complaynt hadd ever any wodd or tymbre within the said Forrest of Pykeryng or Pykerynglythe, and withouten that that Robert Hunter named in the sayd bill of complaynt hadd ever any wodd or tymber within the said Forrest of Pykeryng or Pykerynglythe,

And withouten that that the said Henry Langedale named in the said bill of complaynt hadd ever any wodd or tymbre within the said Forrest of Pykeryng or Pykerynglythe sythen the said Sir Richard was officier there, and withouten that that any of those other men named and expressed in the said bill of complaynt whither the Kynges pore tenautes within Pykerynglythe forsaïd hadd ever any wodd or tymbre within the said Forrest of Pykerynge and Pykerynglythe forsaïd sythen the tyme that the said Sir Richard was officier there, except certan stubbes which the said tenautes er wont to have yerely by the delyvere of the Kynges officers there as of custome by the reason of there tenures for fyrebote, and withouten that that the said Sir Richard or any other his deputes ever gaf or sold or toke any wodd or tymbre as is aforesaid sythen the tyme he was officier, and Furthermore the said Sir Richard saythe that he hath gyven certan deare to the lords and gentylmen borderers to the said Forrest to thentent that they shuld be lovyng and favorable to the Kynges game there and with that that the said Sir Richard wyll avere that the Kynges deare, game and woddess within the said Forrest is well saved and kept as it aught to be and in fare better condicion than they were at the tyme of the entre of the said Sir Rychard, and that he wyll abyde the report and prove of that cuntre.

[N.B.—This endorsed “Towching Landes in Kinthorpe and that Pickeringe is ancient demesne.”]

(2) To the right Honorable Maister Ser Raynold . . . Chaunceller of the Duché of Lancastre.

. . . wyth and compleynyth unto your goode Maistership Roger Cholmeley de . . . Pykeryng lyethe that Sir Rogier Hastyng knyght holdeth and . . . two oxgange lande with there appurtenaunces as hys own propre la[nd] . . . det of John Huthom knygt, Christofer Conyers Squier, Robert Las[sells] . . . Ellerkar Squier and other to the nowmbre of xvij persons impannelld and swo[rn] . . . day of January the xth yere of the Regne of oure Soverain lorde the Kyng that . . . knyght, Nycholas Knyfton Squier and other then beyng our Soverain Lordes Commisseonares . . . own proper landes and of the yerely value of xiiij^s iiij^d the which said lands the . . . sythen the dethe of hys fader Sir Edmond Hastynges contenually and wyll answer the . . . of iiij^s by yere and at the said Sir Rogier* the viijth day of August in the vth yere of the . . . the Forrest of Pykeryng forsaïd slew an harte and the vth day of Decembre in the . . . the said Forrest he slew an hynde and the xvth day of July the vjth yere of the Kyng that . . . Forrest forsaïd he slew an hart and the vijth day

* See Vol. I., N.S., page 148.

of Novembre in the yere and forrest for[said] an hynde and the vjth day of December the yere forsaide within Blandisby Parke at slew ij doys and the iiijth day of January the vijth yere of the Kyng that now is within forsaide he slew a doo and the xvjth day of July the yere and Park forsaide he slew a same day and yere within the Forrest forsaide he slew two hyndes and the last day of Decembre viijth yere of the Kyng that now is within the Forrest forsaide in a place called Wydnam he slew and the xijth day of January the yere and forrest forsaide he slew a doo and in the said Forrest and yere forsaide he slew two hyndes and a calf in a place called Newtondale and the xijth January the ixth yere of the Kyng that now is in Blandisby Park forsaide he slew two doys day of July the yere forsaide at Wydnam within the Forrest forsaide he slew ij day of July the yere forsaide at Wydnam within the Forrest forsaide he slew a doo of Decembre* the xth yere of the Kyng that now is at Pykerynge forsaide with force and armes of the Kyng that now is undre the Castell walles there and a quarrell called there Saynte quarrell dygged and brake and stonys there fownde called Ashler stonys to the nowmbre of xl carte lo[des] and hadde away to his own propre use withouten licence of the Kyng or any of his officers there xxiijnd day of Decembre the yere forsaide at Dalby within Pykeryng he tok and carried away okes of the Kynges to his own propre use and the xvjth day of Decembre the yere forsaide at Stand[ale] the said Forrest he hunt[ed] at fox and by colour and crafte therof he hunted and chased the King's Deare upon the Tuysday next befor the natevyty of our Lorde in the yere forsaide within the said Forrest at place called Mylnhagg he slew a doo and all these offences and wronges above-wretyn was pre[sented] by the othys of the said John Huthom knyght and his fellays befor the said Commisseonars the day [and yere] befor-said for the which as yet the said Sir Roger hathe made none fyne nor hadd no punyshment forcet not contenually to offend the Kyng and all his officers there onelye that your mastership so cause punyssment and correction to ensue for the said injures and wronges by him thus done and comytte[d] as [befor] said.

And over this John Lythe Edmond Melburn John Harwodd Robert Bank George Wodde Alice Bykkes and Rauff Westorp subjectes and tenauntes unto the Kynges grace within the said lordship of Pykeryng hathe complenyd them by bill of supplicacion delyverd to the said Sir Richard Cholmeley Stuard forsaide of Sir Roger Hastynges forsaide of taking of there goodes and catalles and brekyng of there houses at

* See Vol. I., N.S., page 169.

dyvers tymes as appereth by a copy of there byll of complaynte annexed unto this said wrytynge.

Piteously compleyneth unto your gode maistership Rauff Westorp one of the Kynges tenautes within the lordship of Pykerynge that where as he hath recovered by a wryt of ryght in the Kynges Courte of Pykerynge forsaide after the custom of the manor there certan landes and tenements within the townes of Thorneton and Fermanby as appereth of record befor yow, Sir Rogier Hastynges knyght wrongfully troubles and distreanys dayly the said Rauff for the occupyng of the said landes ayenst all ryght and gode conscience.

Pyteously compleyneth unto your gode maistership Edmond Melburn one of the Kynges tenaunts within Pykeryngelyethe forsaide that Rogier Hastynges knyght the xix day of December in the xvijth yere of the Kyng that now is brake the house of the said Edmond and tuke from hym iiij oxen contrary all ryght and gode conscience.

* Petyuosly compleyneth unto your good maistership John Herwod one of the Kynges subjectes within Pykerynglyth forsaide that Rogier Hastynges knyght the xth day of Desember in the xvij yere of the Kyng that nowe is entred his grownd with force and touk from hym his goodes and catalles agaynst all right and good consiens.

Petyuosly compleyneth unto your good maistership Robert Bank one of the Kynges subjectes within Pykerynglyth forsaide that Roger Hastynges knyght the vjth day of Novembre in the xvij yere of the Kyng that nowe is entred his hous with force and touke from hym his goodes and catalles agaynst all right and good consiens.

Petyuosly shewith and compleyneth unto your maistership George Wood one of the Kynges subjectes within Pykerynglyth that Roger Hastynges knyght the viij day of Novembre in the xvij yere of the Kyng that nowe is entred his clois with force and towke from hym his goodes and catalles agaynst all ryght and good consiens.

Petyuosly shewyth and compleyneth unto your maistership Alys Bekyr a pour woman dwellyng within Pykerynglyth forsad that Rogier Hastynges knyght the xth day of Desembre in the xvijth yere of the Kyng that nowe is entred her hous with force and towk from her her goodes and catalles agaynst all right and consiens.

Petyuosly compleyneth unto your maistership John Lytell one of the Kynges subjectes dwellyng within Pykeryng lyth forsad that Rogier Hastynges knyght the vijth day of Desembre in the xvijth yere of the Kyng that nowe is entred his hous at Thornton with force and touk from hym his goodes and catalles agaynst all right and good consiens.

* Hence onwards the copy is by another hand.

DIV. XXV. L. 52.

Divise dominicorum de Pickeringe.

Divise per quas dominicum de Rumbald circumcluditur, Scilicet a loco ubi Rumbaldbeksike cadit in aquam de Balke et inde ascendendo usque Rumbaldekeld, et inde usque Marshoustyes, et inde per viridem viam ab cilio usque ad Sulpothend usque in Balke, et in longum aque de Balke usque ad locum ubi Rumbaldbeksike cadit in Balke.

Divise dominicorum de Pickeringe; Scilicet a vado qui dicitur Ferwath ascendendo per aquam usque ad aquam de Harvene, et in longum Arvem usque Holla et in longum Holla usque Myrkheske, et ascendendo per aquam de Myrkheske usque ad Weldale bek, et inde per aquam usque Westblawath, et inde usque Estchonerhowes, et inde descendendo versus austrum per eminentiorem* crestam more inter Recymur et vadum quod dicitur Grimstanwath, et sic per eandem crestam ex parte occidentali de Leshow usque ad extremitatem vie que dicitur Algate versus austrum, et sic descendendo per eandem viam usque ad locum qui dicitur Midelheade in Gotlande, et sic ascendendo contra cilium de Routeclif usque ad locum qui dicitur Westgonild-burwes, et sic ex transverso linialiter versus meridiem usque Breounehowe, et inde per altam viam versus meridiem usque ad portam campi de Pickeringe qui dicitur Lydgate, et inde per eandem viam versus meridiem per divisas camporum de Pickeringe et Middleton usque ad lapidem qui dicitur Standandstane juxta Hospitale Sancti Nicholai versus occidentem, et versus meridiem per divisam usque ad aquam de Costa, et inde usque ad locum qui dicitur Aldea, et sic per aquam de Costa usque ad divisam de Kyrkeby Misperton, et inde usque ad le Frerdyke, et inde in longum de Frerdyke usque Midesike, et in longum Mydsike usque ad divisam de Thorneton, et inde per dictam divisam usque ad fundum de Langhoudale, et in longum dicti fundi usque ad viam in Cudbrithgate, et in longum Cudbrithgate usque ad locum ubi Cudbrithgate descendit usque in aquam de Pickeringe, et inde longum dicte aque usque Frerwath [*sic*], et a dicto vado versus aquilonem. In omnibus boscis et moris infra dictas divisas contentis communicant [? tenentes] de Pickeringe et Newton et firmarii predicti de Gothland in omnibus estoveriis capiendis, husboote, hayboote, herbagio et pannagio et in aliis ver:† boscis et moris [? a] dicto vado versus

* I conjecture this from Vol. I., N.S., page 23. The word seems to end with *terem*.

† Here the copyist seems to have been at sea. From Vol. I., N.S., page 23, I am able to conjecture some of the words, but it can scarcely be doubted that he did not himself understand what he was copying.

austrum excepta haya de Blandeby contentis communicant homines de Pickeringe et Newton in herbagiis, clausis campi et curtilagii, possessione pecorum [? pastione porcorum] sine pannagio, collectione nucum ad est via [?], capliciis et sicta bosca [? siccis boscis] et Ramis prostraca [? prostratis] et virgis btefilia [?] carucarum.

Divise de Alyntoftes: Scilicet a cruce de Wilhowe per sikettum quod descendit per Lillehow nes mage [?] usque Ellerbek et in longum per Ellerbek usque extremitatem de Thurffen versus aquilonem, et inde per medium Arbridesive [?] et per medium aque qui dicitur Arvene usque in aquam Holla et in longum Holla usque in Myrkheske, et in longum Myrkheske usque ad locum ubi Myrkheske cadit in Eske et in longum Eske usque ad locum ubi Lithelbek cadit in Eske et in longum aque de Lythlebeke usque ad locum ubi Littlebeke erumpit, et inde usque ad Silhowes, et inde usque Foresthowes et Scograinehowes et inde usque Lilhowe. In hiis dominiciis communicant homines de Pickeringe Newton et firmarii de Gothland ex parte aque manent de herbagiotin [?].

[TEMP. JOHN.]

PRIMUM REWARDUM DE PIKERING DE IMBLADAMENTIS.

(EXCH. T. OF R. FORREST. INQ. BOX. 7, No. 3.)

De villata de Rigeton xv^s pro x acris frumenti et x acris avene.

De villata de Habton xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De Kirkeby Misperton xiiij^s pro vj acris frumenti et xiiij acris avene.

De villata eadem in feodo sancte Marie et Eustachii de Vescy xii^d pro ij acris avene.

De terra que fuit Willelmi filii Ulf in Berch ii^s vj^d pro v acris avene.

De villata de Normanby xxv^s pro l acris avene.

De villata de Thorneton subtus Riseberg ij^s pro iiij acris avene.

De Marton xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De villata de Sivilinton xxvij^s vj^d pro x acris frumenti et xxxv acris avene.

De villata de Cropton vj^d pro duabus acris frumenti in Harton [? Hartoft].

De villata de Cropton v^s pro x acris avene.

De villata de Wrelton iiij^s pro viij acris avene.

De villata de Scaleby ix^d pro j acra et dimidia avene de novo.

De eadem villata v^s pro x acris avene de veteri.

De Roberto de Estotevill x^s pro xx acris avene in Midelton de novo.

De eadem villata de Midelton et de persona ejusdem ville iij^d pro dimidia acra avene de novo.

De villata de Pikering x^s pro x acris avene ex una parte aque et pro x acris avene ex alia parte aque.

De villata de Kinthorp iij^s pro iij acris frumenti.

De eadem villata ij^s pro ij acris frumenti in feodo Alani Forestarii.

De Hospitalaribus iij^s pro iij acris frumenti juxta Dernclive.

De villata de Scardeborc v^s pro x acris avene in Walesgrave.*

De villata de Wilton xx^s pro xl acris avene.

De villata de Ellebrone [s^{iz}] xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De Knapeton et de Garino de Vescy vj^s pro xij acris avene in Knapeton.

De villata de Brakenholm ix^s vj^d pro ix acris frumenti et j acra avene.

INBLADAMENTA SECUNDI REGARDI DE PIKERING.

De villata de Kirkeby Misperton viij^s pro xvj acris avene.

De villata de Normaneby xxv^s pro l acris avene.

De villata de Parva Berch xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De villata de Magna Berch v^s pro x acris avene.

De villata de Marton xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De villata de Sivelinton v^s pro x acris avene.

De villata de Torinton Riseberg ij^s pro iij acris avene.

De Thoma de Nevill de Caltorn vj^d pro j acra avene.

De villata de Cropton v^s pro x acris avene.

De villata de Aselakeby iiij^s vj^d pro ix acris avene.

De villata de Pikering ex occidentali parte aque iiij^s [? vj]^d pro ix acris avene.

De eadem villata ex orientali parte v^s pro x acris avene.

De Hospitali Jerusalem. v^s vj^d pro iij acris frumenti et v acris avene in Stainton.

De Roberto Breuhos xvij^d pro iij acris avene.

De villata de Rillinton vj^s vj^d pro iij acris frumenti et vij acris avene in Brachanal.

* This is interesting as showing that Falsgrave had not in the time of King John been disafforested. See page 222, *post*, and Vol. I., N.S., page 6.

CLOSE ROLLS, 17 ED. II.* M. 39.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Quia per inquisitionem per dilectos et fideles nostros Willelmum de Ayremynne, Humfridum de Waleden et Johannem de Kylvyngton per sacramentum tam forestariorum, viridariorum, regardatorum et aliorum ministrorum foreste de Pykeryng quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto factam et in cancellariam nostram retornatam est compertum quod subscripti transgressionem de venacione in foresta predicta, postquam eadem foresta per forisfacturam Thome quondam comitis Lancastrie inimici et rebellis nostri tanquam escaeta nostra ad manum nostram devenit, fecerint subscriptas videlicet; quod die Sabbati proximo post festum Sancti Nicholai anno regni nostri sextodecimo venerunt Willelmus de Askeby et Willelmus filius Roberti Todde loco qui vocatur Crossedale versus boream et ibi dictus Willelmus de Askeby occidit unam bissam et portavit venacionem ad domum Roberti Campioun de Farmanby et Alanus filius ejusdem Roberti et Juliana uxor ejusdem Roberti receptaverunt dictam venacionem; ipso Roberto sciente et consenciente, ad opus fratris Astini Stalworthman conversi Abbatie de Ryvaus, tunc grangiarum de Kekelmareys, qui partem dicte venacionis receptavit et habuit; quodque die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli anno regni nostri supradicto venerunt Rogerus Drye, Ricardus Drie, Johannes le Sometour Abbatis de Whyteby, Henricus Parker, Petrus Daclom, Petrus garcio ejusdem, Willelmus de Elredby, Johannes Paulyng garcio ejusdem Petri et Walterus le Hunter cum arcubus et sagittis et quinque leporariis quorum tres fuerunt Abbatis, loco qui vocatur Yarnolfbek et ibi ceperunt unum sourum cervi et asportaverunt secum venacionem; quodque die Veneris in festo nativitatis Sancti Johannes Baptiste anno regni nostri supradicto venerunt Petrus Daclom, Petrus garcio ejus, Willelmus Delredby, Johannes Paulyng garcio ejusdem Petri, Willelmus Page de Aton, Willelmus filius Radulphi de Ruston, Walterus le Honter, Johannes de Seton, Ambrosius de la Chaumbre et Robertus Capoun miles cum quinque leporariis, arcubus et sagittis in mora de Hoton et ibi ceperunt unum sourum cervi et asportaverunt secum venacionem; quodque die Mercurii in festo apostolarum Petri et Pauli anno regni nostri supradicto venerunt Johannes de Faucomberge et Robertus Capoun milites, Robertus Blaver, Willelmus filius Radulphi de Ruston,

* As this and the following extract relate to the same matters as those already printed at page 95, *et seq.*, it has not been thought necessary to give a translation.

Walterus le Honter, Petrus Daclom, Petrus garcio ejus, Willelmus Dalredby, Johannes Pauly, Willelmus Page de Aton, Ambrosius de la Chaumbre, Johannes de Seton, Ricardus de Wyresdale, Willelmus de Boythorp, Ricardus le Forester, Thomas Dounyour et Willelmus de Eston Forestarius loco qui vocatur le Lylhowswang et Ellerbek cum octo leporariis, arcubus et sagittis et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et unam bissam et dictam venacionem secum asportaverunt ad castrum de Skelton ; quodque die Veneris in crastino Sancti Martini anno regni nostri supradicto venerunt Robertus Capoun miles, Robertus filius Marmeduci de Tweng et octo ignoti cum arcubus et sagittis et quatuor leporariis loco vocato Ellerbek et ibi ceperunt unum cervum et duas alias feras et asportaverunt secum venacionem ; quodque die Jovis proximo ante festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis anno regni nostri supradicto venerunt Robertus Capoun et decem et septem ignoti cum arcubus, sagittis et leporariis loco vocato Ellerbek contra assisam foreste causa malefaciendi set nichil ceperunt ; quodque die Veneris proximo post translacionem Sancti Thome Martiris proximo preterito venerunt Adam filius Simonis Molendinarii de Farndale et Ricardus filius Johannis Molendinarii et tres ignoti loco vocato Petrenedle et ibi ceperunt duas bissas, et cum proclamati fuissent per forestarios dimiserunt unam bissam quam forestarii portaverunt ad castrum de Pykeryng et aliam bissam dicti malefactores secum asportaverunt ; quodque in estate anno regni nostri quinto decimo venit Willelmus de Shupton forestarius in Haya de Scalby loco vocator Steppigate et ibi occidit unam bissam et portavit venacionem ad cameram suam in Scaleby ; quodque in tempore Willelmi le Wode parcarii venit Willelmus de Askeby in parco de Blandeby ad malefaciendum de venacione set nichil cepit ; quod idem Willelmus de Askeby et alius ignotus venerunt in Mora de Kynthorp eundo versus dictum parcum ad malefaciendum, et Willelmus le Wode tunc parcarius sequebatur ipsos et loquebatur cum dicto Willelmo et cepit de dono dicti Willelmi unam bursam de serico et duodecim denarios ut dictum factum nulli ostenderet ; quodque Adam de London fuit socius Willelmi le Wode parcarii ad malefaciendum in parco, set quid ceperunt in eodem ignorant, set si quid male factum fuerit, fuit tempore ejusdem Willelmi, tibi precipimus quod assumpto tecum dilecto nobis Johanne de Rithre predictos [Here follow the Christian names of the several offenders] ubicunque eos in balliva tua sive infra libertates sive extra invenire poteris, capias et eos prefato Johanni de Kylvynton, custodi dicti Castri nostri de Pykeryng, liberes ; mandavimus enim eidem custodi quod predictum Willelmum et alios supernominatos a te recipiat et eos in prisiona nostra Castri predicti salvo et secure custodiri faciat, quousque aliud a nobis inde habuerit in mandatis T. R. apud Pykeryng xxij die Augusti. Per ipsum Regem.

Id., M. 37.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi. Licet nuper assignavimus te ad Johannem Faucomberge* militem inter ceteros pro transgressionibus de venacione in foresta nostra de Pykeryng nobis factis capiendum et ipsum Johannem dilecto nobis Johanni de Kylvyngton Constabulario Castri nostri de Pykeryng liberandum in prisa nostra ibidem salvo custodiendum donec aliud inde precepissemus. Quia tamen idem Johannes de Faucomberge se gratie nostre reddidit, tibi precipimus quod capcioni ipsius Johannis occasione premissa faciente supersedeas omnino, et si ipsum Johannem de Faucomberge ceperis, tunc ipsum sine dilacione deliberes. T. R. apud Castrum Bernardi xij die Septembris, per breve de privato sigillo.

Eodem modo mandatum est Johanni de Rythre ad prefatum Johannem de Faucomberge inter ceteros pro hujusmodi transgressionibus capiendum assignato de eodem Johanne de Faucomberge capiendo supersedendo. T. R. ut supra, per breve de privato sigillo.

CLOSE ROLLS, 12 HEN. III., M. 15.

De venatoribus missis usque Pikeryng Dominus Rex mittit magistrum Widonem et Johannem Stultum venatores suos ad capiendum in foresta de Pykering xx bissas et x porcos ad opus domini Regis. Et mandatum est ballivo predicte foreste quod eos ad hoc admittat. Teste ut supra [*i.e.*, apud Stamford xviii die Nov.] Eodem modo scribitur constabulario de Pikering.

Order to the Sheriff of York to release Sir John Faucomberge, whom he had been directed to arrest and deliver to John Kilvington, Keeper of Pickering Castle, on account of poaching offences committed by him in Pickering Forest, since Sir John has thrown himself upon the King's mercy. Barnard Castle, 12 September, 1323.

A similar order to John de Ryther.

AS TO HUNTSMEN SENT TO PICKERING.

The King sends Master Guy and John the Fool, his huntsmen, to take twenty hinds and ten pigs for the King's use in the forest of Pickering, and the Bailiff of the Forest is ordered to permit them to do so. Stamford, 18 Nov., 1227.

A similar letter is sent to the Constable of Pickering.

* He married Alice, widow of Walter at Sec. Patent R., 3 Ed. III., pt. 1, m. 13.

PATENT ROLLS, 34 HEN. III., M. 1.

Rex omnibus etc salutem. Sciatis quod dilecto et fideli nostro G. de Langel Justiciario nostro foreste dedimus potestatem assidendi et arentandi vasta nostra in Hoby et Esingewaud que quidem vasta sunt extra coopertum in foresta nostra de Gautris; et illis quibus tradidit dicta vasta, cum per ipsum inde certiorati fuerimus securitatem faciemus In cujus etc. Teste ut supra [*i.e.*, Apud Westmonasterium xxij die Octobris].

PATENT ROLLS, 36 HEN. III., M. 4.

Rex omnibus etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali concessimus Elene de Percy quod bosci sui de Ravenesclive, Rahaghe Cumbes et Eggel qui sunt infra metas foreste nostre de Pikering et qui pertinent ad manerium ipsius Elene de Semer quod ipsa tenet in dotem de libero tenemento quod fuit Willelmi de Percy quondam viri sui, quieti sint de regardo tota vita ipsius Elene, et quod ipsa capiat in eisdem boscis ad commodum suum sine visu et liberatione forestariorum nostrorum et sine vasto et destruccione eorundem boscorum, et quod ipsa teneat tota vita sua manerium illud et boscos predictos ita libere et quiete sicut ea tenuit quando inde dotata fuit; ita quod post

Know ye that we have given power to Geoffrey Langley, our Justice of the Forest, to assess and arrent our wastes in Huby and Easingwold outside the covert of our Forest of Galtres; and we will make those to whom he has granted the said wastes secure as soon as we shall have received his certificate. Westminster, 22 October, 1250.

Know ye that of our especial favour we have granted to Elena Percy,* that her woods of Raincliff, Rowhowe, Cooms,† and Eggel, situate within the boundaries of Pickering forest, and appurtenant to the manor of Semer, which she holds in dower of the freehold of William Percy, her late husband, may be quit of regard all her life, and that she may take what she may require out of the woods without view and livery of our foresters, and without waste and destruction of the woods, and that she may hold the manor and woods all her life as freely and peaceably as when she was dowered therewith; so, nevertheless, that at her

* This was the second wife of William Percy and daughter of Ingelram de Balliol. See Surtees Society, Vol. 72, page 685*u*.

† Coomb Hill is not far from Hackness; it is referred to at Vol. I., N.S., page 221. Eggel might possibly have been somewhere near Edgwell Beck. See Vol. I., N.S., page 230.

decessum ejusdem Elene vel dimissionem predicti manerii omnes predicti bosci remaneant infra regardum imperpetuum eodem modo quo alii bosci qui sunt infra regardum. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra [*i.e.*, apud Merleberge xxv die Julii] per Regem.

PATENT ROLLS, 37 HEN. III., M. 10.

Rex omnibus etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto burgensi nostro Rogero Huaredi de Scardeburg quod toto tempore vite sue hanc habeat libertatem videlicet quod libere fugare possit cum canibus suis leporem, vulpem, catum et tessonem per totam forestam nostram Pykering quandocumque voluerit excepto mense vetito et eos capere et asportare quo voluerit sine occasione et impedimento nostri et ballivorum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, viridariorum, forestariorum et omnium aliorum ballivorum nostrorum et ministrorum foreste, exceptis warennis nostris et warennis aliorum; ita tamen quod occasione hujus nostre concessionis nullam capiat de feris nostris. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Cantuariam ij die Junii.

CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. (CHANCERY) N. N. No. 60.

Idem Rex [Henry III.] per cartam suam cujus datum est apud Westmonasterium xxv die Maii anno regni sui xl concessit burgensibus

decease, or after any lease of the manor, all the said woods may remain for ever within the regard in the same manner as other woods within the regard. Marlborough, 25 July, 1252.

Know ye that we have granted for ourselves and our heirs to our beloved burgess Roger Hardy, of Scarborough, that during his life he may enjoy the liberty of hunting with his hounds hare, fox, wild cat, and badger throughout the whole of our forest of Pickering whenever he please, except during the fence month, and take them and carry them away whither he will without any let or hindrance from us, our bailiffs, Justices, verderers, foresters, and all other our bailiffs and officers of the forests, except in our warrens and the warrens of other men; so, nevertheless, that he take none of our deer under colour of this grant.* Canterbury, 2 June, 1253.

The King by deed dated Westminster, 25 May, 1256, granted to his Burgesses of Scarborough, that they should be quit of cheminage

* See page 212, *ante*, and Vol. I., N.S., page 170.

suis de Scardeburg quod quieti sint inperpetuum de chiminagiis per totam forestam suam de Pikeringg. Ita quod maheremium, buscam, turbas, brueriam, feugeram et omnes alias res suas libere et sine omni occasione aut impedimento forestariorum, viridiariorum et omnium aliorum ballivorum et ministrorum foreste libere et quiete cariare et portare possint per predictam forestam ubicunque et quandocumque voluerint excepto mense vetito.

No. 61.* Idem Rex per aliam cartam suam de eadem data apud † concessit eisdem burgensibus quod manerium de Wallesgrave cum omnibus terris et tenementis infra divisas ejusdem manerii contentis deafforestetur inperpetuum et sit extra regardum quietum et solutum de regardo, visu forestariorum, viridiariorum, regardatorum, expeditatione canum et omnibus aliis ad forestam et forestariam pertinentibus, et quod iidem burgenses et eorum heredes dictum manerium infra divisas suas edificare, includere et appruare possint, prout melius sibi et dicto burgo viderint expedire, et quod habeant inperpetuum liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris predicti manerii, ita quod nullus intret ad fugandum in eis vel aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsorum burgensium vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam x^{li}, ita quod nullus forestarius vel minister foreste vel aliquis alius preter ipsos burgenses intromittat

throughout the whole forest of Pickering, so that they might carry timber, brushwood, turves, heather, fern, and all else freely without let or hindrance through the forest wherever and whenever they please, except during the fence month.

The King, by another deed of the same date, granted to the same Burgesses that the manor of Falsgrave, with all lands and tenements within the boundaries of the said manor, should be for ever de-afforested, and should be beyond the regard, and free from regards, view of foresters, verderers or regarders, lawing of dogs, and whatever else appertains to a forest, or the office of a forester; and that the said Burgesses and their heirs within the boundaries of the said manor may build, inclose, and approve,‡ as seems best to them and the Borough; and that they may have for ever free warren in all the demesne lands of the manor, so that no one may enter there to hunt, or to take aught that appertains to a warren without the leave of the Burgesses or their heirs, under a penalty of £10; so that no forester nor officer of the forest, nor anyone else except the Burgesses themselves, may intermeddle therein by making any attachments, serving any summonses, or

* This is evidently the charter referred to in Vol. I., N. S., at page 6. † Blank.

‡ Still the technical term for enclosing waste land with a view to cultivation.

se de aliquibus attachamentis, summonicionibus aut districcionibus faciendis infra divisas ejusdem manerii pro aliqua re ad forestam pertinente. Et si aliquis predictorum burgensium vel hominum predicti manerii aut heredum suorum rettati, indictati aut attachiati fuerint de venacione vel alia transgressione foreste, liceat eis se defendere de transgressionibus illis per sacramentum triginta et sex hominum coram quibuscumque Justiciariis nostris de foresta, nisi per viridarios aut forestarios de feodo inventi fuerint cum manuopere, sicut se defendunt de omnibus appellacionibus eis factis nisi de corpore Regis etc.

PATENT ROLLS, 40 HEN. III., M. 9^b.

Rogerus de Thurkelby et Willelmus Heyron [?] Justiciarii Foreste ultra Trentam constituti sunt ad inquirendum per sacramentum forestariorum, viridariorum foreste Regis de Pikering et aliorum tam militum quam liberorum et legalium hominum de partibus illis per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit per quas metas et divisas Radulphus de Bolebek avus Osberti de Bolebek quondam forestarius de feodo de Foresta Regis de Scalleby per cartam domini Johannis Regis tenuit dictam ballivam et quot et que sunt dominica domini Regis infra dictam ballivam et per quas divisas circumcludantur* et que sint dominica ubi nemo communicat et que sint dominica ubi aliqui communicant et qui sint communicantes et ad quas villas commune ille pertineant et de quibus rebus communicent in predictis, scilicet, utrum de erbagiis, de

making any distrains within the boundaries of the manor in respect of aught that relates to a forest.

And if any of the Burgesses or men of the manor or their heirs be accused of, indicted of, or attached to answer any forest offence of venison or otherwise, they may defend themselves by the oaths of thirty-six before any of the Justices of the Forest, unless they should have been caught in the act by the verderers or foresters of fee, as they may defend themselves against all appeals made against them, save such as concern the King's person.

Roger Thirkleby and William Heron [?], Justices of the Forest beyond the Trent, were appointed to inquire by the oath of the foresters and verderers of Pickering Forest and others, as well knights as free and lawful men of those parts, the metes and bounds by which Ralph de Bolebeck, the grandfather of Osbert de Bolebeck, and formerly forester of fee by charter of King John of Scalby Forest, held the said bailiwick and how and what many demesnes of the King are within the said bailiwick, and how they are bounded, and which are the demesnes

* The change of mood is in the original.

viridi per liberacionem, de mortuo bosco, de sicco, de colleccione nucum, de pessona, de fodicione turbarum et de aliis rebus quibuscunque communicent in predictis, et de communicantibus in erbagiis cum cujusmodi averiis communicent in eisdem, et utrum per totum annum vel per unum tempus et per aliud non, et si sic in quo tempore communicent in eis et in quo non, et que dictus Radulphus habuit in balliva sua ut jura ad firmam suam levandam pertinencia et mandatum est eisdem Rogero et Willelmo quod ad diem et locum quos ad hoc providerint convenient ad inquisitionem illam faciendam et eam sub sigillis suis et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerint.* Quineciam et mandatum est vicecomiti Eboracensi quod ad diem et locum quos ei scire fecerint venire faciat coram eis forestarios et viridarios foreste predictae et tot et tales tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de partibus illis per quos rei veritas in premissis melius et planius investigari valeat et inquiri. Teste Rege apud Wodestok xxij die Augusti anno xlc.†

ROT. PAT., 43 HENR. III., M. 2.

Rex omnibus etc. Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni Mansell Thesaurario Eboracensi quod levare possit quandam bercariam in pastura quam de nobis tenet ad vitam suam in Sneydall infra forestam nostram de Pikeryng et eam includere et clausam tenere quoad vixerit sine occasione vel impedimento

wherein none has common, and which those wherein any and who have common, and to which townships the commons appertain, and of what things they have common, *i.e.*, whether of pasture, green wood by livery, dry wood, dead wood, nuts, mast, turbary, or aught else, and with what animals those having common of pasture exercise their right, and whether for the whole year or during part of the year only, and not during the rest of the year, and if so, when they have common and when not; and what rights the said Ralph has in the bailiwick wherewith to levy his rent. And the said Roger and William are directed to hold the inquisition on such day as they may appoint, and the sheriff of York is directed to issue the necessary summonses for that day. Woodstock, 22 August, 1256.

Know ye that we have granted for ourselves and our heirs to John Mansell, Treasurer of York, leave to erect a sheepfold in the pasture, which he holds of us for life, in Sneydall within Pickering Forest, and to enclose it and keep it enclosed as long as he lives without let or

* No doubt *etc.* is here omitted.

† See Surtees Society, Vol. 72, page 714, which appears to be the return to the writ.

nostri vel heredum nostrorum forestariorum et omnium aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum ; ita tamen quod fere nostre silvestres pasturam illam ingredi possint et exire. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra [*i.e.*, apud Westmonasterium xxij die Octobris].

PATENT ROLLS, 54 HENR. III., M. 10.

Rex omnibus etc. salutem. Cum per cartam nostram dederimus et concesserimus Edmundo filio nostro karissimo Honorem de Pykering cum pertinenciis habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, nos eidem filio nostro gratiam facere volentes uberiores concedimus eidem filio nostro illos quatuor solidos annui redditus quos Magister et fratres milicie Templi in Anglia reddere consueverunt ad Scaccarium nostrum Sancti Michaelis per manus vicecomitis Eboracensis qui pro tempore fuerit, habendum et percipiendum eidem Edmundo et heredibus suis per manus predictorum Magistri et fratrum ad eundem terminum, ita quod nullus vicecomes vel alius ballivus noster intromittat se de predictis quatuor solidis ad opus nostrum levandis a prefatis Magistro et fratribus, quominus idem Edmundus et heredes sui predictos quatuor solidos annuos percipere et habere possent, sicut predictum est. Volumus eciam et concedimus quod predicti Magister et fratres respondeant prefato Edmundo et heredibus suis de predictis quatuor solidis annuis et quod penes nos et heredes nostros inde remaneant predicti Magister et fratres quieti imperpetuum. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra [*i.e.*, apud Westm. xvj die Jul.].

[On the 23 May a similar grant had been made, the rent-payers there being described as Templarii valli [*?* vallis] de Pikering.]

hindrance from us, our heirs, foresters, or bailiffs, or officers of the forest, so nevertheless that our game may have free entrance and exit into and out of the pasture. Westminster, 23 October, 1259.

Whereas we have lately granted by deed to our dear son Edmund and his heirs for ever, the Honour of Pickering with its appurtenances, we, willing to bestow on our son greater favour, grant to him those four shillings of annual rent which the Master and Brethren of the Knights Templars in England have been wont to pay every Michaelmas at the Exchequer at the hands of the Sheriff of York for the time being, to receive the same at the same term at the hands of the said Master and Brethren, so that no sheriff nor bailiff of ours may intermeddle by levying the four shillings, and preventing our son Edmund from receiving them as aforesaid. We also desire that the said Master and Brethren may answer to Edmund and his heirs for the said four shillings a year, and may stand acquitted thereof for ever towards us and our heirs. Dated Westminster, 16 July, 1270.

PATENT ROLLS, 13 ED. I., M. 19.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris Edmundo fratri nostro karissimo quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant ad requisicionem suam in Cancellaria nostra et heredum nostrorum, Regum Anglie, certos Justiciarios per literas nostras et heredum nostrorum predictorum ad placita forestarum quas idem frater noster habet ex dono domini Henrici Regis, fratris nostri, secundum assisam foreste tenenda, quociens nos et heredes nostros Justiciarios nostros ad hujusmodi placita in forestis nostris tenenda juxta consuetudinem regni nostri mittere contingat; et quod imperpetuum habeant certos Justiciarios per literas nostras et heredum nostrorum quociens opus fuerit ad transgressionem sibi factas in chaceis vel parcis suis audiendas et terminandas secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, ita quod idem frater et heredes sui habeant redempciones, fines, amerciamenta et omnia alia de predictis placitis et transgressionibus proveniencia, eodem modo quo nos et heredes nostri predicti ea haberemus, si foreste, chacee et parci predicti essent in manu nostra. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westmonasterium xxv die Maii.

INQ. P.M., 13 EDW. I., No. 102.

Writ dated Swayneston, 13 Nov. 1285.

Inquisicio utrum octo acre terre cum pertinenciis in Haterberge quas Robertus de Speton de Walesgrave qui pro feloniam quam fecit sus-

Know ye that we have granted for ourselves and our heirs to our brother Edmund, that he and his heirs may for ever have upon request made in chancery, Justices to be appointed by us and our heirs to hold, according to the Assize of the Forest, pleas of the forests, which our brother holds of the gift of our father King Henry, as oft as it may happen that we and our heirs send our Justices to hold such like pleas in accordance with the custom of our realm; and that they may for ever have Justices, to be appointed by us and our heirs as oft as need shall require, to hear and determine according to the law and custom of our realm all offences committed against them in chaces and parks, so that our brother and his heirs may have the ransoms, fines, amercements, and all other profits arising from the said pleas and offences in the same manner as we and our heirs would, if the said forests, chaces, and parks had been in our hand. Westminster, 25 May, 1285.

An inquisition whether eight acres of land with the appurtenances in Hatterboard* which Robert Speton of Falsgrave, who was hanged

* Hatterboard Hill, S.W. of Throxenby.

pensus fuit, ut dicitur, tenuit, extiterunt in manu domini Regis per unum annum et unum diem necne et quis annum et diem habuit et inde domino Regi respondere debeat, et de quo terram illam tenuit et quis nunc eam tenet facta per Galfridum filium Bartholomei de Scalleby, Lambertum de Clocton, Albertum de Neuby, Reginaldum Pinchun de eadem, Thomam filium Stephani de eadem, Johannem filium Radulphi de eadem, Johannem filium Hugonis de Clocton, Robertum ad ecclesiam de Scalleby, Willelmum in angulo de eadem, Thomam filium Alani de Bornistun, Thomam filium Henrici de Scalleby, Johannem filium Roberti, qui dicunt quod octo acre terre predicte cum pertinenciis fuerunt in manu domini Regis per annum et diem, et quod ballivus de Scalleby inde debet respondere, et quod dictus Robertus de Speton tenuit dictas octo acras de Henrico capelano de Haterberge, et quod nullus eas nunc tenet. Jacent vaste.

INQ. P.M., 25 ED. I., NO. 51, M. 12.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum que dominus Edmundus frater domini Regis Edwardi tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit in Wapintachio de Pikering, Esingwald et Scalleby, videlicet quantum valent in omnibus exitibus per annum facta per Willelmum Malkake, Thomam de Edbreston, Robertum de Wyerne, Robertum del Clif, Petrum de Nouth [?],* Adam le Brus, Johannem filium Hugonis, Willelmum filium Thome, Rogerum de Wrelton, Willelmum Thornef, Hugonem Broun et Willelmum de la Chimene, Qui quidem dicunt super sacramentum suum quod apud Pikering est quoddam castrum debile quod nichil in proficuo valet per annum; item ibidem sunt in

for felony, held, have been in the King's hands a year and a day, and who enjoyed the year and day and ought to answer therefor to the King, and of whom the land was held and who holds it now, made by the Jurors named, who say that the eight acres were in the King's hands for a year and a day and that the bailiff of Scalby ought to answer therefor, and that Robert Speton held them of Henry chaplain of Hatterboard, and no one holds them now. They lie waste.

An extent of the lands and tenements which Lord Edmund the King's brother held of King Edward in chief on the day that he died, in the Wapentake of Pickering, Esingwold and Scalby, viz., how much they are altogether worth in annual value, made by the Jurors named, who say on oath that at Pickering there is a dilapidated castle producing no yearly profit; in the demesne lands there are 194 acres of arable,

* The last two words of every line in this inquisition are much defaced, and where I put a [?] I cannot be sure of the accuracy of my transcript.

dominico de terra arabili ix^{xx} xiiij [?] acre quarum quelibet acra reddit per annum viij^d; item sunt ibi in prato dominico quod vocatur Kinges henges xxx acre quarum quelibet reddit per annum xvij^d; item sunt ibidem preter hec x acre prati que reservantur ad sustentacionem equorum ballivi que si ponerentur ad firmam, valeret quelibet acra per annum xij^d; item sunt ibidem xxx acre in quodam prato quod vocatur Constabil henges quarum quelibet acra valet per annum xij^d; item in quodam prato quod vocatur le Frith sunt vij acre quarum quelibet acra reddit per annum vj^d. Summa x^{li} xvij^s x^d.

Item in Haya de Daleby est pratum per loca quod valet per annum xx^s; item agistamentum de Daleby cum vallibus adjacentibus valet per annum lx^s; item turbaria de Watmor valet communibus annis v^s; item est ibi quidam parcus de Blandeby unde agistamentum valet per annum c^s; item est ibi pastura in [?] dale cum quadam porcione prati que valet per annum xl^s; item sunt ibi duo molendina aquatica que valent per annum xx^{li}; item tolnetum et mercatus valent per annum lx^s; item est ibi quidam redditus annualis de iiij^{xx} vij bovatis que tenentur de antiquo bondagio vj^{li} iij^s iij^d; item opera predictarum bovatarum valent per annum cum reparacione stagnorum molendini iiij^{li} iij^s vj^d; item redditus xiiij cotariorum valent per annum x^s vj^d; item opera predictorum cotariorum cum reparacione predictorum stagnorum per annum xj^s j^d; item sunt ibi opera que dicuntur Love-bones que valent per annum vj^d; item Johannes [?] Robertus

[?] cok et Rogerus le Lung de advocacione iiij^d; item est ibi redditus de liberis burgagiis qui valet per annum xv^s viij^d; item de

of which each acre pays 8^d; in the demesne meadow called King's Ings thirty acres paying 1^s 6^d an acre; ten acres more kept for the bailiff's horses, which if let to farm would be worth 1^s an acre; thirty acres in a meadow called Constable Ings, worth 1^s an acre; seven acres in a meadow called the Frith, producing 6^d an acre: total £10 17^s 10^d. In Dalby Hagg there is meadow in places worth £1 a year; the agistment of Dalby and the adjoining dales is worth £3 a year; the turbarry of Watmoor is worth one year with another 5^s; the agistment of Blansby Park worth £5 a year; the pasture in dale, with a portion of meadow, worth £2 a year; two water-mills, worth £20 a year; toll and market, worth £3 a year; a yearly rent of £6 3^s 3^d from eighty-seven oxgangs held in ancient bondage; the works to be performed in respect of the said oxgangs, with the repairs of the mill-dams, are worth £4 4^s 6^d a year; rent of fourteen cotters, 10^s 6^d a year; works due from the same cotters, with the repairs of the mill-dams, 11^s 1^d a year; works called Love-boons, 6^d a year; advowson [?], 4^d; rent of free burgages, 15^s 8^d; lands arrented and

terris arentatis que tenentur ad voluntatem preter Gotheland xxxij^s; item de terris, pratis et pasturis arrentatis in Gotheland et Aleintoftes cum uno molendino aquatico xvij^{li} xv^s vij^d ob; item de terris arentatis in foresta xxj^s ij^d ob qd; item est ibi de redditu Sokemannorum xlj^{li} xij^s ix^d ob; item de operibus de Midelton que vocantur waterbones iij^s iij^d; item redditus Baronie per annum lxj^s ij^d; item redditus serjantie cum ij^s de una forgia in Levesham vij^{li} xj^s iij^d preter lxij^s iij^d quos Comes Marescallus reddere consuevit per ballivum suum de Scaleby de quibus inferius dictum est; item de finibus Baronie per annum xxxij^s vij^d; item de finibus socagii xl^s iij^d; item de operibus hurcinii quolibet tercio anno xliij^s x^d ob; que valent quolibet anno xliij^s xj^d ob; item placita et perquisita Wapintachie cum releviis valent per annum xlⁱ; item placita et perquisita Hallemote de Pikering [?] cum releviis valent per annum xl^s; item placita attachamentorum foreste cum agistamentis porcorum in mense vetito valent per annum iij^{li}; expeditacio canum quolibet tercio anno valet xl^s, cum tripartitetur valet quolibet anno xij^s iij^d; item firma de Scaleby per annum de termino Sancti Michaelis xxxv^{li}; item de iij^{li} bovatis que fuerunt Thome de Flixton de escata et de vj^{li} bovatis terre quas dominus Rex recuperavit per breve de quo warranto in Scalleby iij^{li} vij^s j^d; item agistamentum hamelletti de Scalleby valet per annum iij^{li}. Summa ciiij^{xx} v^{li} iij^s x^d qd. Summa totalis ciiij^{xx} xv^{li} xij^s vij^d qd.

held at will other than Goathland, £1 13^s; lands, meadows, and pastures arrented in Goathland and Allantofts with a water-mill, £18 15^s 7¹/₂^d; lands arrented in the forest, £1 1^s 2³/₄^d; rent of sokemen, £41 13^s 9¹/₂^d; works of Middleton, called Water-boons, 3^s 4^d;* rents of the barony, £3 1^s 2^d a year; rents of serjeanty, together with 2^s for iron-works at Levisham, £7 11^s 4^d, beyond £3 3^s 4^d which the Earl Marshall used to pay for his bailiwick in Scalby, as mentioned below;† fines of the barony, £1 14^s 8^d a year; fines of sokemen,‡ £2 0^s 3^d; hirsons, £2 4^s 10¹/₂^d every third year, averaging 14^s 11¹/₂^d a year; pleas and perquisites of the Wapentake Court with reliefs, £10 a year; pleas and perquisites of Pickering Hallmote with reliefs, £2 a year; pleas of attachments of the forest with agistment of swine in fence month, £4 a year; hundgeld, £2 every third year, i.e., 13^s 4^d a year; farm of Scalby, £35 a year at Michaelmas; four oxgangs of escheated land, formerly belonging to Thomas Flixton, and six oxgangs in Scalby, which the King recovered by writ of quo warranto, £4 7^s 1^d; agistment of the hamlet of Scalby, £4: total £185 4^s 10¹/₄^d. Sum

* In Norden's time this seems to have slightly increased. See Vol. I., N.S., pages 41 and 45.

† See also *supra*, page 43.

‡ See *supra*, page 15.

De quibus in decasu xij acrarum terre in Gotheland quas Robertus le Ridere et Willelmus Launcelevedy tenuerunt ix^s; item de j placea terre juxta domum le Weyte in Pikering; item de molendino de Gotheland v^s; item de iij bovatis terre in Scaleby x^s; item de operibus stagnorum de reprisis molendinorum vj^s iij^d; item de Marisco de Folketon v^s quia non invenitur districcio. Summa decasus et reprise xxxv^s vij^d. Item in vadiis ballivi per annum pro custodia castri, wapentachie et foreste xij^{li}; item in sustentacione unius capellani celebrantis in castro pro animabus predecessorum domini Regis per annum lx^s; item cuidam Sapiencie nutrici quondam domini Edmundi de dono predicti domini Edmundi ad totam vitam suam xx^s; item in sustentacione domorum et murorum in castro per annum xx^s. Summa xvij^{li}. Summa tocus reprise xvij^{li} xv^s vij^d. Et preterea attachiamenta foreste in balliva de Scaleby valent per annum xx^s; item agistamentum herbagii de Langedon in eadem balliva valet per annum xl^s; item agistamentum de Alleintoftes valet per annum xvj^s, cheminagium in haia de Scalleby cum petris molaribus, bruera, excepta, herba grossa cum feugera marcessente xx^s, que omnia pertinebant ad ballivam Comitis Mariscalli, que quidem balliva capta fuit in manu domini Regis coram Justiciariis de Foresta ultimo Itinerantibus apud Pikering, et adhuc remanet in manu domini Regis, pro qua balliva predictus Comes

total £195 12^s 8½^d.* Deductions: Decayed rents, twelve acres of land in Goathland which Robert Rider and William Launcelevedy held, 9^s; a parcel of land near the house of Waite [?] in Pickering, 4^d [?]; Goathland mill, 5^s; three oxgangs in Scalby, 10^s; works at the mill-dam, 6^s 3^d; in respect of Folkton Marsh, because nothing was found whereon to distrain, 5^s: total £1 15^s 7^d. Yearly wage of the bailiff for the custody of the castle, wapentake, and forest, £12; maintenance of a chaplain to perform service in the castle for the souls of the King's ancestors, £3 a year; to one Sophy, formerly Lord Edmund's nurse, granted to her by him for life, £1; yearly cost of maintaining the buildings and walls of the castle, £1: total £17. Sum total £18 15^s 7^d. Moreover, the attachments of the forest in Scalby bailiwick are worth £1 a year; the agistment of Langdale in the same bailiwick, £2 a year; the agistment of Allantofts, 16^s a year; cheminage in Scalby Hay, with millstones and heather, except coarse grass and dry bracken, £1, all which belonged to the bailiwick of the Earl Marshall when it was seized into the King's hands at the last Forest Eyre of the Justices at Pickering, in whose hands it still remains, and the Earl used to pay the Lord a yearly rent of £3 3^s 4^d. Total £180 0^s 5¼.

* There must be some slight mistake in these figures.

Marescallus reddere consuevit domino per annum lxij^s iiij^d. Summa ciiij^sxxli v^d qd. Item manerium de Easingwald et Hoby valet per annum de redditu assisarum xli^{li} xiiij^s v^d qd ; item placita et perquisita ibidem valent per annum cum releuiis xl^s. Summa xliij^{li} xiiij^s v^d qd.

[Endorsed] Summa extente de Pykering ccxxiiij^{li} xiiij^s x^d ob cum antiqua firma Comitis Marescalli. Vera est.

[M. 25 is a summary, it contains amongst other entries the following] : Castrum de Pikering cum prato et haya de Daleby, agistamento ibidem cum vallibus adjacentibus, parco de Blaundeby, cum redditu socmannorum et firma de Scaleby et aliis pertinenciis suis in Comitatu Eboracensi quod extenditur per annum ad ciiij^sxxli v^d qd. Manerium de Easingwold cum hameletto de Hoby cum pertinenciis in eodem Comitatu quod extenditur per annum ad xliij^{li} xiiij^s v^d qd.

INQ. P.M., 28 EDW. I., NO. 145.

Writ dated York, 13 June, 1300.

Inquisicio de Forestaria de Hovingham cum pertinenciis suis capta apud Eboracum coram magistro Ricardo de Haverynges escaetore domini Regis ultra Trentam xx die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi xxviii per sacramentum* . . . Qui dicunt quod Rogerus de Moubray diu ante mortem suam dedit et concessit Radulpho de Kirketon per cartam suam forestariam de Hovyngham cum suis juribus et pertinenciis et cum arboribus vento prostratis et ramis et tanno omnium arborum ibidem datarum una cum uno quarterio frumenti per singulas

The manor of Easingwold and Huby is worth in rents of assize $\text{£}41\ 14^s\ 5\frac{1}{4}^d$, in pleas, perquisites and reliefs, $\text{£}2$. Total $\text{£}43\ 14^s\ 5\frac{1}{4}^d$.

Total extent of Pickering with the old rent of the Earl Marshall, $\text{£}223\ 14^s\ 10\frac{1}{2}^d$. Correct.

Pickering Castle, with the meadow and hagg of Dalby, agistment there and in the adjoining dales, Blansby Park, rent of sokemen, farm of Scalby, and other appurtenances in the county of York, amounts to $\text{£}180\ 0^s\ 5\frac{1}{4}^d$ a year ; the manor of Easingwold, with the hamlet of Huby and the appurtenances in the same county, amounts to $\text{£}43\ 14^s\ 5\frac{1}{4}^d$.

Inquisition as to the forestership of Hovingham taken 20 June, 1300.

Roger de Mowbray, long before his death, granted by deed to Ralph Kirketon for life the forestership of Hovingham, with its rights and appurtenances, with windfalls and branches, and bark of all trees

* As the Jurors did not reside in Pickeringlith their names are not relevant to the subject of this volume.

decem septimanas de manerio ipsius Rogeri de Hovingham percipiendo et eciam unam robam de secta armigerorum ipsius Rogeri vel viginti solidos pro predicta roba ad Nathale [*sic*] domini ad manerium de Hovyngham predictum annuatim percipiendos, Habendum et tenendum forestariam predictam cum pertinentiis, arboribus, ramis et aliis supradictis eidem Radulpho ad totam vitam ipsius Radulphi de prefato Rogero et heredibus suis libere, quiete, bene et in pace, reddendo inde annuatim prefato Rogero et heredibus suis unum denarium ad Nathale domini. Et dicunt quod predictus Radulphus fuit in plena et pacifica seisina de forestaria predicta et aliis supradictis a tempore confeccionis predictæ carte prefati Rogeri usque ad diem obitus ipsius Rogeri, quo Johannes de Lithegreynes tunc Eschaetor domini Regis ultra Trentam cepit in manum domini Regis terras et tenementa que fuerunt ipsius Rogeri die quo obiit, occasione mortis ipsius Rogeri, una cum forestaria predicta et aliis supradictis, et dicunt quod idem Radulphus fuit in plena et pacifica seisina de forestaria predicta et aliis supradictis per cartam predictam per septem annos et amplius ante mortem predicti Rogeri, et dicunt quod forestaria predicta cum aliis supradictis valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xlv^s, et dicunt quod predictus Radulphus ad Nathale domini proximum post confeccionem dicte carte recepit dictam robam et postea singulis annis ad idem festum usque ad diem obitus dicti Rogeri xx^s pro roba predicta, et dicunt quod dicta forestaria cum aliis predictis est in custodia Edmundi Comitis Cornubie inter alias custodias per dominum Regem sibi concessas. In cujus &c.

given away, together with a quarter of wheat every ten weeks from Roger's manor of Hovingham, a coat of the same suit as Roger's esquires at Christmas, or £1 in lieu thereof, to be received at the manor-house of Hovingham, paying to the said Roger and his heirs one penny every Christmas Day. Ralph was in complete peaceful seisin of the same forestership from the date of the deed till the death of Roger, when John de Lithegreynes, the then escheator beyond the Trent, seized Roger's lands and tenements, together with the forestership, into the King's hands, on account of Roger's death. Ralph was in seisin of the forestership for seven years and more before Roger's death, and the forestership is altogether worth £2 5^s. The first Christmas after the date of the deed Ralph received a coat, and on each succeeding Christmas day until the death of Roger he received £1 in lieu thereof. The forestership and other rights are in the wardship of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, amongst the other wardships which the King has granted to him.

INQ. P.M., 32 EDW. I., NO. 167.

[Writ tested at Brustwyk Hovedon 4 Nov^r. 1304.]

Inquisicio facta apud Pykering per breve domini Regis die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Leonardi anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo secundo ad quod dampnum vel prejudicium esset domino Regi vel aliis si dominus Rex concedat dilecto consanguineo suo domino Thome Comiti Lancastrie quod ipse dare et concedere possit Magistro Willelmo de Pykering quandam placiam terre cum pertinentiis in Haterbergh juxta Scardeburgh muro lapideo inclusam una cum domibus superedificatis quam quidem placiam fratres de ordine minorum de Scardeburgh dudum habuerunt ex dono et concessione domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc, et que nuper ante mortem Edmundi quondam fratris domini Edwardi Regis Anglie ad manus ipsius Edmundi patris predicti Comitis cujus heres ipse est, ex concessione ipsorum fratrum devenit, habendam et tenendam predicto Magistro Willelmo et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, et si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium domini Regis vel aliorum, ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium domini Regis vel quorum, et qualiter, et quomodo, et de quo vel de quibus placea illa teneatur, et per quod servicium, et quantum valeat per annum in omnibus exitibus, et quantum terre placia illa contineat in longitudine et latitudine per numerum particularum, per Simonem de Cresacre, Robertum filium Lamberti de Clocton, Stephanum filium ejus, Radulphum filium Willelmi de eadem, Johannem filium Walteri de Scalleby, Thomam filium Galfridi, Gilberti de Neusom, Robertum ad ecclesiam de Scalleby, Willelmum filium Petri de Hoton,

An inquisition taken at Pickering on Tuesday, 10 Nov., 1304, to ascertain what damages the King or others will suffer if the King give permission to his beloved cousin Thomas Earl of Lancaster to grant to Master William of Pickering* a piece of ground enclosed by a stone wall at Hatterboard, near Scarborough, together with the buildings thereon, formerly granted to the Grey Friars of Scarborough by Henry III., which lately, before the death of the King's brother Edmund, whose son and heir Earl Thomas is, came into his hands on grant by the Grey Friars, to be held by Master William and his heirs for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the due and accustomed services; and if it be that the Kings or others will suffer damage thereby, then to inquire who will suffer it, and how and in what manner, and of what person or persons the piece of ground is held, and by what service, and how much it is

* Dean of York.

Willelmum de Camera de eadem, Thomam filium Walteri de Roston, Willelmum de Haterbergh juratos, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta placia terre fuit quondam Rogeri Ughtered de Scardeburgh, qui eam tradidit in manibus domini Henrici Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc ut inde feoffaret fratres de ordine minorum de Scardeburgh, qui quondam dominus Henricus Rex eosdem fratres inde feofavit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ipsi fratres predictam placiam terre muro lapideo incluserunt et domos ibidem edificaverunt et locum illum dedicare fecerunt ; et postea quia placia illa longe fuit a villa de Scardeburgh predicti fratres perquisiverunt unam placiam terre infra villam de Scardeburgh ubi modo inhabitant et dimiserunt* predictam placiam terre predicto domino Edmundo tanquam capitali domino illius placie, et modo est in manibus predicti Comitis, heredis predicti domini Edmundi, et illam tenet de domino Rege in capite, et in nullo servicio tenetur eidem domino Regi nec aliis. Et dicunt quod dicta placia terre continet in longitudine et latitudine unam acram terre et dimidiam, et valet in omnibus exitibus per annum decem solidos. Et dicunt quod si dominus Rex concedat predicto domino Comiti Lancastrie consanguineo suo ut possit dare et concedere predictam placiam terre predicto Magistro Willelmo de Pykering, non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec alicujus alterius. In cujus rei testimonium presenti inquisitioni predicti Jurati sigilla sua apposuerunt.

INQ. P.M., 34 ED. I., NO. 162.

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aqu-

worth altogethery by the year, and what is its extent in length and breadth.

Verdict.—The piece of ground in question formerly belonged to Roger Ughtered of Scarborough, who surrendered it to Henry III. that the King might, as he afterwards did, thereof enseoff in frank-almoign the Grey Friars of Scarborough. The friars enclosed it with a stone wall and built houses upon it and had it consecrated ; but afterwards, since it is too far from Scarborough, they purchased a piece of ground within the town where they now reside, and surrendered the first-mentioned piece of ground to Lord Edmund, as being the chief lord, and now it is in the Earl's hands, as heir of Lord Edmund, and held of the King in chief by no service. The piece of ground contains an acre and a half, and its annual value is ten shillings. The King will suffer no damage if he give leave as required, nor any one else.

Edward &c. to his beloved Robert Clifford, Justice of the Forest

* One would expect remiserunt.

tannie dilecto et fideli suo Roberto de Clyfford Justiciario foreste sue ultra Trentam salutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas beate Marie Eboracensis ut cum ipse per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie in bosco suo ab aqua de Dovve usque ad aquam de Syvene in mora de Blakehou teneat in feodo totam forestariam foreste nostre inter aquas predictas, salvis cervo et cerva [?], apro et aucipitre, quos iidem progenitores nostri sibi et heredibus suis in dicto bosco reservarunt; idemque Abbas et predecessores sui forestarios et viridarios in foresta predicta semper hucusque quociens opus fuerit posuerunt et pro sua amoverunt voluntate; ac vos et ministri vestri ipsum Abbatem ratione ballive forestarie predictae ad veniendum in propria persona sua coram vobis et dictis ministris vestris apud Spaunton ad respondendum ibidem coram vobis et ipsis ministris super diversis articulis dictam ballivam tangentibus et ad corporale sacramentum super eisdem prestandum hactenus pro voluntate vestra distrinxeritis et adhuc quominus idem Abbas divinis obsequiis et aliis domum suam tangentibus intendere [?] valeat distringatis, in ipsius Abbatis grave dispendium et domus sue predictae deterioracionem manifestam, necnon ad nullam vel modicam [? nostram] seu dicte foreste utilitatem; velimus eidem Abbati concedere gracie pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ut ipse et successores sui loco suo aliquem vel aliquos de suis attornare possint et assignare per literas suas patentes

beyond the Trent greeting. Our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, has petitioned us that, whereas under deeds of our ancestors, former Kings of England, he holds in fee the office of our forester in his wood between the waters of the Seven and the Dove at Blakey Moor, excepting hart, hind, boar and hawk, which our ancestors reserved for themselves and their heirs in our said wood; and whereas the Abbot and his predecessors have always hitherto appointed when need required and removed at will the foresters and verderers in the said forest, yet you and your officers have by distresses levied compelled the Abbot, in respect of his bailiwick as such forester, to appear personally before you and your officers at Spaunton to answer there before you and your officers as to sundry articles touching the said bailiwick, and to take a personal oath in respect of the same, and you still continue to distrain so that the Abbot cannot attend to the divine services and the affairs of his House, to the great loss and manifest disadvantage of his House, and also to no or to very little advantage to us or the forest. We are willing, therefore, graciously to give leave to the Abbot and his successors for ourselves and our heirs that he and they may appoint an attorney or attorneys by letters patent to appear whenever it may be necessary, and answer at the said place before the

quociens necesse fuerit ad veniendum et respondendum coram quibuscumque Justiciariis nostris et heredum nostrorum foreste predictæ qui pro tempore fuerint ad locum predictum de omnibus dictam ballivam tangentibus de quibus idem Abbas et successores sui, si ibidem interessent, responderent. Et quia certiorari volumus &c. [Dated Westminster, 28 Oct. 1305.]

Inquisicio capta apud Eboracum die Jovis proximo ante festum Pentecostes anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo quarto coram domino Roberto de Clifford Justiciario foreste domini Regis ultra Trentam per sacramentum Johannis Mauncel, Walteri le Graunt, Teobaldi de Tollerton, Willelmi de Ulley, Johannis de Hoby, Rogeri de Raskelf Johannis de Aula, Johannis Freman, Thome de Aldewerk, Walteri filii Petri de Schupton, David de Routheclif, Walteri Brok, Johannis de Butterwyk, Johannis de Gillinge, Johannis de Roscedale, Johannis de Gillingmor, Willelmi filii Benedicti de Apelton, Roberti Lonys de eadem, Ricardi de Gilling clerici et Nicholai Parcarii de Kirkeby Moresheved, Qui dicunt quod Abbas beate Marie Eboracensis est forestarius foreste domini Regis inter aquas de Dovve et Syvene in mora de Blakehow, et veniet in propria persona coram Justiciario foreste domini Regis ultra Trentam vel ejus locum tenente quocienscumque per eundem Justiciarium seu locum ejus tenentem causa dicte foreste fuerit premunitus omnibus aliis intermissis, de quo adventu dictus Abbas in multo gravatur : et dicunt quod non est ad dampnum domini Regis nec foreste sue predictæ nec alterius si predictus Abbas faciat attornatum suum coram dicto Justiciario seu locum ejus tenente in dicta foresta per literas suas patentes, nisi in tantum quod est contra assisam foreste hactenus usitatam. In cujus etc.

Justices for the time being of the said forest as to all matters touching his bailiwick as to which the Abbot and his successors ought to answer if they were present. And as we will be certified, etc.

An inquisition taken at York on Thursday, 19 May, 1306, before Sir Robert Clifford, the Justice of the Forest beyond the Trent.

Verdict.—That the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, is the forester of the King's Forest at Blakey Moor, between the Dove and the Seven, and ought, whenever he shall be warned by either of them in respect of the forest, to appear personally before the Justice of the Forest beyond the Trent, or his lieutenant, laying everything else on one side, by which he is sadly troubled. The King, the forest and others would suffer no damage if the Abbot appointed by letters patent an attorney to appear on his behalf before the Justice or his lieutenant, except in so much as it would be contrary to the usual assize of the forest.

CLOSE ROLLS, 2 ED. II., M. 2.

Quia Adam Brus nuper viridarius foreste de Pikering diem clausit extremum ut Rex accepit mandatum est vicecomiti Eboracensi quod, si ita est, tunc in pleno comitatu suo de assensu ejusdem comitatus loco predicti Ade eligi faciat unum alium viridarium qui prestito sacramento prout moris est extunc ea faciat et conservet que ad officium viridarii pertinent in foresta predicta. Et talem cum &c. Et nomen ejus etc. T. R. apud Shene primo die Junii.

Quia Wills de Irton nuper viridarius [as above].

Id. M. 16.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Cum dominus E. quondam Rex Anglie pater noster nuper dominica sua fecit talliari et vicecomiti nostro comitatus predicti qui tunc fuit precepit per breve suum quod si maneria de Pykeryngge, Esingwalde, Hobi et Scalleby fuissent antiqua dominica ipsius patris nostri vel progenitorum suorum quondam Regum Anglie, et hactenus consuevissent talliari; tunc dilecto et consanguineo et fideli nostro Thome Comiti Lancastrie rationabile tallagium suum de tenentibus suis in maneris predictis sine dilacione habere* faceret, de quo nichil in vita dicti patris nostri nec postmodum actum extiterat, ut accepimus, vel existit; Tibi precipimus quod si predicta maneria fuerint antiqua dominica dicti patris nostri vel progenitorum suorum et hactenus talliari consueverint, tibi constare poterit, prefatum comitem tallagium suum predictum de tenentibus suis predictis juxta mandatum dicti patris nostri predictum hactenus non habuisse, tunc eidem comiti tallagium illud de eisdem tenentibus habere* facias juxta tenorem mandati predicti. T. R. apud Westm. xxviij die Novembris.

[Same as to Penkyl, Wolstanton, Newcastle-under-Lyme.]

Order to the Sheriff of York to cause a verderer for the Forest of Pickering to be elected in the place of Adam Bruce, deceased.

The like to cause a verderer to be elected in the place of William de Irton, deceased. Sheen, 1 June, 1309.†

Order to the Sheriff of York to cause Thomas Earl of Lancaster to have tallage of his tenants in the manors of Pickering, Esingwold, Huby and Scalby, if it be found that the said manors were of ancient demesne, and that the Earl has not had their tallage as commanded by the late King.

* In the original the word looks more like *breve*.

† At Close Rolls, 2 Ed. II., m., we find the order to Gerald Salvayn already copied from the Coucher Book at page 31 *supra*.

CLOSE ROLLS, 3 ED. II., M. 11d.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Precipimus tibi quod sine dilacione convenire facias certis die et loco quos ad hoc duxeris providendos omnes forestarios et regardatores foreste dilecti et fidelis nostri Thome Comitis Lancastrie de Pykering in comitatu tuo ad regardum faciendum in foresta predicta ante adventum Justiciarorum de foresta, et locis regardatorum qui mortui sunt vel infirmi alios eligi facias, ita quod duodecim sint in quolibet regardo, et nomina eorum imbreventur, et forestarii debent jurare quod duodecim milites ducent per totam ballivam suam ad videndum omnes transgressiones que exprimuntur in scripto capitulorum quod tibi mittimus et hoc non dimittent pro aliqua re. Debent eciam milites jurare quod facient regardum sicut debet et solet fieri et quod ibunt sicut forestarii eos ducent ad predicta videnda. Et si forestarii noluerint eos ducere vel aliquod forisfactum concealare voluerint, ipsi milites non dimittent pro illis quin forisfactum illud videant et imbrevari faciant, et quod hec pro nulla re dimittent. Hoc autem breve et capitula conscribantur et mittantur in quolibet regardo, ita quod regardatores secundum formam capitulorum possint operari; et quod regardum fiat citra festum Invencionis sancte Crucis proxime futurum. T. R. apud Westmonasterium vj die Februarii.

Videnda* sunt assarta facta post principium secundi anni prime

Order to the Sheriff of York to assemble at a day and place to be fixed by him all the foresters and regarders of the forest of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, of Pickering, to make regard therein before the coming of the Justices of the Forest, and to cause regarders to be elected in place of those who are dead or infirm, so that there be twelve in each regard, and to write down their names. The foresters ought to swear that they will lead twelve knights throughout their whole bailiwick to view all the offences mentioned in the articles sent herewith. The knights ought to swear that they will make the regard as they ought, and that they will go as the foresters lead them to view.

And if the foresters will not lead them or wish to conceal any forfeiture, the knights are not to omit viewing the said forfeiture on that account.

The writ and the articles shall be written out and sent into each regard, so that the regarders can work according to the form of the articles. The regard is to be made before the 3rd May next.

Dated Westminster, 6 Feb., 1310.

The assarts made after the 28 Oct., 1217, are to be viewed and

* Fleta, Bk. II., Chapter 14, may be compared with this.

coronacionis Henrici Regis tercii et estimanda per numerum acrarum, et inquirendum quis illa fecerit et quis illa modo teneat, et quo blado imbladata fuerint post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis predictae sive post ultimum regardum post predictum tempus factum et imbladacio ivernagii et tramesie scribatur per se et inquiretur de cujus feodo fuerint et ad quam villam pertinent, et assarta que facta fuerint post ultimum regardum factum post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis predicti Regis scribantur per se et alia que postmodum* facta fuerint per se.

Item vidende sunt omnes purpresture veteres et nove facte post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis predicti Regis ubicumque facte fuerint, sive in bosco sive extra boscum in landis, brueris, mariscis, stagnis, vivariis, sepibus, fossatis et glebis qualicumque modo occupate fuerint, nisi sit vivarium, stagnum, marlera vel fossatum extra coopertum foreste que facta fuerint post confeccionem carte dicti domini Regis de libertatibus foreste, et veteres scribantur per se et nove per se et qui eas teneant.

Item vidende sunt omnes purpresture de terra arabili extra coopertum foreste in terra arabili facte post confeccionem carte dicti domini Regis de libertatibus foreste et estimande per numerum acrarum, et videndum est quo blado modo imbladate fuerint, sive post predictum

estimated by the number of acres, and it is to be inquired who made them, who hold them now, with what corn they were sown after the date aforesaid, or after the last regard made after that time; the sowing of winter corn and spring corn are to be written down by themselves, and it is to be inquired of whose fee they were, to what town they belong, and the assarts made after the last regard after the date aforesaid, and those made after the date aforesaid [?] are to be written separately.

All purprestures, old and new, made after the date aforesaid, where-soever made in wood or without, in lawns, heaths, marshes, pools, fishponds, hedges, ditches and glebes, in whatsoever way they were occupied, are to be viewed unless there be a fishpond, pool, marl-pit, or ditch outside the covert of the Forest which was made after the Charter of the Forest; and the new and old are to be written down separately, and who holds them.

All purprestures of arable land outside the covert of the Forest made in arable land after the said Charter, are to be viewed and estimated by the number of acres; with what corn they were sown after that

* I can only conjecture that postmodum refers to the case where no regard has been held since.

tempus, et quis eas teneant et ad quam villam pertinent et scribantur per se.

Item videnda sunt omnia vasta boscorum tam nova quam vetera facta post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis predicti Regis et inquiratur quis ea modo teneat, et quis ea fecerit, et de cujus feodo sint, et ad quam villam pertinent, et vetera scribantur per se et nova per se.

Item videndi sunt omnes dominici bosci Thome Comitis Lancastrie, et quilibet cippus de quercu et de fago factus post principium secundi anni prime coronacionis predicti Regis, sive post ultimum regardum, et si quod factum fuerit, postea debent diligenter per se numerari et per se scribi, et inquiratur utrum bosci deteriorati fuerint de subbosco et exbranchiatura, et deterioracio subbosco et exbranchiature scribantur per se.

Item vidende sunt simili modo dominice haye prefati comitis et utrum fuerint custodite sicut debent custodiri et scribantur per se.

Item purpresture et assarta omnia et vasta facta in dominicis prefati Comitis videantur et imbrevientur eodem modo quo fieri solebant ante confeccionem carte dicti domini Regis de libertatibus foreste concessis hominibus suis Anglie.

Item vidende sunt aeree austurcorum et esparvariorum et falconum in quibus boscis fuerint et quis eas habuerit et de jure habere debuerit et consueverit, et scribantur per se.

time ; who hold them ; to what town they belong, and they are to be written down separately.

All new and old wastes of woods made after the date aforesaid are to be viewed, and inquiry is to be made who now holds them, who made them, to what fee, and to what town they belong ; the new and old are to be written down separately.

All the Earl's demesne woods are to be viewed, and every stump of oak or beech made after the said date or the said regard, and if any have been made since, they ought to be diligently counted and written down separately, and inquiry must be made whether the woods are spoiled of underwood and branches, which spoil is to be written down separately.

The demesne hags are to be viewed in like manner, and whether they were kept as they ought to be. They are to be written down separately.

All purprestures, assarts and wastes made in the Earl's demesnes ought to be written down as they used to be before the Charter of the Forest.

The eyries of goshawks, sparrowhawks, and falcons are to be viewed

Item vidende sunt forgie et minere, in cujus feodo fuerint in forestis suis, sive in dominico prefati Comitis sive extra, et inquiretur quales consuetudines et redditus reddant, et quis eas habuerit et de jure habere debuerit et consueverit, et a quo tempore incepte fuerint et scribantur per se.

Item videndi sunt portus maris in quibus applicant naves et batelli ad exportandum maeremium et buscam de forestis, si quis eos habuerit de novo qui non fuerunt tempore domini Henrici Regis primi, quis eos fecerit vel maeremium vel buscam asportaverit, et per quem, et cujus feodi fuerunt, et scribantur per se.

Item videndum est de melle, si fuerit in foresta, quis illud habuerit et de jure habere debuerit, an prefatus Comes an alius.

Item milites debent attente inquirere in Itinere suo quis habuerit arcus et sagittas vel balistas, brachetos vel leporarios vel aliquod aliud ingenium ad malefaciendum prefato Comiti de feris suis.

INQ. P.M., 16 ED. II., NO. 20.

Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Rogerus de Mansergh nullas terras seu tenementa tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit in Comitatu Eboracensi, set dicunt quod idem Rogerus tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Petronilla uxore sua que adhuc superstes est sibi et heredibus suis unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis in

and written down separately; in which woods they were, who had them and ought of right to have them.

The smelting-places and mines are to be viewed and written down separately, in whose fee they were in the forest within or without the Earl's demesnes, and inquiry is to be made what customs and rents they should render, and who had them and ought of right to have them, and from what time they were begun.

The seaports to which ships and boats come to export timber and brushwood from the forest are to be viewed and written down separately, and if any one had them newly which did not exist in the time of Henry I., who made them or carried timber or brushwood, and by whom, and in whose fee they were.

It is to be seen if there be any honey in the forest, who had it and of right ought to have it, the Earl or another.

The knights ought to inquire attentively in their eyre who had bows and arrows, or cross-bows, brachets, or gazehounds, or any other engine to injure the Earl's deer.

Verdict.—That Roger de Mansergh held in fee no lands or tenements in Yorkshire on the day of his death, but he held jointly with Parnel

Kynthorp de domino Rege in capite ut de honore de Pikering ut parcella tenementorum subscriptorum per servicium subscriptum et valet per annum in omnibus exitibus v^s.

Item dicunt quod idem Rogerus tenuit die quo obiit de hereditate prefate Petronille quondam uxoris sue quedam tenementa in Kynthorp que quidem tenementa una cum predicta bovata terre tenentur de Rege in capite ut de honore de Pikering per serjanciam essendi Forestarius Regis in foresta de Pikering et reddendo Regi per annum xx^s ad terminos Pasche et sci Sancti Michaelis. Et est ibidem (unum capitale) mesuagium et valet per annum ij^s et non plus propter destruccionem Scotorum. Et est ibidem unum debile columbarium et valet per annum xij^d. Et sunt ibidem in dominico iiij^{or} bovate [terre] et valent per annum xx^s preter ben [?] v^s. Et sunt ibidem due bovate terre de dominicis quas duo tenentes tenent ad voluntatem et reddunt per annum x^s ad terminos supradictos. Et sunt ibidem vj cotarii qui tenent sex cotagia cum totidem croftis et reddunt per annum xij^s ad eosdem terminos, et est ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum et valet per annum xx^s. Et est ibidem unum assartum inclusum et continet xij acras terre et valet per annum v^s. Et est ibidem unum aliud assartum continens quatuor acras et valet per annum xij^d et non plus quia jacet friscum et incultum. Et est ibidem quidam boscus cujus proficiuus nullus quia est infra forestam Regis de Pikering. Placita et perquisite Curie ibidem valent per annum xij^d.

Item dicunt quod Alicia filia ejusdem Rogeri est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis undecim annor. In cujus rei testimonium etc.

his wife, who is still living, one oxgang of land in Kingthorpe of the King in chief as of the honor of Pickering as parcel of the undermentioned lands by the service undermentioned, and worth altogether 5^s.

He held of his wife's inheritance certain tenements in Kingthorpe, which together with the said oxgang are held of the King in chief as of the honor of Pickering by the serjaunty of being the King's forester in Pickering Forest, and paying to the King £1 yearly, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas.

Here is a chief messuage worth 2^s a year and no more on account of the invasion of the Scots, a dilapidated dovecote 1^s, four oxgangs in demesne worth £1. Two of the demesne oxgangs are held by two tenants-at-will paying 10^s a year. Six cottars hold six cottages and crofts and pay 12^s a year. There is a water-mill worth £1 a year, an inclosed assart containing twelve acres worth 5^s a year, another assart containing four acres worth 1^s and no more because it lies fallow and uncultivated, and a wood of no value because it lies in the King's

CLOSE ROLLS, 16 ED. II., M. 7.

Rex dilecto clerico suo Thome de Burgh Escaetori suo ultra Trentam salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vos fieri fecimus quod Rogerus Mansergh defunctus et Petronilla uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt sibi et heredibus suis, die quo idem Rogerus obiit, unam bovatom terre cum pertinentibus in Kynthorp de nobis in capite, ut de honore de Pykeryng in manu nostra existente per serjanciam essendi forestarius noster in foresta nostra de Pykeryng et per servicium viginti solidorum ad terminos Sancti Michaelis et Pasche nobis per annum reddendorum, quodque prefatus Rogerus tenuit die predicto de hereditate prefate Petronille quedam tenementa in dicta villa de Kynthorp de nobis in capite ut de honore predicto per servicium predictum, et quod Alicia filia predicti Rogeri est heres ejus propinquior et etatis undecim annorum, et quod idem Rogerus non tenuit aliquas alias terras seu tenementa de nobis in capite ut de corona die obitus sui per quod custodia terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt ipsius Rogeri in balliva vestra die predicto ad nos ad presens debeat pertinere, vobis mandamus quod de terra et tenementis predictis que occasione mortis prefati Rogeri capta sunt in manum nostram vos ulterius non intromittatis, jure nostro et alterius cujuscunque in omnibus semper salvo et salvo nobis homagio de terra et tenementis predictis nobis debito in hac parte, exitus si quos de terra et tenementis predictis a tempore capcionis eorundem in manum nostram perceperitis illis quorum fuerunt liberantes. T. R. apud Cowyk xj die Maii.

forest of Pickering. The pleas and perquisites of the Court are worth 1^s a year. Alice, the daughter of Roger, eleven years old, is his next heir.

To Thomas de Burgh, escheator beyond Trent. Order not to intermeddle further with a bovate of land and certain tenements in Kingthorpe and to restore the issues thereof, as the King learns by inquisition taken by the escheator that Roger Mansergh and Parnell his wife held the bovate jointly on the day of Roger's death of the King in chief as of the honor of Pickering by the serjeanty of being the King's forester in the forest of Pickering, and by the service of 20^s yearly, and that Roger held on the said day certain tenements in the aforesaid town of Parnell's inheritance of the King in chief as of the honor aforesaid by the aforesaid service, and that Alice Roger's daughter is his next heir and is aged eleven, and that Roger held no lands in chief as of the Crown at his death, by reason whereof the wardship of his lands ought to pertain to the King. Cowick, 11 May, 1323.

M. 9.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Cum foresta de Pykeryng in comitatu tuo nuper per forisfacturam Thome quondam Comitis Lancastrie inimici et rebellis nostri ad manus nostras tanquam escaeta nostra devenerunt ac a tempore quo foresta illa ad manus nostras sic devenit, viridarios in eadem electi non fuissent, tibi precipimus quod loco viridariorum qui fuerunt tempore dicti Comitis quos ab officiis suis duximus amovendos in pleno comitatu tuo de assensu ejusdem comitatus eligi facias alios viridarios qui prestito sacramento etc. Et tales etc. Et nomina eorum etc. T. R. apud Thyngden xxviiij die Aprilis.

Rex dilecto sibi Johanni de Kylvyngton custodi castri et honoris de Pykeryng in Comitatu Eboracensi salutem. Quia ut intelleximus molendina nostra de Pykeryng et stagnum eorundem per glacies immoderatas et inundaciones aquarum nuper dirruta fuerunt et confracta et stagnum predictum quasi totaliter asportatum, vobis mandamus quod in reparacionem et emendacionem dictorum molen-dinorum et stagni usque ad summam viginti librarum de exitibus ballive vestre per visum et testimonium proborum et legalium hominum partium illarum poni facias. Et nos vobis inde in compoto vestro ad Scaccarium nostrum debitam allocacionem habere faciemus. T. ut supra.

M. 16.

Mandatum est Johanni de Kylvyngton custodi castri Regis et honoris de Pykeryng quod unum springaldum, centem quarellos pro eodem, octo balistas et mille quarellos pro eisdem et quadraginta lanceas pro

Order to the sheriff of York to cause verderers for Pickering Forest which has come to the King's hands as escheat by the forfeiture of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, to be elected in place of those who were there in the Earl's time, and whom the King has removed from their office. Finedon, 28 April, 1323.

Order to John de Kilvington, keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, to expend up to £20 in repairing the King's mills at Pickering and the mill-dam, which the King understands have been broken down by ice and floods, the dam being almost entirely carried away same date.

Order to John de Kilvington, keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, to buy and provide and place in the Castle a springald,* 100 quarrelst† for the same, eight crossbows and 1,000 quarrels for the

* A machine for throwing stones and arrows.

† Arrows.

municione castri predicti emi et provideri et in eodem poni faciat, et custus quos circa premissa posuerit, cum illos Rex sciverit ei in compoto suo ad Scaccarium Regis, allocari Rex faciet. T. R. apud Newerk xvij die Januarii.

Mandatum est Johanni de Kilvyngton custodi castri Regis et honoris de Pykeryng quod quandam novam portam castri Regis predicti cum ponte versatili ibidem et unam cameram novam super eandem portam et cameram illam de plumbo de exitibus ballive vestre [*sic*] sine dilacione fieri et cooperiri faciat, prout ei per Regem ore tenus plenius est injunctum, et custus quos circa premissa per visum et testimonium proborum et legalium hominum partium illarum posuerit, cum illos Rex sciverit, ei in compoto suo ad Scaccarium Regis, allocari Rex faciet. T. R. apud Newerk xxij die Januarii.

M. 17.

[There is another order in similar language, dated York, 30 Dec., to John de Kilvington to cause the houses within the castle to be repaired.]

EXCH. Q. R. MEMORANDA, 16 ED. II., M. 7.

Ebor : De castro et honore de Pikeryngge.

Rex omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Sciatis quod cum datum sit nobis intelligi quod dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas Ughtered custos castri et honoris de Pykering in manu nostra per forisfacturam Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie existencium captus est per Scotos inimicos et rebelles nostros et in custodia eorundem inimicorum nostrorum adhuc existat, per quod custodia castri et honoris predictorum ad presens vacare non potest, volumusque de salva et segura custodia castri et honoris predictorum providere, ne per defectum custodie dampnum nobis eveniat in hac parte, commisimus

same, and forty lances for the munition of the Castle. Newark, 22 Jan., 1323.

Order to John de Kilvington, keeper etc., to cause a new gate with drawbridge and a chamber over the same gate to be made in that Castle, and to cause the chamber to be roofed with lead as the King has enjoined him by word of mouth. Newark, 22 Jan., 1323.

Whereas we have been given to understand that Thomas Ughtred, the keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, which are in our hands through the forfeiture of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, has been captured by our rebellious enemies the Scots, and is still in their hands, so that he cannot attend to his duties as keeper, we wish to provide for the safe keeping of the Castle and honor aforesaid, lest from lack thereof we suffer damage. Wherefore we have given the

dilecto nobis Johanni de Kylvyngton custodiam castri et honoris predictorum habendam quamdiu nobis placuerit cum omnibus ad custodiam illam pertinentibus ita quod de exitibus eorundum nobis respondeat prout debebit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Johanni tanquam custodi nostro castri et honoris predictorum in hiis que ad custodiam illam pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes in forma predicta. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Teste W. Exon. Episcopo Thesaurario nostro, apud Eboracum viij die Nov. anno regni nostri sexto decimo, per ipsum Thes.

Et mandatum est eidem Thome vel ejus locum tenenti quod prefato Johanni custodiam predictam necnon blada, instaurum, boves, affros, vaccas et cetera bona et catalla in dictis castro et maneriis et aliis locis honoris predicti existencia per indenturam inter illos inde conficiendam sine dilacione liberet. Teste up supra, per ipsum Thes.

EXCH. Q. R. MEM., 16 ED. II., M. 23d.

Edward par la grace Dieu etc. Au Tresorier et a son lieu tenaunt et as Barons de nostre Eschequier saluz. Por ce qe nostre cher Bachelier Thomas Uhtred voet de nostre conge jusques as parties Descoce por la delivraunce de ses hostages qi ly gisent, si qil ne poet entendre a son acounte rendre devaunt vous a nostre dit Eschequier au jour qe vous lui avez assignez apres ceste procheyne Pasqe du temps qil estoit gardeyn de nostre Chastel et del honor de Pykeryng par quoi nous lui avoms grauntez respit de son dit acounte tanqe a la fest de Seint Michel procheine avenir, vous maundoms qe meisme le respit lui facez aver et endementers ne lui en facez nul empeschement contre nostre graunt avantdit. Don souz nostre prive seal a Donecastre le xvij jour de May lan de nostre regne xvj^{me}.

office to John de Kilvington to hold at our pleasure, he being bound to answer as he ought for the issues thereof. Now we command you to obey the said John in all matters that relate to his office. Witness William, Bishop of Exeter (Treasurer). York, 8 Nov., 1322.

Order to the said Thomas and his lieutenant to hand over to the said John the custody, and also the grain, stock, oxen, horses, cows and other goods and chattels in the said Castle and in the manors and other parts of the honor. Same date.

Edward II. to the Treasurer and his lieutenant and the Barons of the Exchequer. Order to grant a respite to Thomas Ughtred of vouching his accounts at the Exchequer for the Castle and honor of Pickering, because he wishes with the King's leave to proceed to Scotland and see about the deliverance of the hostages who lie there. Doncaster, 18 March, 1323.

EXCH. Q. R. MEM., 16 ED. II., M. 31d.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Quia Johannes de Dalton de Pykeryng solvit nobis in camera nostra illas centum marcas per quas finem fecit nobiscum pro pace nostra habenda de eo quod idem Johannes nuper ballivus Thome quondam Comitis Lancastrie inimici et rebellis nostri, rettatus fuit quod fuit inimicus et rebellis noster et prefato Comiti et aliis inimicis et rebellibus nostris adhesit, sicut per duas literas acquietancie per ipsum Johannem super hoc in Cancellaria nostra exhibitas plenius apparet, vobis mandamus quod exactionem dictarum centum marcarum in extractis Scaccarii predicti Cancellarii ipsumque Johannem inde ad idem Scaccarium exonerari et quietum esse faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Pykeryng xj die Marcii anno regni nostri sextodecimo.

[Note at bottom.] Hoc breve allocatur rotulo xvij^{mo} in Eboraco.

EXCHEQUER Q. R. MEMORANDA, 16 ED. II., M. 57.

Memorandum quod cum Willelmus de Ros de Hamelak nuper habuisset quandam billam de garderoba sigillo Rogeri de Northburgh nuper custodis ejusdem garderobe signatam, continentem ciiij^{xx} ^{li} xvj^s v^d ob. sibi debitos in eadem garderoba, tam de vadiis suis et hominum suorum ad arma, morando ad vadia Regis in Marchia Scocie in comitiva Comitis Arundell anno x^{mo} quam pro restauro equorum suorum predictorum ibidem eodem anno per compotum factum cum Johanne de Heslarton milite suo apud Eboracum xxvij die Septembris anno xj^{mo}, idem Willelmus venit modo hic xxx die Novembris coram Thesaurario et Baronibus in presencia predicti Rogeri de Northburgh

Edward II. to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. Order to credit to John de Dalton in the estreats of the Exchequer the sum of £66 13^s 4^d, imposed upon him as a fine for having, when he was bailiff for Thomas Earl of Lancaster, rebelled against the King and joined the party of the rebels. The payment appeared by two letters of quittance produced in the chancery. Pickering, 11 March, 1323.

William de Roos, of Helmsley, lately had a bill of the wardrobe sealed by Roger de Northburgh, late keeper of the wardrobe, for the sum of £181 16^s 5^{1d} due to him partly for wages for himself and his men-at-arms when in the King's service under the command of the Earl of Arundell in the Scotch marches, and partly for remounts for the cavalry, as appeared by the account produced by Sir John de Heslerton at York, 28 September, 1315. He now comes on the 30th

nunc Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopi, nuper custodis garderobe predictæ eis assidentis, et dicit se billam predictam amisisse et petiit ab eodem Episcopo quod ipse billam illam innovare vellet. Qui quidem Episcopus aliquibus de causis dicit se billam illam innovare non debere, tamen gratis cognovit quod ipse examinavit libros suos de tempore quo fuit custos etc., et invenit quod predictus Willelmus habuit quandam billam de garderoba predicta de ciii^{jxx} j^{li} xvjs v^d ob. eidem Willelmo debitis per compotum factum cum predicto Johanne de Heslarton milite suo xxvij die Septembris anno xj^o tam de vadiis suis et hominum suorum ad arma in Marchia Scocie in comitiva Comitis Arundell anno x^{mo} quam pro restauo equorum suorum predictorum ibidem eodem anno. Et concedit quod quandocunque domino Regi placuerit satisfacere dicto Willelmo de predictis ciii^{jxx} j^{li} xvjs v^d ob. quod idem Episcopus inde oneretur in compoto suo etc. Et pro hac recognicione predictus Willelmus concedit pro se quod si contigerit predictam billam exnunc inveniri pro nulla habeatur.

EX. Q. R. MEM., 16 ED. II., M. 99.

Datus est dies Johanni de Kilvyngton custodi quarandam terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt quorundam magnatum domino Regi nuper contrariancium et aliorum quibusdam de causis in manu Regis existencium citra aquam de Ouse versus partes boriales necnon et castri et honoris de Pikeryng similiter in manu Regis existencium, hic in octabis Sancte Trinitatis ad reddendum Regi compotum de exitibus terrarum et tenementorum, castri et honoris predictorum de tempore quo inde habuit custodiam et non computavit etc. Executio sit per dictum assignatum pro forisfactura.

November, 1322, before the Treasurer and Barons, Roger de Northburgh, now Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and late keeper of the wardrobe, sitting with them as assessor, and says that he has lost the bill and asks for another. The Bishop says that for certain reasons he cannot give him another, but of his own free will he acknowledges that he has examined his books and found the statement of William de Ros to be correct. He further acknowledges that he will charge himself in his books with the sum of £181 16s 5½^d whenever it pleases the King to pay William de Ros. The latter acknowledges that if he ever find the bill he will hold it cancelled.

John de Kilvington is directed to produce his account on the octave of Trinity, 1323, as to the lands of the contrariants to the North of the Ouse and the Castle and Honor of Pickering, all of which are in the King's hands and committed to John's keeping.

EXCH. L. T. R. MEM., 16 ED. II., M. 59.

*Robertus le Plomer de Gyvendale venit coram Baronibus primo die Octobris et cognoscit quod pro xxvj marcis quas recipiet de domino Rege per manus Thesaurarii et Camerarii de Scaccario, tenetur ad cooperiendum plumbo bene et competenter domos molendinorum Regis subtus Castrum Eboraci et unam garettam eisdem domibus contiguam et in eisdem bonas et sufficientes gutteras plumbeas faciet et ad hoc inveniet omnimodas misas et expensas, et de die in diem exnunc continue operabitur, donec dictam operationem plenarie perfecerit; et super hoc Willelmus de Popelton clericus presens in Curia manucepit pro eodem Roberto quod bene et fidelitur dictas operationes perficiet.

EXCHEQUER Q. R. MEMOR., 17 ED. II. ROTULUS
SECUNDUS.†

Rex Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Quia dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas Ughtred per fidem suam obligatus existit ut accepimus ad essendum personaliter apud Berewycum super Twedam in crastino Sancti Martini proxime futuro ad satisfaciendum quibusdam Scotis de redempcione quam fecit cum eisdem pro deliberacione sua ab eorum manibus, dum nuper in obsequium nostrum captus fuit et detentus per eosdem, et ea de causa ad partes illas se divertit et idem Thomas ut asserit attachiatus existit ad reddendum compotum suum coram vobis ad eundem diem ad dictum Scaccarium de exitibus castri et honoris de Pikeryngg de toto tempore quo in custodia sua ex commissione

Robert, the Plumber of Givendale, appears before the Barons on the 1st October, 1322, and undertakes for £18 6s 8d, to be paid on behalf of the King by the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to roof well and thoroughly with lead the houses of the King's mills below York Castle and a garret adjoining the houses, and to make good and sufficient lead gutters. He is to provide all expenses and to proceed with the work from day to day until it is completed. William de Poppleton, clerk, present in Court, is surety for him.

Order to the Barons of the Exchequer to accept Roger Ughtred as attorney for Thomas Ughtred, and permit him to produce at the Exchequer, on the morrow of Martinmas, the account of the issues of the Castle and honor of Pickering, which were by Royal Commission committed to the keeping of Thomas, during the whole time that they

* This is, perhaps, hardly cognate to the subject-matter of this volume. There are, however, so few of these contracts that I have printed this as a specimen.

† The series are not numbered, but they are divided into sections.

nostra extiterint, et idem Thomas per gratiam quam ei fecimus in hac parte attornavit coram nobis loco suo Rogerum Ughtred ad reddendum pro ipso computum predictum et ad faciendum et recipiendum quod Curia nostra inde consideraverit; vobis mandamus quod predictum Rogerum loco ipsius Thome ad hoc recipiatis. Teste me ipso apud Liverpol xxix die Octobris anno regni nostri decimo septimo.

id. ROTULUS xxv^{tus}.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Monstravit nobis dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas Ughtred quod licet ipse non teneat aliqua terras seu tenementa que fuerunt Willelmi de Ros de Ingmanthorp, nec ipse manucaptor ipsius Willelmi existat, per quod idem Thomas pro aliquibus debitis in quibus idem Willelmus nobis tenetur distringi non debeat, vicecomes tamen noster Eboracensis ipsum Thomam in maneriis suis de Styveton juxta Colton et Shakelthorp juxta Munketon que fuerunt de hereditate Isabelle que fuit uxor Roberti Ughtred et que idem Thomas jam tenet ex feoffamento predictæ Isabelle, pro eo quod idem Willelmus prefatam Isabellam jam duxit in uxorem, pro diversis debitis in quibus dictus Willelmus nobis tenetur et que per summonicionem Scaccarii nostri ab eodem Willelmo exiguntur, distringit et ipsum ea occasione multipliciter inquietat minus juste in ipsius Thome dispendium non modicum et gravamen. Et quia ipsum Thomam indebite in hac parte nolumus pregravari, vobis mandamus quod scrutatis rotulis et memorandis Scaccarii predicti si per inspeccionem eorundem vel per inquisicionem super premissis si necesse fuerit faciendam vobis constare poterit

were in his keeping. Thomas Ughtred is bound in honou to appear personally the same day at Berwick-on-Tweed, and pay his ransom to the Scots as agreed upon when set free, after having been captured while in the King's service and kept in their hands. He is therefore about to proceed thither. Liverpool, 29th Oct., 1323.

Thomas Ughtred complains that he holds no lands or tenements that ever belonged to William de Roos de Ingmanthorp, and never was surety for him, so that he ought not to be distrained for any debts due from the said William to the King, yet he says that the sheriff is distraining him in his lands of Steeton near Cowton, and Shaklethorpe near Monckton, for certain monies due by summons out of the Exchequer from the said William to the King.

The lands in question came to Thomas Ughtred by feoffment from Isabella, formerly wife of Robert Ughtred* and afterwards wife of

* His father.

predictum Thomam aliqua terras seu tenementa que fuerunt predicti Willelmi non tenere nec manucaptorem suum existere, tunc demande quam idem vicecomes prefato Thome in maneriis suis predictis pro debitis predictis ad opus nostrum reddendis per summonicionem Scaccarii predicti faciat supersederi et ipsum inde quietum esse faciat: proviso quod dicta debita de terris et tenementis ipsius Willelmi ad opus nostrum leventur ut est justum. Mandamus etiam vicecomiti nostro predicto quod demande quam eidem Thome pro debitis predictis facit usque ad proximum proffrum* suum supersedeat. Et distraccionem ei ea occasione factum interim relaxet eidem. Teste me ipso apud Notyngham xiiij die Novembris anno regni nostri decimo septimo.

id. (about fifty membranes from end).

Datus est dies Thome Ughtred nuper custodi Castri et Honoris de Pykeryng que fuerunt Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie essendi hic in Octabis Sancti Michaelis ad reddendum Regi compotum de exitibus castri et honoris predictorum de tempore quo habuit inde custodiam ex parte Regis et nondum computavit, et concessum est ei quod interim habeat respectum de cij^{li} xvjs viij^d ob. quos Regi debet de remanentia visus compoti sui per breve de magno sigillo inter communia de hoc anno per quod asserit se posuisse in vadiis hominum ad arma et peditum pro salva custodia ejusdem Castri in eodem existen-

William de Roos. The Barons of the Exchequer are ordered to examine the rolls and memoranda of the Exchequer, or if necessary to take an inquisition, whether Thomas Ughtred holds any lands formerly belonging to William de Roos, or was ever security for him. If not, they are to stay proceedings against him in respect of the above-mentioned debts and to acquit him of them; provided nevertheless that the debts are still to be levied, as is right, from William de Roos's own lands.

A similar order is given to the sheriff of York, and he is directed to withdraw from the distraint. Nottingham, 14 Nov., 1323.

Thomas Ughtred, late keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, formerly part of the possessions of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, is ordered to appear at the Exchequer at the octaves of Michaelmas, 1323, and render his account of the issues of the Castle and honor, from the time when it was committed to his care on behalf of the King, and for which he has not accounted.

And he is to be respited payment of £102 16s 8½^d, part of what remains due from him to the King, by writ of the great seal of this

* See Cowel's Law Dictionary. It was a sort of payment on account.

cium, usque ad summam iii^{xx} iiij^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d} . Postea in memorandis anni sequentis inter dies datos de termino Sancti Hilarii.

id. (about fifteen membranes later).

Facto visu compoti Thome Ughtred custodi castri et honoris de Pykeryng de exitibus eorundem castri et honoris et terrarum et tenementorum ad eadem castrum et honorem pertinencium xxj° die Marcii anno xv° usque viij° die Novembris anno xvj° quo die liberavit castrum et honorem predicta Johanni de Kylvyngton una cum bonis et catallis tunc existentibus in eisdem, debet cij^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d} ob. ad quos solvendo habet diem per Thesaurarium, videlicet unam medietatem ad quindenam Pasche proxime futuram et aliam medietatem ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis; et ad hoc invenit Regi manucaptores videlicet, Willelmum Bard, Rogerum Ughtred et Robertum de Helperthorp, qui presentes hic in Curia manuceperunt, videlicet quilibet eorum pro toto ad satisfaciendum domino Regi de denariis predictis ad terminos predictos, ad quem diem non solvit dictos denarios; ideo preceptum sit vicecomiti quod fieri faciat ita etc., in crastino Sancti Johannis.

EXCH. Q. R. MEM., 17 ED. II. [60th m. circ. d.]

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Cum nuper per literas nostras patentes assignaverimus dilectum et fidelem nostrum Henricum de Percy ad castrum de Pikeryng cum pertinenciis quod fuit Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie inimici et rebellis nostri in manum nostram capiendum et salvo custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus nobis responderet in

year. He declares that he has spent £84 11^s 8^d in the wages of men-at-arms and infantry employed in the safe keeping of the Castle.

The account of Thomas Ughtred, keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, of the issues received from the Castle and honor and the lands belonging thereto, from 21 March, 1322, to 8 November, 1322, on which latter date he handed over the Castle and honor to John de Kilvington. He is debited with £102 16^s 8½^d, half is to be paid on the quindenes of Easter and half on the quindenes of Michaelmas. He finds sureties for payment, namely, William Bard, Roger Ughtred and Robert de Helperthorp.

Although the King, by letters patent, has directed Henry de Percy to take into the King's hands and keep safely at the King's pleasure Pickering Castle, part of the possessions of Thomas, rebel Earl of

Cameram nostram, et jam ex parte ipsius Henrici nobis sit ostensum quod licet predictum castrum cum pertinenciis per alios fideles nostros de eisdem partibus consimiles literas habentes et non per prefatum Henricum in manum nostram captum extitisset, iidemque fideles custodiam ejusdem habuissent et exitus inde percepissent, ita quod idem Henricus quicquam inde non percepit nec se in aliquo intromisit, vos nichilominus compotum ab eodem Henrico de exitibus predictis pretextu earundem literarum sibi factarum ad opus nostrum ac si custodiam castri predicti habuisset cum non habuerit, exigi et ipsum ea occasione distringi facitis in ipsius Henrici dispendium non modicum et gravamen; et quia eidem Henrico injuriari nolumus in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod si per inquisitionem vel alio modo legitimo vobis constare poterit dictum castrum cum pertinenciis per alios quam per prefatum Henricum in manum nostram extitisse et alios custodiam ejusdam habuisse et exitus inde percepisse, ita quod idem Henricus quicquam inde non percepit nec se in aliquo intromisit ut predictum est, tunc demande quam eidem Henrico ea occasione fieri facitis supersederi et ipsum inde coram vobis in Scaccario predicto exonerari et districciones predictas sine dilacione relaxari faciatis, exitus predictos ab illis qui inde onerari debent ad opus nostrum levando. Teste me ipso apud Turrim London: xvj die Maii anno regni nostri decimo septimo.

[id. 51 m. circ. d.]

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Monstravit dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas Ughtred, nuper custos terrarum et tenementorum quorundam inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum in Pykerynglith in Comitatu Eboracensi, quod cum nuper pardonaverimus

Lancaster, so that he should account for the issues arising therefrom, Henry de Percy has proved to the King that the Castle has been held and the issues received by others of the King's subjects who had like letters, while he has received nought therefrom nor intermeddled therein. The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer are directed to ascertain, by inquisition or otherwise, whether the statement of Henry de Percy is true, and if so, to desist from requiring any account from him and to withdraw the distrains which they were levying for the purpose of compelling the rendering of the account. The issues are to be levied for the King's use from those who should be charged therewith. Tower of London, 16 May, 1324.

Thomas Ughtred, formerly keeper of certain lands in Pickeringlith, part of the possessions of the rebels, informs the King that after pardon and restoration of his lands had been granted to Sir John de Clif, one

Johanni de Clif militi prius nobis contrarianti et inimicis et rebellibus nostris adherenti sectam pacis nostre ad nos occasione adhesionis predictę pertinentem, et restituerimus ei terras et tenementa sua occasione predicta in manum nostram capta, mandavimusque eidem Thome per breve nostrum quod ipse prefato Johanni terras et tenementa sua occasione predicta in manum nostram capta et in custodia ipsius Thome existencia liberaret tenenda, prout ea tenuit antequam ad manus nostras devenerint salvo jure cujuslibet; ac predictus Thomas tunc credens prefatum Johannem viginti marcas de manerio de Scalby in custodia ipsius Thome tanquam de pertinenciis Honoris de Pykeryng existente singulis annis percipere debere, pro eo quod manerium illud de eisdem viginti marcis annuis per scriptum Thome quondam Comitis Lancastrie et domini ejusdem manerii prefato Johanni pro servicio suo, videlicet de morando cum ipso comite temporibus guerre et pacis contra omnes homines nobis exceptis, extitit oneratum, viginti marcas de dicto manerio prefato Johanni liberavit colore mandati nostri predicti. Et quia idem Johannes inter ceteros nobis contrariantes et rebelles arma contra nos portando captus fuit per quod ipse a tempore capcionis illius predictas viginti marcas de manerio predicto percepisse non deberet, prefatus Thomas Ughtred nobis supplicavit ut indemnitati sue quoad liberacionem de predictis viginti marcis prefato Johanni sic ignoranter factam prospicere curemus, volentes igitur supplicacioni sue annuere et indemnitati ipsius providere quatenus bono modo poterimus in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod vocato coram vobis prefato Johanni ad Scaccarium nostrum predictum si per recognicionem suam vel per inquisitionem vel alio modo legitimo vobis constare poterit ipsum Johannem predictas viginti marcas de manerio predicto quas ex causa predicta percepisse non deberet ex liberacione predicti Thome ignoranter facta percepisse et habuisse, tunc eundem Johannem ad prefatas viginti marcas prefato Thome sine dilacione reddendas viis et modis quibus poteritis compel-

of the contrariants, he paid Sir John the sum of £13 6s 8d out of the manor of Scalby, under the belief that he was entitled thereto. This sum had been granted to Sir John by Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, as a yearly rent charged upon the manor of Scalby in consideration of Sir John serving the Earl in time of peace and war, against all men except against the King. Now since Sir John was captured whilst bearing arms against the King in the army of the contrariants, he lost from the date of his capture the right to receive the rent charge, wherefore Thomas Ughtred has petitioned the King to indemnify him against the payment so made in error. The King, being willing to grant the petition, orders the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to

latis, eidemque Thome de eisdem viginti marcis ad dictum Scaccarium nostrum respectum interim habere faciatis. Teste me ipso apud West., xxiiij die Marcii anno regni nostri decimo septimo.

[This is preceded at the back of the next membrane by an entry in almost the same language relating to an annuity of £23 13^s 4^d granted to Sir Philip Darcy. He was one of the rebels mentioned in the *Annales Paulini* as having been taken at the battle, *see* *Rolls Series*, Vol. 76, p. 302. The reference to his death in the Index is incorrect.]

[id m. 45, circiter d.]

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Cum de gratia nostra speciali pardonaverimus Gerardo filio Gerardi Salvayn de Comitatu Eboracensi quadraginta marcas per quas finem fecit nobiscum pro vita sua salvanda et pro terris et tenementis suis habendis, eo quod ipse nuper quibusdam inimicis et rebellibus nostris contra nos adherens fuit, prout in literis nostris patentibus ei inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod ipsum Gerardum de predictis quadraginta marcis quas per summonicionem Scaccarii nostri ab eo exigī facitis ad opus nostrum, ad dictum Scaccarium exonerari et quietum esse faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Pikeryng vij die Augusti anno regni nostri decimo septimo per breve de privato sigillo. Hoc breve allocatur Rotulo xvij^o in Eboraco.

CLOSE ROLLS, 17 ED. II., M. 39.

Mandatum est Johanni de Kylvyngton custodi castri et honoris de Pykeryng quod quoddam barbicanum ante portam castri Regis predicti muro lapideo et in eodem barbicano qua[ndam] portam cum ponte versatili et ultra portam illam quandam novam cameram, unum porticum

summon Sir John before them, and if the payment is proved by recognisance, inquisition, or otherwise, then Sir John is to be compelled to repay the said sum of £13 6^s 8^d, and in the meantime respite of payment is to be granted to Thomas Ughtred. Westminster, 23 March, 1324.

Order to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to acquit Gerard, son of Gerard Salvayn, of the fine of £26 13^s 4^d, imposed upon him in respect of his share in the recent rebellion, which is being exacted from him by summons out of the Exchequer, inasmuch as the King has granted him a free pardon. Pickering, 7 Aug., 1323.

Order to John de Kilvington, keeper of the Castle and honor of Pickering, to cause to be newly constructed a barbican before the Castle gate with a stone wall and a gate with a drawbridge in the same, and

novum privatum in muro castri predicti juxta turrim Regis ibidem, cumulum cujusdam camere juxta parvam aulam de novof acere et eundem cumulum ac cumulum parve coquine infra castrum predictum tegulis lapideis, cumulum veterem prisone Regis infra dictum castrum amovere et cumulum illum planum de novo facere et de plumblo [*sic*] cooperire ac muros castri et turris predictorum interius et exterius competenter perjactare, necnon et fossatum circa castrum predictum mundare et elargare de exitibus ballive sue facere prout ei per Regem ore tenus plenius est injunctum. Et custus quos circa premissa per visum et testimonium proborum et legalium hominum parcium illarum posuerit, cum illos Rex sciverit, ei in compoto suo ad Scaccarium Regis allocari Rex faciet. T. R. apud Pykeryng x die Augusti per ipsum Regem.

M. 40.

Rex dilecto sibi Johanni de Kylvyngton custodi castri et honoris de Pykeryng salutem. Volentes dilecto nobis in Christo Willelmo de Daleby heremite de Daleby gratiam facere specialem, concessimus quod ipse ultra pasturam ad duas vaccas et earum exitum duorum annorum quam habet in foresta nostra de Pykeryng, habeat exnunc quamdiu vixerit et heremita ibidem sit pasturam in foresta predicta ad unam vaccam cum exitu duorum annorum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsum heremitam pasturam ad tres vaccas cum earum exitu trium [*sic*] annorum ex nunc in foresta nostra predicta habere permittatis juxta tenorem commissionis nostre predictæ. T. R. apud Pykeryng xx die Augusti, per ipsum Regem.

beyond the gate a new chamber, a new postern gate by the King's Tower and a roof to a chamber near the small hall; to cover with thin flags* that roof and the roof of the small kitchen, to remove the old roof of the King's prison and to make an entirely new roof covered with lead, and to thoroughly point [?], both within and without, the walls of the Castle and tower, and to clean out and enlarge the Castle ditch. All this is to be done out of the issues of the honor as the King has enjoined him by word of mouth, and the expense incurred therein when duly proved will be allowed him in his accounts. Pickering, 10 Aug., 1323.

Order to the same to permit William de Dalby, hermit of Dalby, to have pasturage for one more cow and its issue up to two years old in addition to the pasturage which he already enjoys for two cows and their issue up to the same age. Pickering, 20 Aug., 1323.

* See page 23, *ante*.

ROT. FIN.,* 17 ED. II., M. 24.

R. omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos etc salutem. Sciatis quod per finem centum librarum quem Johannes de Faucumberge fecit nobis cum pro se et Roberto Blaver, Ricardo de Wiresdale, Ricardo le Forester et Willelmo de Boythorp pardonavimus eisdem Johanni, Roberto, Ricardo, Ricardo et Willelmo transgressionem quam fecerunt fugando in foresta nostra de Pikering postquam ad manus nostras per forisfactum Thome nuper Comitis Lancastrie devenit et unum cervum et unam bissam in eadem foresta capiendo, unde coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Willelmo de Ayremynne, Humfrido de Waleden et Johanne Kilyngton quos ad inquirendum de hujusmodi transgressionibus in foresta predicta factis nuper assignavimus, sunt indictati, nolentes quod predicti Johannes, Robertus, Ricardus, Ricardus et Willelmus occasione transgressionis predictae per nos vel heredes nostros, Justiciarios, forestarios, viridarios aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros foreste quoscunque occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Notingham xv die Novembris.

ROT. FIN., 17 ED. II., M. 10.

Rex† dilecto et fidei suo Rogero Heroun custodi quarundam terrarum et tenementorum in Comitatu Northumbriensi forisfactorum salutem. Cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus quondam Rex Anglie avus noster per cartam suam dedisset et concessisset Edmundo

Order that the King's justices, foresters, verderers, bailiffs and others are to take no further proceedings against Sir John de Faucomberge, Robert Blaver, Richard de Wyresdale, Richard Forester, and William de Boythorp for the trespass which they committed by hunting in Pickering Forest whilst it was in the King's hands after the forfeiture of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and taking a hart and a hind, and for which they stood indicted before William de Ayremynne, Humphrey de Waleden and John Kilvington, special commissioners appointed to try the same. Sir John de Faucomberge has agreed to pay a fine of £100, which the King has accepted and has pardoned him and his party.

Henry III. granted to his son Edmund the lands which Simon de Montfort, formerly Earl of Leicester, at the time of his rebellion held of

* This should have been inserted at page 217, as it refers to the same matters.

† It is necessary to set out this entry in full, in order to supply the deficiencies in the abbreviated entry that follows. At the same time I do not believe that Simon de Montfort ever had any interest in any part of the Honor of Pickering, except in Easingwold and in Huby.

filio suo omnes terras et tenementa que Simon de Monte Forti, dudum Comes Leycestrie, inimicus ipsius avi nostri, tenuit de Baronia quondam Johannis le Viscounte in Northumbria et alibi et omnes alias terras et tenementa que idem Simon hereditarie de ipso avo nostro tenuit et que secundum legem et consuetudinem regni Anglie per guerram quam contra ipsum avum nostrum ad exheredacionem suam in regno suo excitavit et bella que contra eundem avum nostrum, in quorum altero apud Evesham, quo tanquam inimicus ipsius avi nostri interfectus fuerat, commiserat, ad ipsum avum nostrum tanquam escaeta sua devenerunt, habendum et tenendum eidem Edmundo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis cum advocacionibus ecclesiarum, feodis militum, serviciis liberorum hominum et omnibus aliis ad predicta terras et tenementa spectantibus, faciendo inde dicto avo nostro et heredibus suis servicia inde debita et consueta, dictusque avus noster concessisset prefato Edmundo omnes alias terras et tenementa que idem Simon tenuit de aliis capitalibus dominis suis, et que per dictam forisfacturam suam de communi consensu et consilio magnatum et fidelium regni dicti avi nostri ad ejusdem avi nostri ordinacionem et disposicionem sicut et terre aliorum rebellium dicti avi nostri qui secum in bellis supradictis congressi fuerant, salvis capitalibus dominis homagiis et serviciis suis, illa vice pertinebant, habendum et tenendum eidem Edmundo et heredibus suis predictis cum omnibus ad dictas terras et tenementa spectantibus de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum, faciendo eis inde omnia servicia debita et consueta imperpetuum, prout in carta predicta plenius continetur; ac Thomas quondam Comes Lancastrie filius et heres predicti Edmundi, cui terre et tenementa et feoda predicta cum pertinentibus ac advocaciones predictae virtute donacionis et concessionis predictarum post mortem

the Barony of John le Viscounte in Northumberland and elsewhere and of the King himself, which by the law and custom of the realm escheated to the King in consequence of the war which the Earl levied against him, and in particular of the Battle of Evesham, where the Earl was slain as a rebel. The grant included advowsons, knights' fees, and services of freeholders, and was made to Edmund and the heirs of his body, he and they rendering to the King and others the due and accustomed services. The King also granted to Edmund in the same manner all other land which Simon de Montfort held of other chief lords, and which in consequence of his forfeiture were by the common consent and counsel of the magnates and subjects of the realm in the order and disposition of the King, as well as the lands of other rebels who took part in the same war. Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, was the son and heir of Edmund, and after Edmund's death by virtue of the

prefati Edmundi jure hereditario descenderunt, sine herede de corpore suo legitimo procreato viam universe carnis sit ingressus, cepimus homagium Henrici de Lancastria filii et heredis predicti Edmundi de terris, tenementis et feodis predictis cum pertinentibus, que de nobis tenentur, et ea ei reddidimus; et ideo vobis mandamus quod accepta securitate a prefato Henrico de rationabili relevio suo nobis inde reddendo ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem Henrico de omnibus terris, tenementis et feodis predictis cum pertinentibus ac advocacionibus illis que prefatus Thomas virtute donacionis et concessionis predictarum sic tenuit, et que per mortem ipsius Thome in manum nostram capta [? fuerunt] et in custodia vestra ex commissione nostra existunt, plenam seisinam habere facias, salvo jure cujuslibet. T. R. ut supra [*i.e.*, apud Westmonasterium xxix die Marcii].

Rex dilecto sibi Johanni de Kilyngton custodi quarundam terrarum et tenementorum in Comitatu Eboracensi forisfactorum salutem. [The abbreviated form of this entry shows that it was practically in the same language; from the next following entry it does not appear to have included Pickering.] Teste ut supra.

M. 8.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto nobis Johanni de Kylvyngton custodiam castri et honoris de Pikeryng ac omnium maneriorum et terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinentibus que fuerunt inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum in Comitatu Eboracensi inter aquas de Ouse et These, necnon et instauri ac aliorum bonorum nostrorum quorumcunque in eisdem castro, honore,

grant so made the lands, fees, and advowsons of hereditary right descended to him. He went the way of all flesh without leaving issue, and the King has accepted the homage of Henry of Lancaster, the son and heir of Edmund, in respect of the lands held of the King, and restored them to him. Roger Heron, keeper of the forfeited lands in Northumberland, is therefore ordered to take security from Henry of Lancaster for his reasonable relief to be paid at the Exchequer, and to cause him to have full seisin of the lands held by Thomas which came into the King's hands after the death of Thomas, and which were committed to the keeping of Roger Heron. Westminster, 29 March, 1324.

The King has committed to the custody of John de Kilvington to hold at the King's pleasure the castle and honor of Pickering and the manors, lands, and tenements of the King's rebels in Yorkshire between the rivers Ouse and Tees, as well as the stock and goods therein, he

maneriis, terris et tenementis inter aquas predictas existencium, habendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod de exitibus de castro, honore, maneriis, terris et tenementis predictis provenientes ac de instauro, bonis et catallis illis nobis respondeat ad Scaccarium nostrum ; assignayimus eciam ipsum Johannem ad colligendum, recipiendum et levandum omnes et singulas firmas nobis debitas de hujusmodi terris et tenementis in comitatu predicto inter aquas predictas ad firmam de mandato nostro prius dimissis vel imposterum dimittendis quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod de firmis illis nobis respondeat ad Scaccarium supradictum. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Langeley xvj die Aprilis.

ROT. FIN., 17 ED. II., M. 5 (attached to).

Memorandum quod in parlamento domini Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestorem [*sic*] in crastino Epiphanie Domini anno regni sui prima [*sic*] apud Westmonasterium convocato concordatum fuit per ipsum dominum Regem et totum parliamentum quod omnes fines, obligaciones, redempciones et recogniciones facti per illos qui fuerunt de querela Thome quondam Comitis Lancastrie pro vitis suis salvandis seu terris suis rehabendis racione prosecucionis Hugonis le Despenser senioris et Hugonis le Despenser junioris tam in Cancellaria quam in Scaccario vel aliis placitis Regis adnullentur et cancellentur secundum formam dicte concordie in dorso clausarum de anno predicto irrotulate pro eo quod querela predicta in eodem parlamento bona et justa adjudicata fuit et judicia contra illos de querela illa reddita tanquam omnino erronea per ipsum Regem et totum parliamentum adnullata et

being bound to answer for the same at the Exchequer. He has also been appointed during the King's pleasure to collect, receive, and levy all the King's rents of lands within the limits aforesaid let to farm, or hereafter to be let to farm, at the King's command, for which also he is to answer at the Exchequer. Langley, 16 April, 1324.

Note that in the Parliament at Westminster, on 7 Jan., 1328, it was agreed by the King and Parliament that all fines, bonds, ransoms, and recognizances made on the prosecution of Hugh le Dispenser, father, and Hugh le Dispenser, son, by the men of the party of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, for saving their lives or recovering their lands, whether in Chancery, in the Exchequer, or elsewhere, should be annulled and cancelled according to the form of the agreement endorsed on the close rolls of that year ; inasmuch as the complaint of the party has been adjudged in Parliament to be good and just, and the judgments given against the men of the party have been annulled and

revocata fuerunt. Et ideo omnes fines subscripti ex causa predicta facti cancellantur.

[Amongst these was one as to Hugo de Eland, who compounded for £30.]

ROT. FIN., 18 ED. II., M. 19.*

R. omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris Alexandro de Bergh et Roberto Wawayn custodiam castri nostri et ville nostre de Scardeburgh ac manerii nostri de Wallesgrave cum pertinentibus, habendum cum omnibus ad custodiam illam spectantibus a festo Sancti Michaelis proxime futuro quamdiu nobis placuerit, reddendo inde nobis per annum ad Scaccarium nostrum centum et viginti libras, unam videlicet medietatem ad Scaccarium nostrum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad Scaccarium nostrum Sancti Michaelis quamdiu custodiam habuerint supradictam; ita quod iidem Alexander et Robertus castrum predictum et prisiones in eodem existentes suo periculo salvo et secure faciant custodiri. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Porcestre xix die Septembris, per ipsum Regem.

R. dilecto sibi Willelmo Barde salutem. Cum nuper commiserimus vobis et dilecto nobis Roberto Wawayn custodiam castri nostri et ville nostre de Scardeburgh ac manerii nostri de Wallesgrave cum pertinentibus habendum a festo Pasche proxime preterito quamdiu nobis placeret ac jam commiserimus dilecto et fidei nostro Alexandro de Bergh et prefato Roberto custodiam predictam cum pertinentibus habendum cum omnibus ad custodiam illam spectantibus a festo Sancti Michaelis proxime futuro quamdiu nobis placuerit, prout in literis nostris patentibus eisdem Alexandro et Roberto inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod castrum predictum cum pertinentibus

reversed by the King and Parliament as being erroneous. Therefore the undermentioned fines are cancelled.

The King has committed to the custody of Alexander de Bergh and Robert Wawayn as from Michaelmas next the Castle and town of Scarborough and the manor of Falsgrave to hold at the King's pleasure, rendering £120 a year at the Exchequer, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas. They are at their peril to keep the Castle and the prisoners therein safely and securely. Porchester, 19 September, 1324.

An order to William Bard to hand over to Alexander de Bergh and Robert Wawayn Scarborough Castle, together with the prisoners, equipments, victuals and everything else within as well as the town of Scarborough and the manor of Falsgrave. All this had previously been

* See above, page 131.

una cum prisonibus, armaturis, victualibus et omnibus aliis rebus nostris in eodem existentibus, necnon villam et manerium predicta cum pertinentibus, quatenus in custodia vestra existunt, prefatis Alexandro et Roberto per indenturam inde inter vos et ipsos conficiendam liberetis custodienda in forma predicta. T. ut supra per ipsum Regem. Et memorandum quod Willelmus de Clyf persona ecclesie de Lek Lync : dioc : manucepit in cancellaria Regis pro predictis Alexandro et Roberto de dictis centum et viginti libris Regi terminis predictis solvendis.

INQ. P.M., 19 ED. II., No. 112.*

Writ tested Kenilworth, 10 April, 1326.

Inquisicio capta apud Brompton in Pikeringlith die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Urbani Pape et Martyris coram Simone de Grymesby Eschaetore domini Regis in Com : Ebor : Cumbr : Westmorl : et Northumbr : anno regni Regis Edwardi decimo nono per sacramentum Willelmi Thornef, Nicholai Haldan, Alani Fox, Johannis Tatman, Willelmi le Tannour, Walteri de Westhorp, Johannis le Forester, Willelmi de Dugleby, Willelmi de Maynhermer, Willelmi filii Petri, Johannis Dreng et Johannis filii Ricardi Juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec alterius cujuscunque si dominus Rex concedat Johanni Moryn quod ipse tria mesuagia, tres bovatas et novem acras terre, quindecim acras prati et quatuor libratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Aton, Hoton Buscell et Brumpton in Pikerynglith dare possit et assignare duobus capellanis divina pro anima ipsius Johannis et

committed to the custody of William Bard and Robert Wawayn as from last Easter. As above.

William de Cliff, rector of Leek Church in the Diocese of Lincoln, is surety for the payment of the £120 by the said Alexander de Bergh and Robert Wawayn.

An Inquisition taken at Brompton on Monday, 26 May, 1326, before Simon de Grimsby, Escheator beyond the Trent.

Verdict.—That neither the King nor any one else will suffer damage if John Moryn is permitted to grant three houses, three oxgangs, and nine acres of arable, fifteen acres of meadow, and a rent of £4 in Ayton, Hutton Bushell, and Brompton, to provide in the parish church of Brompton two chaplains to perform divine service every day for the soul of John and the souls of his ancestors and all faithful believers.

* Entered in the Calendar as 19 Ed. III. (2nd Nos.), No. 83. From the name of the escheator and internal evidence it evidently belongs to the reign of the earlier monarch. The reference at the head is from the amended calendar.

animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia parochiali de Brompton in Pikerynglith singulis diebus celebraturis, habendum et tenendum eisdem capellanis et successoribus suis capellanis divina ibidem ut predictum est singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum. Item dicunt quod unum mesuagium de mesuagiis predictis in Aton et tenementa unde redditus triginta et trium solidorum provenit, tenentur de Henrico de Percy per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio et idem Henricus tenet predicta tenementa de domino Rege in capite per servicium militare; et unum mesuagium de mesuagiis predictis et tres bovatas terre et quindecim acras prati cum pertinenciis in Hoton Buscel tenentur de Gilberto de Aton per servicium quatuor solidorum per annum pro omni servicio et idem Gilbertus tenet predicta tenementa de domino Rege in capite in sokagio ut de honore* de Pikeryng per servicium predictum; et unum mesuagium de mesuagiis predictis cum pertinenciis in Brompton tenetur de predicto Gilberto per servicium militare et idem Gilbertus tenet predictum mesuagium de domino Rege in capite ut de manerio* de Thresk per idem servicium; et novem acre terre predictæ cum pertinenciis in Brompton tenentur de prefato Gilberto per servicium unius clavi gariofli et idem Gilbertus tenet tenementa predicta de domino Rege in capite ut de honore de Pikeryng; et tenementa unde redditus quadraginta et septem solidorum in Brompton de redditu predicto provenit, tenentur de Gilberto de Aton in socagio ut de honore de Pikeryng per servicium novem solidorum per annum pro omni servicio. Item dicunt quod predicta tria mesuagia valent per annum viij^s vj^d et predictæ tres bovatæ terre valent per annum xxj^s et predictæ

One house in Ayton and the lands charged with £1 13^s rent are held by the service of one rose a year of Henry de Percy, who holds them of the King by Knight service. One house, three oxgangs of arable, and fifteen acres of meadow in Hutton Bushell are held by the service of 4^s a year of Gilbert de Ayton, who holds them by the same service of the King in chief in socage as of the honor of Pickering. The other house in Brompton is held by Knight service of Gilbert de Ayton, who holds it by the same service of the King in chief as of the manor of Thirsk. Nine acres of arable in Brompton are held by the service of one clove of the same Gilbert, who holds them of the King in chief as of the honor of Pickering. The tenements in Brompton, charged with £2 7^s rent, are held in socage of Gilbert de Ayton [? of the King] as of the honor of Pickering by the service of 9^s a year.

* After the rebellion of 1322 both the Honor of Pickering, as part of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and the Manor of Thirsk, as part of the possessions of John de Mowbray, were seized into the King's hands.

novem acre terre valent per annum x^s et predictæ quindecim acre prati valent per annum xv^s in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem. Dicunt etiam quod idem Johannes habet in Snaynton, Brompton et Hundburton tres carucatas terre ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas, quarum una carucata terre in Snaynton tenetur de Gilberto de Aton per servicium militare et una carucata terre in Brompton tenetur de domino Rege in capite in sokagio ut de honore de Pikeryng per servicium novem solidorum per annum ut predictum est et una carucata terre in Hundburton tenetur de domino Rege in capite ut de manerio de Tresk per servicium militare; et dicunt quod predicta tenementa valent per annum xxviiij marcas in omnibus exitibus. Et dicunt quod terre et tenementa eidem Johanni remanencia ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis mesuagiis, terra, prato et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debite facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuit vel sustinere consuevit ut in sectis, visibus franci plegii, auxiliis, tallagiis, vigiliis, finibus, redempcionibus, amerciamentis, contribucionibus et aliis quibuscunque oneribus sustinendis; et dicunt quod idem Johannis in assisis, juratis et aliis recognicionibus quibuscunque poni potest prout ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consuevit, ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsius Johannis defectum magis solito non oneratur in aliquo seu gravatur. In cujus etc.

INQ. P.M., I ED. III. (1st nos.), No. 88.

Inquisicio capta apud Pykering tercio die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi de Karnarvan primo coram Simone de

The three houses are worth 8^s 6^d a year, the three oxgangs £1 1^s, the nine acres of arable 10^s, and the fifteen acres of meadow 15^s. John Moryn also has beyond the gift which he is making three carucates in Snainton, Brompton and Humburton. The carucate in Snainton is held by Knight service of Gilbert de Ayton, that in Brompton of the King in chief in socage as of the honor of Pickering by the service of 9^s a year as above mentioned, and that in Humburton of the King in chief by Knight service as of the manor of Thirsk. They are altogether worth £18 13^s 4^d, and sufficient in value to bear all customary services and other burdens imposed as well upon them as upon the lands proposed to be granted in mortmain.

As John Moryn can be as well placed upon assizes, juries, and other recognitions after as he could before the proposed grant, no greater burden will thereby be imposed upon the rest of the county.

An inquisition taken the 3rd of March, 1327, before Simon de

Grimesby Escaetore domini Regis ultra Trentam per sacramentum Johannis Cruor, Johannis Boye, * de Pert, Rogeri le Long, Thome le T [?aillour], Johannis de Bulode, Roberti filii Alani, Rogeri filii Thome, Rogeri de Alverstane, Johannis de la Chimene, Thome de Roston et Roberti de Bordesden Juratorum qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dominus Henricus quondam Rex proavus domini Edwardi Regis Anglie qui nunc est, dedit castrum de Pykering et manerium de Esingwald una cum quibusdam terris et tenementis subscriptis Alverstane, Kynthorp, Ellerburn, †, Farmanby, Ebreston, Aton et Foukebrigg cum pertinenciis, ac eciam forestam et parcum de Pykering (qui sunt pertinenciis dicti castri) et maneria de Hoby et Esingwald cum pertinenciis cum wardis, relevis † de castris et maneriis predictis domino Edmundo filio suo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis tenenda de predicto domino Henrico Rege Anglie et heredibus suis ; qui quidem Edmundus obiit seisitus in forma talliata, post cujus mortem Thomas de Lancastre filius et heres dicti Edmundi ingressus fuit castrum, maneria terras et tenementa per talliam in forma predicta habenda et tenenda ut predictum est, qui quidem Thomas inde obiit seisitus per formam predictam, ac etiam.

[I have been able to decipher such a small portion of the remainder of the Inquisition that I have thought it better to omit it altogether.

The Inquisicio post mortem of William Le Latimer, 1 Ed. III. (1st Nos.), No. 56, so far as it relates to his possessions near Pickering, has been entirely defaced. An old copy, found in the Tower, is, however, extant. It states that at one time he held (amongst other manors) the manors of Thornton in Pickeringlith and of Sinnington, but that before his death he granted them to his son, William le Latimer, in tail with remainder to his son Thomas, in tail with remainder to his son Warin, in tail male† with remainder to his own right heirs.

Grimsby, Escheator beyond the Trent. Verdict—That Henry III. granted Pickering Castle and the manor of Esingwald, together with lands and tenements in Allerston, Kingthorpe, Ellerburn, Farmandby, Ebberston, Ayton and Fowkebridge, as well as the forest and park of Pickering and the manors of Huby and Easingwold together with wardships and reliefs to his son Edmund and the heirs of his body, to hold of King Henry and his heirs. Edmund died so seised in tail ; after his death his son and heir Thomas entered under the entail into possession of the Castle and lands, and died so seised.

* In places the Inquisition is difficult to decipher.

† Illegible.

‡ *Sic*, but this throws a little doubt on the accuracy of the copy. It is difficult to see why the limitation to the youngest son should be in tail *male*, and to the two elder in tail *general*.

The manor of Thornton is said to have been held of the King as of the honor of Albemarle, and the manor of Sinnington (except as to four acres) of John Bigot, Lord of Settrington, by the service of one Knight's fee.

The four excepted acres are held of the heirs of the Earl Marshall by Knight service, and are charged with a yearly rent of 3^s 4^d to Pickering Castle. They are not worth more. William le Latymer, the son, is said to be twenty-five years old and more.]

PATENT ROLLS, 2 ED. III., PT. 2, M. 24.

Rex omnibus ad quos salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas beate Marie Eboracensis per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie habere debeat et ipse et predecessores sui Abbates loci illius semper hactenus a tempore concessione cartarum predictarum habere consueverunt decimam venacionis in foresta nostra de Galtres, et nos nuper accipientes quod foresta illa tam per frequentes fugaciones in eadem ad opus nostrum et progenitorum nostrorum predictorum et aliorum ex licencia nostra factas quam per capcionem decime venacionis predictae existit ultra modum onerata, et quod idem Abbas habet custodiam foreste de Spaunton in Blakhoumore in qua coopertum aut dominicam terram seu aliquid aliud non habemus preterquam venacionem cervi et bisse cum eos in eadem foresta inveniri contigerit, et quod expediens pro commodo nostro esset dictam venacionem nostram in dicta foresta de Spaunton dare et concedere eidem Abbati et Conventui loci illius habendam sibi et successoribus suis in escambium pro dicta decima venacionis in dicta foresta de Galtres nobis et heredibus nostris remittenda imperpetuum, per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Johannem de Crombewell custodem foreste nostre citra Trentam fecerimus super

The Abbots of St. Mary's, York, have thitherto enjoyed, under grants from former Kings of England, the tithe of venison in the King's forest of Galtres, and the King learns that that forest is burdened beyond measure by too frequent hunting therein for the use of the King, and by other persons with the leave of the King. The Abbot is also keeper of the Forest of Spaunton in Blakey Moor, in which forest the King has neither covert nor demesne land, nor anything else except the game of hart and hind when they chance to be found there, and it would therefore be to the King's advantage if he were to grant the game in that forest to the Abbot in exchange for the tithe of venison in the forest of Galtres.

An inquisition has been taken before John Cromwell, keeper of the King's Forest on this side * of the Trent, by which it has been found

* Here the north side ; the King is at York.

premissis inquiri plenius veritatem, ac per inquisitionem inde factam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam sit conpertum quod non est ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum seu alterius cujuscunque si nos demus et concedamus prefatis Abbati et Conventui totam venacionem dicte foreste de Spaunton inter aquam de Dovve et aquam que vocatur Syvene habendam sibi et successoribus suis in escambium pro tota decima venacionis in predicta foresta de Galtres nobis et heredibus nostris remittenda imperpetuum, et quod dicta foresta de Spaunton inter Syvene et Dovve est nimis stricta et non est ibi frequens reparum ferarum nisi per vices cervi et bisse qui raro dictam forestam intrant, et si forsan eos dictam forestam ingredi contingat et inveniri vel videri possunt propter scrutitatem dicte foreste inter Syvene et Dovve cito et de leni recedunt et undique ad partes patrie extra forestam predictam redeunt, et quod magis est expediens pro commodo nostro et heredum nostrorum dare et concedere predictis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis totam dictam venacionem nostram in dicta foresta de Spaunton pro tota decima venacionis in dicta foresta de Galtres sicut predictum est; nos ad commodum nostrum in hac parte considerationem habentes et indemnitati nostre super hoc prospicere volentes ut tenemur, concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et successores sui loco predicte decime habeant et teneant totam venacionem nostram in dicta foresta de Spaunton inter aquas predictas a data confeccionis presencium usque ad finem quinque annorum proxime sequencium completorum ad capiendum per se et homines suos quocienscunque voluerint et voluntatem suam inde faciendam sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, forestariorum, viridariorum aut

that it will not injure the King or any one else if the King grants to the Abbot and Convent all the game in the forest of Spaunton between the Dove and the Seven in exchange for the tithe of venison in the forest of Galtres. It is also found that the forest of Spaunton between the Dove and the Seven is so confined that deer do not oft repair thither except at odd times some harts and hinds, and when they enter the forest and are seen and found there they quickly and quietly retire into other parts of the country outside the forest because the forest is so overlooked [?]. The King has taken the advantage of the Crown into consideration, and seeing, as he is bound to do,* that he suffers no injury, granted to the Abbot the game in the Forest of Spaunton between the two rivers for the term of five years, without any obstruction from the King's Justices, foresters, verderers or other officers, unless he should think fit in the meantime to decree otherwise;

* In theory of law the King could not gratuitously alienate the Crown lands.

aliorum ministrorum nostrorum foreste quorumcumque, nisi aliud interim inde de consilio nostro duxerimus ordinandum, salvis nobis et heredibus nostris adventibus custodum foreste nostre et forisfacturis transgressorum venacionis in predicta foresta de Spaunton durante termino supradicto, ita quod iidem Abbas et Conventus et successores sui post finem termini predicti habeant et recipiant decimam predictam in dicta foresta de Galtres prout hactenus facere consueverunt et nos similiter dictam venacionem nostram in dicta foresta de Spaunton habeamus prout eam habuimus tempore concessionis nostre supradicte. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Eboracum xvj die Augusti; per ipsum Regem et consilium.

INQ. P.M., 2 EDW. III. (2nd nos.), No. 63.

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Crumbwell Custodi Foreste sue citra Trentam vel ejus locum tenenti in foresta nostra de Galtres salutem. Quadam petitione coram nobis et consilio nostro apud Eboracum per vos exhibita intimastis quod dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas beate Marie Eboracensis per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie habet quod ipse et predecessores sui Abbates ejusdem loci a tempore confeccionis cartarum predictarum nuper hactenus habere consueverunt decimam venacionis in foresta nostra de Galtres, que quidem foresta tam per frequentes fugaciones in eadem ad opus nostrum et progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie et aliorum ex licencia nostra factas quam per capcionem decime venacionis predicte ultra modum oneratur, et quod idem Abbas habet

reserving to himself the right of sending thither the keepers of the forest, and all forfeitures for poaching during the term. The Abbot and Convent after the conclusion of the term are to have the tithe of venison in the forest of Galtres as they had before, and in like manner the King is again to have the game in the forest of Spaunton. York, 16 August, 1328.

Order to John Cromwell, keeper of the King's Forest this side of the Trent, or his lieutenant in the forest of Galtres, to take an inquisition by the oaths of foresters, verderers, and other officers of the forests, as well as of knights and other honest and leal men of his bailiwick, as to the truth of a petition presented by him to the King and his Council at York. The petition showed that the Abbots of St. Mary's, York, have hitherto enjoyed under grants from former Kings of England the tithe of venison in the King's forest of Galtres, which forest is burdened beyond measure by too frequent huntings therein for the

custodiam foreste de Spaunton et Blakoumore in qua coopertum sive dominicam terram seu aliquid aliud in eadem foresta non habemus preterquam venacionem cervi et bisse cum eos in eadem foresta inveniri contigerit, et quod magis expediens pro commodo nostro esset dictam venacionem nostram in dicta foresta de Spaunton dare et concedere eidem Abbati in escambium pro dicta decima venacionis in dicta foresta nostra de Galtres nobis et heredibus nostris remittenda imperpetuum, habendam eidem Abbati et successoribus suis Abbatibus ejusdem loci imperpetuum, salvis nobis adventibus custodum foreste nostre et heredum nostrorum in dictam forestam de Spaunton et forisfacturis transgressorum venacionis ibidem eodem modo quo in foresta de Whitby usitatur. Nos certiorari volentes si id absque dampno vel prejudicio nostro aut alterius cujuscunque fieri possit, et eciam quantum predicta foresta de Spaunton contineat in se, et si sit ibi frequens reparum ferarum nostrarum necne, vobis mandamus quod per sacramentum tam forestariorum et viridariorum et aliorum ministrorum dictarum forestarum quam militum et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva vestra per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiratis super premissis omnibus et singulis et aliis circumstantiis negotium illud tangentibus plenius veritatem, et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilacione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum vj die Marci anno regni nostri secundo per petitionem de consilio.

Inquisicio capta apud Eboracum in capitulo magne ecclesie die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum secundo coram domino Johanne de Crumbewell Custode foreste domini Regis citra Trentam per breve dicti domini Regis huic inquisitioni consutum et dicto domino Johanni directum per sacramentum Thome de la Rivere et Thome de Boulton militum, Johannis de Thornton et Johannis de Shipton viridariorum

use of the King, and by other persons with the leave of the King. The Abbot is also keeper of the forest of Spaunton and Blakey Moor, in which the King has neither covert nor demesne land, nor anything else except the game of hart and hind when they chance to be found there, and it would therefore be to the King's advantage if he were to grant the game in that forest to the Abbot in exchange for the tithe of venison in the forest of Galtres; reserving to the King the right of sending thither the keepers of the forest, and all forfeitures for poaching there as in Whitby Forest. York, 6 March, 1328.

An inquisition taken at York in the Chapter of the Minster on Monday, 14 March, 1328, before John Cromwell. Verdict—That the King

foreste de Galtres, Willelmi de Barneby, Johannis de Foston, Roberti de Malton, Petri de Alne, Roberti de Thornton et Gervasii de Rouclif regardatorum dicte foreste, Marmeduci Darell senescalli, Ricardi Peytefyn forestarii equitantis, Rogeri de Raskelf et Philippi de Weston forestariorum peditorum foreste predictae, ac eciam per sacramentum Johannis de Butterwik et Stephani de Kirkeby [?] viridariorum, Thome de Douthait et Henrici Dande forestariorum foreste de Spaunton, ac eciam per sacramentum Johannis de Barton, Willelmi Darell militum, Willelmi de Thornton, Thome de Etton, Willelmi Gower, Willelmi de Maners, Willelmi del Sartryn et Stephani de Eddiston forincecorum [*sic*] et vicinorum parcium forestarum predictarum, Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum vel prejudicium domini Regis seu alterius cujuscunque dare et concedere Abbati et Conventui beate Marie Eboracensis et successoribus suis imperpetuum totam venacionem foreste de Spaunton inter aquam de Dovve et aquam que appellatur Syven in escambium pro tota decima venacionis in foresta de Galtres domino Regi et heredibus suis remittenda imperpetuum, quia dicunt quod dicta foresta de Spaunton inter Syven et Dovve est nimis stricta et non continet in se nisi spacium unius leuce in latitudine ubi plus continet, et in aliquo loco non continet nisi spacium dimidie leuce in latitudine, et in longitudine a divisio de Cliveland usque ad viam qua itur de Pickeryng usque Helmesley per landum de Catthwait continet in se spacium trium leucarum, et dicunt quod non est ibi frequens reparum ferarum nisi per vices cervi et bisse qui raro dictam forestam intrant, et si forsan eos dictam forestam ingredi contingat et inveniri vel videri possunt, propter scrutitatem dicte foreste inter Syven et Dovve cito et de leni recedunt et undique ad partes patrie extra forestam predictam rediunt, et dicunt quod magis est expediens pro commodo domini Regis et heredum suorum dare et concedere totam dictam venacionem foreste de Spaunton inter Syven et Dovve dicto Abbati et successoribus imperpetuum in escambium pro tota decima venacionis in foresta de Galtres remittenda domino Regi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, salvis semper dicto domino Regi et heredibus suis adventibus custodum foreste sue et forisfacturis transgressorum venacionis in

would suffer no injury by exchanging with the Abbot of St. Mary's the game in the forest of Spaunton between the Dove and the Seven for the tithe of venison in the forest of Galtres, since the forest of Spaunton is too confined, and in breadth varies from one league at the widest to half a league at the narrowest, and is three leagues in length from the boundary of Cleveland to the road leading through Catthwaite Laund from Pickering to Helmesley. Hart and hind but seldom

foresta de Spaunton inter Syven et Dozve imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic inquisicioni predicti Jurati sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die, loco et anno supradictis. [Endorsed] soit mise devant le Roi et son conseil et por ceo que ces touche la foreste le Roi, dit le Roi sa entente.

Il semble au conseil sil plect au Roi que la chose est a faire. Puis au treez de Everwyk accorde est par le Roi et son Conseil que Labbe eyt la venyson en lieu de la disme pur terme de cynk aunz si le Roi ne ordeine autre chose endementiers par son Conseil.

INQ. P.M., 8 ED. III. (2nd nos.), No. 31.

(Writ tested at Beverley, 26 May, 1334.)

Inquisicio* capta apud Pikeryng coram Willo de Clapham escaetore domini Regis in Com. Ebor, Northumbr, Cumbr, et Westml. die Martis proximo post festum Nativitatis sci Johis Bapte anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo per sacramentum Rogeri de Perte, Henrici Hokerell, Johannis Boye, Alexandri Omer, Johannis Dryng, Rogeri atte Uphappe, Rogeri Broun, Roberti de Bordesden, Simonis Sage, Rogeri Triniok, Galfridi Gonne et Galfridi atte Marr Juratorum Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec aliorum si dominus Rex concedat Willelmo Bruys de Pikeryng quod ipse quinque mesuagia, unum toftum, quatuor bovatas terre et novem solidatos redditus cum pertinentiis in Pykeryng, Midelton et Kynthorp dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina pro anima ipsius Willelmi et animabus

repair thither, and when they enter the forest and are seen and found there, they quickly and quietly retire into other parts of the country outside the forest because the forest is so overlooked [?].

Let it be placed before the King and Council, and since the matter concerns the King's forest let the King declare his intention. It appears to the Council that if it please the King the exchange should be made. Afterwards at the treaty of York it is agreed by the King and Council that the Abbot should have the game in lieu of tithe for five years unless meantime the King by his Council should decree otherwise.

An inquisition taken at Pickering before William de Clapham Escheator, on Tuesday, 28th of June, 1334. Verdict—The King and others will suffer no injury if he grant license to William Bruce of Pickering to assign five houses, a toft, four oxgangs, and 9^s rent in Pickering, Middleton and Kingthorpe to provide for a chaplain to perform divine

* See page 32, *ante*.

antecessorum suorum necnon pro animabus magistri Willelmi de Pikeryng et magistri Roberti de Pikeryng et omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia parochiali de Pikeryng singulis diebus celebraturo, Habendum et tenendum eidem capellano et successoribus suis capellanis divina ibidem ut predictum est singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum. Item dicunt quod predicta mesuagia, toftum, terra et redditus tenentur de Henrico filio domini Henrici Comitis Lancastrie per fidelitatem et per servicium faciendi sectam ad Wappentachium de Pikeryng de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas pro omni servicio, et idem Henricus filius Henrici ea tenet de domino Rege in capite ut parcellum manerii de Pikeryng. Et dicunt quod predicta mesuagia, toftum et terra valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorum eorundem viginti et sex solidos et octo denarios. Item dicunt quod non sunt alii medii inter dominum Regem et prefatum Willelmum de mesuagiis, tofto, terra et redditu predicto, nisi predictus Henricus filius Henrici ut predictum est. Et dicunt quod remanent eidem Willelmo ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas diversa terre et tenementa in Pikeryng et Neuton, que tenentur de predicto Henrico filio Henrici Comitis Lancastrie per fidelitatem et per servicium faciendi sectam ad Wappentachium de Pikeryng de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus viginti marcas. Item dicunt quod terre et tenementa, eidem Willo remanentia ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis mesuagiis, tofto, terra et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debite facienda, et ad omnia alia servicia que sustinuit et sustinere consuevit, ut in sectis, visibus franci plegii, auxiliis, tallagiis, vigilliis, finibus, redempcionibus, amerciamentis, contribucionibus, et aliis quibuscunque serviciis emergentibus sustinendis. Et dicunt quod idem Willelmus

service every day in the parish church there for the souls of William, of his ancestors, of Masters William and Robert de Pickering,* and of all who died faithful in the Lord. All the above are held of Henry, Earl of Derby, by fealty and suit at the Wapentake Court of Pickering every three weeks, and the latter holds them of the King in chief as parcel of the manor of Pickering. They are altogether worth £1 6^s 8^d a year, and there are no other mesne lords between William Bruce and the King, except the Earl of Derby. William Bruce will still have after making the gift several lands and tenements in Pickering and Newton held by the same tenure, worth £13 6^s 8^d in all, and sufficient to enable him to perform all the customary services due in respect of the lands retained as well as those given. He will also be able to be put upon Assises,

* Both in succession Deans of York.

in assisis, juratis, et aliis inquisitionibus poni potest, prout ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas fieri consuevit, ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsius Willelmi defectum magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. In cujus &c.

INQ. P.M. 9 ED. III. (1st nos.), No 51.

(Writ dated 2 November, 9 Ed. III.)

Inquisicio capta apud Pikeryng coram Johanne Moryn Escaetore domini Regis in Comitatibus Ebor : Northumbr : Cumbr : et Westmorl : die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste [?] anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu nono per sacramentum [The names are almost entirely illegible] Qui quidem dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Willelmus Latymer tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit manerium de Thornton in Pikerynglith cum pertinenciis una cum quibusdam tenementis in Aton in dicto Comitatu Eboracensi eidem manerio [?] pertinentibus] de Rege in capite ut de honore Albemarle in manu Regis existente per servicium unius feodi militis ; et dicunt quod [?] manerium et terre predictae] onerantur a tempore quo non extat memoria castro de Pikeryng quod est Henrici de Lancastria in vjs v^d * alba firma solvenda ad terminos Sancti Andree apostoli, dominice in Ramis Palmarum, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis Item dicunt quod est in eodem manerio unum capitale mesuagium quod valet per annum ut in fructu et herbagio xiijs iiij^d. Et sunt ibidem in dominico xxv bovatæ terre quarum quelibet bovata valet per annum xiijs iiij^d : summa xvj^{li} xiijs iiij^d ; et sunt ibidem duo terre dominicalis vocati les Avenames

juries, and other inquisitions after, as he could before, the gift, so that the country will not be put to any greater burden.

An inquisition taken at Pickering before John Moryn, Escheator, on Monday, 19 June, 1335. Verdict—William Latimer held in demesne as of fee on the day that he died the manor of Thornton in Pickeringlith with certain tenements in Ayton of the King in chief as of the honor of Albemarle, then in the King's hands by the service of one Knight's fee, charged with the payment of a quit-rent of 6s 5^d, payable on St. Andrew's Day, Palm Sunday, Midsummer and Michaelmas, at Pickering Castle, which is in the possession of Henry of Lancaster. The yearly values are as follows :—In the manor there is a chief messuage worth in garden produce and herbage 13s 4^d ; twenty-five oxgangs in demesne worth 13s 4^d an oxgang : total £16 13s 4^d. Demesne lands called Avenames containing twenty-four

* The blanks denote that the omitted word is illegible.

continentes xxiiij^{or} acras, quarum quelibet acra valet per annum viij^d; summa xvj^s; et sunt ibidem in dominico due acre et dimidia prati [?] vocati le Newfrith, quarum quelibet acra valet per annum xviiij^d: summa iij^s ix^d; et est ibidem in dominico j bovata terre que debet esse in manu tenencium ad voluntatem et valet per annum x^s, et est ibidem j molendinum aquaticum et valet per annum liij^s iiij^d et tantum reddit per annum; et est ibidem j molendinum fulreticum et valet per annum xx^s et tantum reddit per annum; et est ibidem quidam furnus communis in manu tenentis ad voluntatem et reddit per annum iij^s ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes equaliter; et est ibidem de redditibus liberorum per annum xij^s iiij^d ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et est ibidem de redditibus nativorum et tenencium ad voluntatem per annum xvij^{li} ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et est ibidem de redditibus cotariorum per annum iiij^{li} xv^s viij^d ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et sunt ibidem xxj opera autumpnalia ad metendum blada provenientia de tenentibus predictis et valet per annum quodlibet opus ultra repastum quod capitur de domino j^d—Summa xxj^d; et est apud Aton quod est de pertinenciis dicti manerii de redditibus liberorum per annum iij^s ad dictos terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes equaliter. Item dicunt quod placita et perquisite curie in manerio et tenementis predictis valent per annum xij^s iiij^d. Summa valoris manerii et tenementorum predictorum per annum xlvj^{li}. Inde in redditu onerato dicto castro de Pikeryng per annum, sicut supra continetur vj^s v^d. Summa valoris manerii et tenementorum predictorum de claro xlv^{li} xij^s vij^d.

Item dicunt quod idem Willelmus Latymer tenuit in domico ut de feodo die quo obiit manerium de Syvelyngton cum pertinenciis una cum quibusdam tenementis in Marton et Thornton subtus

acres, worth 8^d each, total 16^s; two and a half acres of meadow in demesne called the Newfrith, worth 18^d an acre, total 3^s 9^d; one oxgang of arable in demesne, which ought to be in the hands of tenants-at-will, worth 10^s; a water-mill, worth and paying 53^s 4^d; a fulling-mill, worth and paying £1; a common oven, in the hand of a tenant-at-will paying 3^s; rent of freeholders, 13^s 4^d; rents of bondmen and tenants at will, £17; rents of cottars, £4 15^s 8^d; twenty-one days' work in autumn in reaping corn to be provided by the tenants each day's work worth beyond the food which the Lord supplies, 1^d, total 1^s 9^d; at Ayton rents of freeholders, worth 3^s; pleas and perquisites of the Court, 13^s 4^d. Total £46. Deduct 6^s 5^d rent to Pickering Castle. Net value £45 13^s 7^d.

He further held in demesne as of fee on the day that he died the manor of Sinnington with tenements in Marton and Thornton-under-

Risbergh in dicto Comitatu Eboracensi eidem manerio pertinentibus (exceptis vij acris terre vocate Levedy flates in eodem manerio), de domino Rege in capite ut de corona per serviciū unius feodi militis; et dicunt quod predictę vij acre terre tenentur de Henrico de Lancastria ut de castro de Pikeryng per serviciū iiij^s vj^d per annum solvendum ad festa dominice in Ramis Palmarum et Sancti Michaelis equaliter pro omni servicio et dictę vij acre nichil valent per annum ultra serviciū predictum.

Et dicunt quod est in eodem manerio unum capitale mesuagium et valet per annum ut in fructu et herbagio vj^s viij^d; et sunt in dominico in quadam cultura vocata Kirkeflates xij acre terre quarum quelibet acra valet per annum viij^d—Summa viij^s; et sunt ibidem in dominico x acre terre in loco vocato Cotonflates quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iiij^d—Summa iiij^s iiij^d; et sunt ibidem in dominico xx acre terre debilis in loco vocato Risbergh quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iiij^d Summa vj^s viij^d; et sunt ibidem in dominico xxxvij acre terre debilis in loco vocato Smerhouflates et Levedyflates quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iiij^d—Summa xij^s iiij^d; et sunt ibidem in dominico xix acre terre debilis et morosi [*sic*] que non possunt seminari nec dimitti propter debilitatem earundem quarum herbagium valet per annum iiij^s ij^d; et est ibidem quedam separalis pastura vocata le Frith que valet per annum iiij^s iiij^d; et sunt ibidem in dominico xxxvj acre prati in loco vocato Manythornes et Risbergh quarum quelibet acra valet per annum ij^s—Summa lxxij^s; et sunt ibidem in dominico xiiij acre prati et dimidia jacentes in diversis particulis per existimacionem que valent per annum

Riseborough (except seven acres called Levedy flats) of the King in chief as of the Crown by the service of one Knight's fee. The seven acres are held of Henry of Lancaster as of the Castle of Pickering at a yearly rent of 4^s 6^d, and they are worth no more. The yearly values of the manor are as follows:—A chief messuage, worth in garden produce and herbage, 6^s 8^d; twelve acres of arable in demesne in Kirkeflats, worth, at 8^d an acre, 8^s; ten acres of arable in demesne in Cottonflats, worth, at 4^d an acre, 3^s 4^d; twenty acres of poor arable in demesne in Riseborough, worth, at 4^d an acre, 6^s 8^d; thirty-seven acres of poor arable in demesne in Smerhouflats and Levedyflats, worth, at 4^d an acre, 12^s 4^d; nineteen acres of poor, sad arable in demesne which on account of its poverty can neither be sown nor let, of which the herbage is worth 3^s 2^d; a pasture in severalty called the Frith, worth 3^s 4^d; thirty-six acres of meadow in demesne in Manythornes and Riseborough, worth, at 2^s an acre, £3 12^s; thirteen and a half acres of meadow in demesne in several parcels, worth £1 7^s 7^d; xxvij^s vij^d; et est ibidem quidam parvus parcus cum feris et nichil

valet per annum ultra sustentacionem ferarum; et est ibidem quidam parvus bos vocatus le Westwod cujus herbagium valet per annum iij^s iij^d ut in agistamentis ultra comuniam tenencium predicti manerii; et dicunt quod in parco seu bosco predictis non est pannagium nec vendicio subbosci; et est ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum debile et ruinosum et valet per annum x^s; et est ibidem de redditibus liberorum per annum vij^{li} xij^s vj^d ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes per equales porciones; et est ibidem de redditibus tenencium ad voluntatem per annum lxxiij^s iij^d ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et est ibidem de redditibus cotariorum p^{er} annum xj^s viij^d ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et est ibidem de redditu j liberi tenentis per annum tercia pars unius libre piperis ad Natale domini precii iij^d; et sunt ibidem de redditibus dictorum tenencium ad Natale domini xiiij galline precii cujuslibet j^d per annum—summa xiiij^d; et sunt ibidem xiiij opera autumpnalia ad metenda blada proveniencia de tenentibus predictis et valet quodlibet opus per annum ultra repastum quod capitur a domino j^d—summa xiiij^d.

Et est apud Marton quod est de pertinentiis dicti manerii de Syvel-yngton de redditu j liberi tenentis per annum v^d ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme pro toto anno; et est ibidem de redditibus aliorum liberorum tenencium per annum xxvj^s ij^d ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes equaliter; et est ibidem quedam pecia terre vocata Bladlaterholm continens ij acras in manu tenentis ad voluntatum et reddit per annum ij^s ad eosdem terminos equaliter; et sunt ibidem de redditibus diversorum tenencium pro bosco vocata Rotaill* habendo in dicto

a small park with deer, of no value except for food for the deer; a small wood called Westwood, the agistment of the herbage beyond what the tenants of the manor enjoy as common, worth 3^s 4^d; in neither the park nor the wood is there any pannage or sale of underwood; a ruinous and dilapidated water-mill, worth 10^s; rents of freeholders, £6 12^s 6^d; rents of tenants-at-will, £3 14^s 4^d; rents of cottars, 11^s 8^d; one freeholder pays one-third of 1lb. of pepper, worth 4^d, at Christmas; the tenants supply at Christmas fourteen hens, worth, at 1^d each, 1^s 2^d; the works of the tenants in autumn reaping corn, beyond the food which the lord supplies, worth, at 1^d each, 1^s 2^d; at Marton, rent of one freeholder, 5^d; rents of other freeholders, £1 6^s 2^d; a plot of ground called Bladlaterholm containing two acres, in the hands of a tenant-at-will paying 2^s; payments from several tenants for having "Rotaill" wood in the wood at Sinnington,

* This word might be "Retail," and possibly be connected with Retallium at page 39. If so, I have doubts whether my conjecture of "chips" is correct.

bosco de Syvelyngton per annum xvij galline ad Natale domini precii cujuslibet j^d—summa xvij^d; et sunt ibidem x opera autumpnalia ad metenda blada proveniencia de eisdem tenentibus et valet quodlibet opus per annum ultra repastum quod capitur de domino j^d—summa x^d; et est apud Thornton subtus Risebergh quod est de pertinenciis dicti manerii de Syvelyngton de redditu j liberi tenentis per annum ix^s ad festum Sancti Petri ad vincula pro toto anno. Item dicunt quod perquisite curie in eodem manerio de Syvelyngton cum pertinenciis valent iij^s iiij^d et non plus propter paupertatem tenencium; summa valoris dicti manerii de Syvelyngton cum pertinenciis per annum xxj^{li} ix^d. Inde in redditu resoluta Castro de Pikeryng pro vij acris terre sicut supra continentur iiij^s vi^d; summa valoris dicti manerii de Syvelyngton cum membris et pertinenciis suis predictis per annum de claro xx^{li} xvj^s iiij^d. In cujus rei etc.

Summa valoris manerii de Thornton de claro xlv^{li} xiiij^s vij^d. Summa valoris manerii de Syvelyngton de claro xx^{li} xvj^s iiij^d.

INQ. P.M., 9 EDW. III. (2nd Nos.), No. 35.

(Writ dated York, 28 May, 1335.)

Inquisicio* capta apud Aton in Pikeringlyth coram Willelmo de Clapham Escaetore domini Regis in Com : Ebor : Northumbr : Cumbr : et Westmorl : octavo die Junii anno regnii Regis Edward tercii a conquestu nono per sacramentum Willelmi de Brumpton, Thome de Roston, Galfridi Hauley, Alani filii Radulphi, Thome Thurnef, Johannis filii Ricardi, Johannis de Gerstane, Ricardi de la Chaumbre, Thome de Wylton, Roberti Staumpe, Willelmi le Tanour et Petri filii Willelmi de Hoton Juratorum qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec alterius cujus-

namely, seventeen hens at Christmas, worth, at 1^d each, 1^s 5^d; works of the tenants in autumn in reaping corn, worth, at 1^d each, 10^d, beyond the value of the food supplied by the lord; at Thornton Riseborough, parcel of the manor of Sinnington, rent of one freeholder 9^s. The pleas and perquisites of the Court of Sinnington manor are worth 3^s 4^d a year, and no more, on account of the poverty of the tenants. Total value of Sinnington, £21 0^s 9^d. Deduct rent paid to Pickering Castle for seven acres, 4^s 6^d. Net value of Sinnington, £20 16^s 3^d. Net value of Thornton, £45 13^s 7^d.

An inquisition taken at Ayton in Pickeringlyth, on the 8th of June, 1335, before William de Clapham, Escheator. Verdict—That the King and others will suffer no injury if the King grant license to

* See page 28, *supra*.

cunque si idem dominus Rex concedat Stephano de Yedingham capellano quod ipse unum mesuagium, unum toftum,* sexaginta et duodecim acras terre, sexdecim acras prati, quinque solidatos redditus et redditum medietatis unius libre piperis cum pertinenciis in Roston et Wykham dare possit et assignare Priorisse et Conventui de Wykham, habendum et tenendum eisdem Priorisse et Conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis decem marcatarum terrarum, tenementorum et reddituum quas dominus Rex per literas nostras patentes eisdem Priorisse et Conventui tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris tenementis et redditibus que de ipso domino Rege tenentur in capite concessit in feodo adquirendas. Et dicunt quod predicta mesuagium, toftum, terra, pratum et redditus tenentur de domino Henrico de Lancastria ut de socagio de Pikeryng per servicium xj^s per annum et faciendo sectam ad Wappentachium de Pikeryng de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas pro omni servicio, et idem dominus Henricus ea tenet de dicto Rege in capite. Item dicunt quod predicta mesuagium, toftum, terra e pratum valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem sexaginta solidos. Et dicunt quod non est alius medius inter dominum Regem et prefatum Stephanum de mesuagio, tofto, terra, prato et redditu predictis, nisi predictus Henricus de Lancastria, ut predictum est. Item dicunt quod remanent eidem Stephano ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas unum mesuagium, quatuor bovine terre et xvij^s redditus in Yedingham que tenentur a Priorissa de Yedyngham per servicium iij^s per annum pro omni servicio et

Stephen de Yedingham, chaplain, to give to the Prioress and Convent of Wykeham a messuage, a toft, seventy-two acres of arable, sixteen acres of meadow, a rent of 5^s, and a rent of half a pound of pepper in Ruston and Wykeham, being part of the lands, tenements, and rents up to the value of £6 13^s 4^d which the King has by letters patent granted license to the Prioress and Convent to acquire in mortmain, lands, tenements and rents held of the King in chief being excepted. All the above are held of Lord Henry of Lancaster as of the soke of Pickering at the yearly rent of 11^s, and doing suit at the Wapentake Court at Pickering every three weeks. Henry of Lancaster holds them of the King in chief. They are altogether worth £3† a year. There is no other mesne lord between the King and Stephen except Henry of Lancaster. The other lands which Stephen has beyond those proposed to be given are as follows:—A house, four oxgangs of land and 18^s rent, held of the Prioress of Yedingham at the rent of 4^s a year, their total yearly value being £3 4^s. They are

* The site of the sheepcote is omitted.

† Another difference, see p. 28.

valent per annum in omnibus exitibus sexaginta et quatuor solidos. Et dicunt quod terre et tenementa eidem Stephano remanentia ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia, tam de predictis mesuagio, tofto, terra, prato et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debite facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuit et sustinere consuevit ut in sectis, visibus franciplegii, auxiliis, tallagiis, vigiliis, finibus, redempcionibus, amerciamentis, contribucionibus et aliis quibuscunque oneribus emergentibus sustinendis. Et dicunt quod heredes ipsius Stephani in assisis, juratis et aliis recognicionibus quibuscunque poni possunt, prout antecessores sui ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consueverunt, ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in heredum ipsius Stephani defectum magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. In cujus &c.

INQ. P.M., 9 ED. III. (2 nos.), No. 58.

(Writ dated York, 20 May, 1335.)

Inquisicio capta apud Brumpton coram Willelmo de Clapham Escaetore domini Regis in Com: Ebor: Northumbr: Cumbr: et Westmorl: decimo die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu nono per sacramentum Thome de Wilton, Johannis de Gerstane, Roberti Staumpe, Willelmi de Brumpton, Galfridi Hauley, Thome de Roston, Willelmi le Barker, Alani filii Radulphi, Johannis filii Ricardi, Ricardi del Chaumbre, Thome Thurnef et Petri de Hoton Juratorum qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium domini Regis nec aliorum si idem dominus Rex concedat Johanni de Wykham quod ipse quatuor mesuagia, sex acras prati, et viginti acras et medietatem unius bovate terre cum pertinenciis in Wykham, Roston et Brumpton dare possit et assignare duobus capellanis divina pro anima ipsius Johannis et animabus

sufficient to enable him to perform all customary services and other burdens charged as well upon the lands proposed to be given as on those retained, and as after the proposed gift he can be placed on assizes, juries, and other recognitions as he could before, no greater burden will be imposed on the county by the gift.

An inquisition taken at Brompton on the 10th June, 1335, before William de Clapham, Escheator, and the same Jury. Verdict—That the King and others will suffer no injury if the King grant license to John de Wykeham to assign four messuages, six acres of meadow, and twenty acres and half an oxgang of arable in Wykeham, Ruston and Brompton, to maintain two chaplains to perform divine service every

antecessorum et heredum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in capella beate Marie et Sancte Elene de Wykham singulis diebus celebrantibus habendum et tenendum eisdem capellanis et successoribus suis capellanis divina ibidem, ut predictum est, singulis diebus celebrantibus in augmentacionem sustentacionis sue imperpetuum.

Item dicunt quod duo mesuagia de mesuagiis predictis tenentur de Willelmo atte Halle de Wykham per servicium oboli per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Willelmus ea tenet de domino Henrico de Lancastria ut de socagio de Pikeryng et idem dominus Henricus ea tenet de domino Rege in capite ; et dicunt quod alia duo mesuagia de mesuagiis predictis tenentur de Willelmo de Haterbergh per servicium j oboli per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Willelmus ea tenet de dicto domino Henrico de Lancastria ut de socagio de Pikering per idem servicium, et idem Henricus ea tenet de domino Rege in capite ; et dicunt quod tres acre prati de prato predicto tenentur de Ada de Roston per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio et idem Adam eas tenet de domino Henrico de Lancastria ut de socagio de Pikering, et idem dominus Henricus eas tenet de domino Rege in capite ; et tres alie acre prati de prato predicto tenentur de Willelmo atte Halle per servicium oboli per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Willelmus eas tenet de domino Henrico de Lancastria ut de socagio de Pikering, et idem dominus Henricus eas tenet de domino Rege in capite ; item dicunt quod sex acre de terra predicta tenentur de Willelmo de Haterbergh per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Willelmus eas tenet de dicto domino Henrico de Lancastria et idem dominus Henricus eas tenet de domino Rege in capite ; et due acre de terra predicta tenentur de Ada de Roston per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio et idem Adam eas tenet de dicto domino Henrico et ipse de Rege in capite ; et una acra de terra predicta tenetur de Thoma de Roston per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Thomas eam tenet de dicto domino Henrico, et ipse de Rege in capite ; et quinque acre de terra

day in the Chapel of St. Ellen of Wykeham for the souls of John, his ancestors and heirs, and all those who died faithful in the Lord, in augmentation of their present allowance.

Two houses are held of William atte Halle of Wykeham at a rent of $\frac{1}{3}^d$; two other houses are held of William de Hatterboard at a similar rent of $\frac{1}{3}^d$; three acres of meadow are held of Adam de Ruston at a rent of one rose ; three other acres of meadow of William atte Halle at a rent of $\frac{1}{3}^d$; six acres of arable of William de Hatterboard at a rent of one rose ; two acres of arable of Adam de Ruston also at a rent of one rose ; one acre of arable of Thomas de Ruston at a rent

predicta tenentur de Ivetta Seignour et Alicia sorore ejus per servicium oboli per annum pro omni servicio et eadem Ivetta et Alicia eas tenent de dicto domino Henrico, et ipse de Rege in capite; et quinque acre de terra predicta tenentur de Ricardo del Dale per servicium iiij^d per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Ricardus eas tenet de dicto domino Henrico, et ipse de Rege in capite; et una acra de terra predicta tenetur de Willelmo atte Halle per servicium unius rose per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Willelmus eam tenet de dicto domino Henrico et ipse de Rege in capite; et dicta medietas bovatē terre tenetur de Thoma de Roston per servicium x^d per annum pro omni servicio, et idem Thomas eam tenet de dicto domino Henrico et idem de Rege in capite. Item dicunt quod predicta mesuagia, pratum et terra valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem triginta et quatuor solidos. Et dicunt quod non sunt alii medii inter dominum Regem et prefatum Johannem de mesuagiis, terra et prato predictis, nisi predicti dominus Henricus, Willelmus, Willelmus, Adam, Willelmus, Thomas, Ivetta et Alicia, Ricardus, Willelmus et Thomas, ut predictum est. Et remanent eidem Johanni ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas diversa terre et tenementa in Wykham, que tenentur de domino Henrico de Percy per servicium militare et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus centum solidos.

[It concludes as in the last preceding inquisition.]

of one rose; five acres of arable of Ivetta Seignour and Alice her sister at a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d; five acres of arable of Richard del Dale at a rent of 4^d; one acre of arable of William Atte Hall at a rent of one rose; the half oxgang of Thomas de Ruston at a rent of 10^d a year. In each case the immediate lord holds of Henry of Lancaster as of the socage of Pickering, and the latter holds as of the King in chief. The total value of the premises is £1 14^s. There are no other mesne lords except those mentioned. Beyond the lands proposed to be given John de Wykeham holds several lands and tenements in Wykeham of Lord Henry de Percy by Knight service altogether worth £5.

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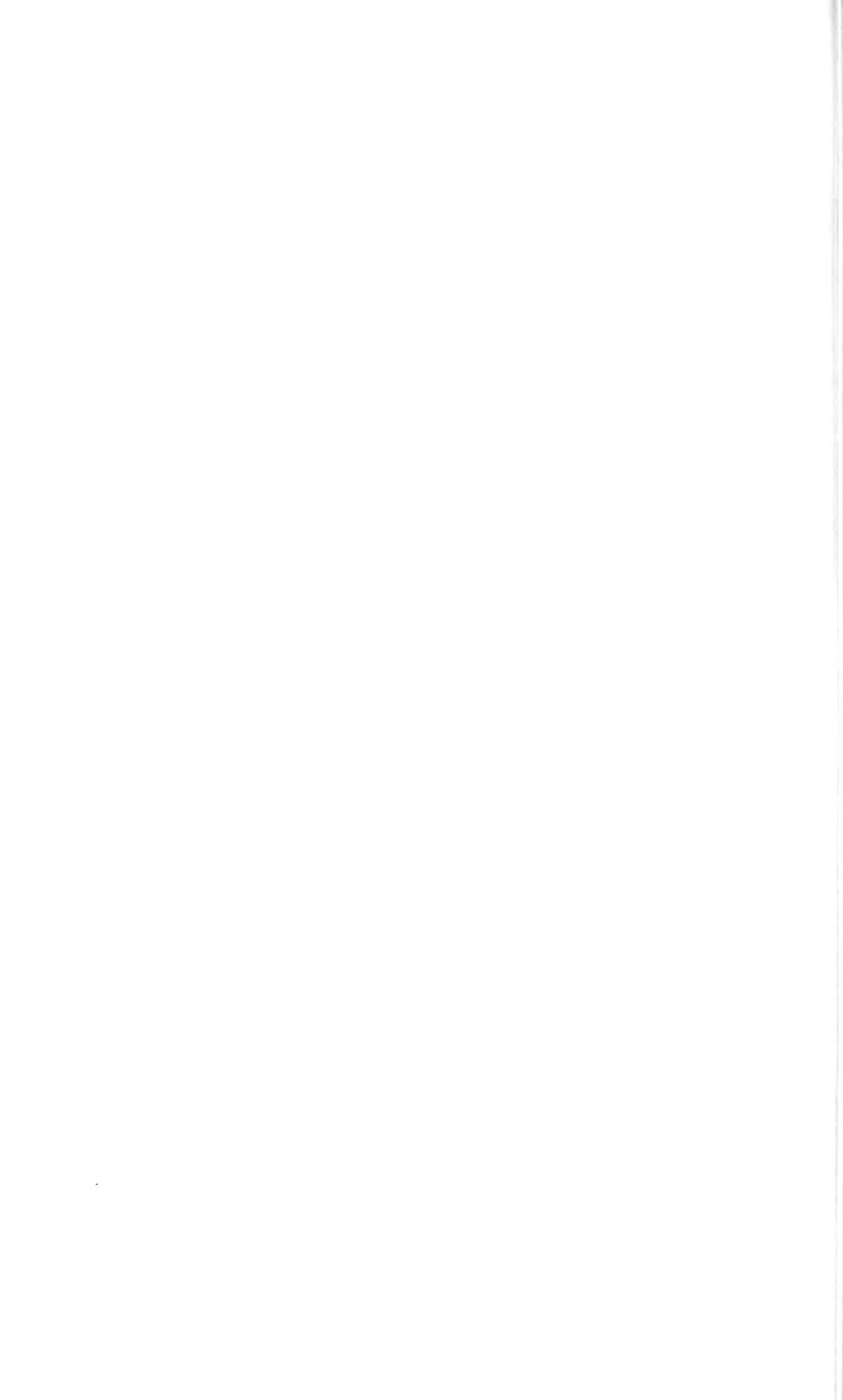
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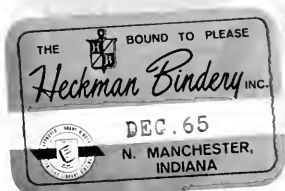
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